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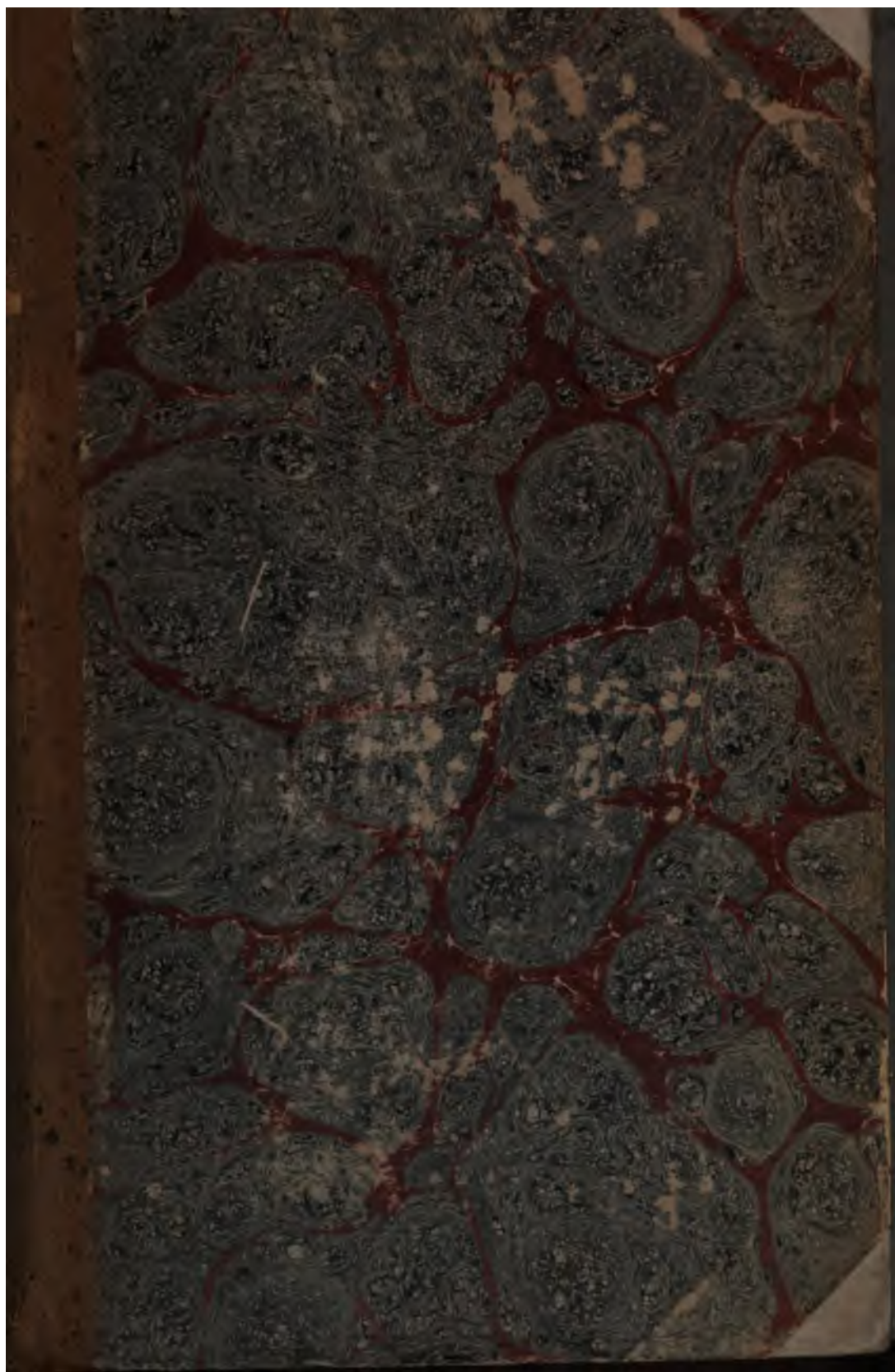
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JOHANNES STOWE
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

VOLUME VII.
NEW SERIES.

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1837.

УРАЛГАЛ ОРОНГАТ

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P R E F A C E.

AMONG the awful and awakening events of the present day, the demise of one of the most popular Sovereigns who ever held the sceptre of England since the days of the Henrys and Edwards; and the advancement to the Throne of a young and amiable Princess, on whose future wisdom and prudence the dearest hopes and most important interests of the kingdom are suspended; in such times of popular feeling, and amid the perpetual libration of hope and fear, it is not to be expected that the 'still small voice' of Literature will be heard with the usual attention, or find the mind in that state of calm and leisure, which are necessary to its success. Yet the strongest reasons forbid us to move from our accustomed road, or break the chain of our various argument, to second the more perishable, though more imposing impressions of the day.

We belong emphatically to past times: yet we must not form a gulf between the *past* and the *present*; or let it be supposed that there is no link which unites all knowledge however remote, and no analogies which can unfold the secret alliance that subsists between them. The knowledge of the *past*, it must be remembered, is not to be gathered up like spontaneous flowers under our feet; its archives are not to be read with a cursory and casual glance like a recent inscription; nor are its original records stamped with the signet of official authority. As the sands of the desert are heaped around the sacred vestiges of Antiquity on the shores of the Nile, so even in our own history, truth is mingled with error, light with darkness, partiality with candour, sincerity with falsehood; and it is the peculiar office of the *Antiquary* to examine and separate these heterogeneous ma-

terials, and scrutinize into their comparative importance. Hence the absolute value of minute details and fragmentary documents, amid which *Truth* often takes up her retired abode, when she avoids the more open and showy plains of History. The *Antiquary* also learns the value of *comparison*, when he finds one mass of truth lie apart from another to which it originally belonged, and from which it had been finally separated; while the parts of junction have been perhaps for ever disfigured or destroyed. The study of Antiquity has ever been an important and a valuable part of our Magazine, and we have reason, we think, to be proud of our Antiquarian lore. Thus, as Scaliger observes, we ascend to general conclusions, from particular enquiries—‘*Observatione specialium ad generalia ascendendo.*’ Our modern historians know the value of this science; and if the names (how illustrious!) of Robertson and Hume are ever superseded, and their light dimmed, it will be solely that they trusted to their eminent genius and great accomplishments to afford them those conclusions, which could only be safely drawn from a humbler but more authentic method of inquiry. We therefore exhort our Contributors to continue to us on these subjects their valuable and various support.

June 24, 1837.

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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1837.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with an original *PORTRAIT* of JOHN STOWE, the Antiquary;
and a *View of the Doorway* of STONE CHURCH, Kent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN,—A friend of mine having recently presented me with an extremely interesting typographical relic, I think fit to apprise you thereof, as perchance the notice of it may induce some of your numerous able Contributors to provide your columns with a historical disquisition on Almanacs; a subject affording scope for many curious particulars, and which has been slightly disserted on by Beckman, History of Inventions, vol. iii. The gift of my friend is an "Almanacke for xii. yere," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, anno 1508, which, in so far as I am aware, has not been noticed by any bibliographer. It consists of 15 leaves, and, with the exception of a small portion torn off one of them, is in the highest preservation. It is a Lilliputian square tome, resembling the size commonly termed sixty-fours. There are neither red-letters nor wood-cuts in the "bookie." The matter introductory is as follows:— "¶ This Almanacke and Table shall endure xii. yere, and is calked after the latyude of Oxe'forde, & it is taken out of the grete ephemerides or almanacke of xxx. yere, & sheweth the coniuncio's, that is to say, the metyng & fyrst lyghtnyng that the mone taketh from the sonne, the whiche is called the change or the newe mone amonge us. And the opposycions, that is to say, the fuls mone, whan we se it full & rou'de. ¶ And ye shall alway begyn the day marked in the almanacke after none of the day past, &c. ¶ Also ye shal fynde euery yere how longe the flesshe tyme is betwene Crystmas and lente, & that is called Intervalu', and there ye shal se how mani wekes and dayes the tyme is betwene Crystmas and lente, & so forthe shal ye fynde Septuagesima, that is, whan Alleluje Gloria i' excelsis, & Te Deu' laudamus is layde downe in Holy Chyrche; and than foloweth Quadregesima, that is, the fyrst sondaye in clene lente, and than ye shal fynde eester daye, Rogacyon daye, Ascensyn day, Whytsonday, and Aduent sondaye. And also ye shal fynde the eclipyses betwene the sonne and the mone, with the daye, houre, and mynute folowyng, lately corrected, and emprynted at London, in the Fletestrete, by Wynkyn de Worde. In the yere of the Incarnacyon of our lorde. a. MCCCC. and .viii. The .xxiii. yere of the reygne of our most redoubted soeraygne lorde ki'ge Henry the vii." I do not remember to have seen or heard of an older British Almanac. I have a sheet one, printed in black and red, for the yere 1534. W. B. D. D. TURNBULL.

Edinburch.

M. H. R. directs attention to the "Fragment on Mummies," which is attributed to Sir Thomas Brown, in the recent edition of his Works, at the 274th page of the 4th volume. He remarks: "On my first perusal, some doubts of its genuineness suggested themselves; and a further examination of the 'Fragment,' greatly confirmed them. I am far from insinuating that Mr. Crossley, on whose authority it rests, was not a believer in its genuineness; but the manuscript from which he copied it might have been intended merely as an imitation of Sir Thomas Brown's style. It is one which we might suppose Charles Lamb to have written on some blank page of the MS. The thoughts and reflections of Sir Thomas Brown are slavishly copied; perhaps there is not one of which the germ might not be found in his genuine writings; but they are not *first thoughts* which were afterwards to be wrought into his finished works; for the composition is methodical, and very elaborate. But while such is the nature of the thoughts, the flow of the language, the rhythm, and the taxis of the sentences, all strike the ear as modern. Can any of your better-informed Readers contribute any argument either to authenticate it as Sir Thomas Brown's, or to prove demonstrably its spuriousness? On the latter supposition, the occurrence of some word used in a modern sense might be sufficient to determine the question. The subject, though capable of being made an interesting one, had escaped my recollection, until I saw a part of the Fragment quoted in the Edinburgh Review, as an undoubted relic of Sir Thomas Brown; and yet it was a part that struck me as peculiarly suspicious."

J. G. N. would be glad to be referred to any copies, whether in print or manuscript, of a political Song, evidently written in 1623, beginning,

When Charles has brought his Spanish girl.

In answer to the inquiry of a Correspondent, Mr. GREGORY, of the Lord Mayor's Court Office, replies that Alderman Rudge was buried on the 18th Dec. 1640, in the chancel of Allhallows church, Broad-street; which may be found upon reference to the Parish Register. He served the office of Sheriff in 1637; but never was Lord Mayor of London.

We beg to return the thanks of J. W. B. and our own, to Mr. S. HORSFIELD, and propose to adopt his recommendation.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE.

BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE T. PEREGRINE COURTENAY. 2 Vols. 8vo.

MR. COURTENAY mentions the circumstances which induced him to become the biographer of Temple:—"He found that his style was a favourite theme with all writers on English Literature; and that the skillfulness and integrity of his diplomacy were celebrated by all politicians; at the same time, he ascertained that the excellencies of his style were praised by those who never read his works; and the honesty of his politics admitted by those who never traced his conduct." We believe that Mr. Courtenay's assertion is true, and that the fame of Temple rests rather on tradition than absolute knowledge; it *is* received, because it *has* been received: and the public having no motives to suspect the correctness of their opinions, had no leisure to investigate the evidence on which they are founded. The fact is, such writers as Sir W. Temple cannot expect to form exceptions to the neglect which gradually closes round all but those of eminent genius: as past times fade insensibly from view; as new opinions arise; as the circumference of knowledge increases; as taste refines; even as style and language alter; and as the eventful history of the present day, rising in bold relief,—and in bright colours before us, throws an obscure twilight on the shadows of the past. Temple was once a favourite writer, and was read "by the witty and the fair." Then, on the strength of that reputation, he was read less, but equally praised: subsequently, his reputation, though somewhat impaired in brightness, still remained, and his works were found even in small and select libraries; but the eventful period of the last quarter of a century has, by its proximity and its greatness, reduced the importance of his political conduct, while in literature, other writers of far deeper learning and brighter genius have taken the place which he once occupied; and his works are now consulted by the scholar alone, who considers them as forming part of the history of literature, and who, like Mr. Courtenay, gives an account of them to a public, who are very willing to trust to the judgment of the biographer and critic.* Greater men, the contemporaries and successors of Temple, have shared the same fate; familiar and celebrated as is the *name* of Dryden, yet scarcely any English poet is so little in demand. The works of our old writers that are most read, are all in the department of Theology. It is a *professional* demand; but the volumes that used, in our boyhood, to be found by the side of Temple, those of Locke, Bolingbroke, Sydney, Harrington, where are they now seen? Must we say it?—even those exquisite and unrivalled pages that were dictated by the Muse herself to her favourite son, and that showed the form of the all-accomplished Atticus, as he appeared behind the mask of Clio; those enchanting pages, without which the breakfast-table was mute, and the saloon was dull; those pages, which formed the amusement of the fair, and ensured the admiration of the studious; which were seen with equal success in the walks of

* "People (says an Eastern proverb) resemble more the times in which they live, than they resemble their fathers."

poetry or philosophy ; which to-day could brush with a light and graceful hand the follies of the prude and the levity of the coquette ; and to-morrow could examine with critical discrimination the sublime beauties of Milton's Creation, or investigate the philosophy of the human mind ;—even the СРЕКТАТОР itself, once the model and exemplar of all that was refined in thought and expression, has passed from the toilet and the table, to the shelves of the collector ; and is to be met with only in some critical dissection of its neglected beauties, in the pages of a Mackintosh or a Coleridge. Still, what was once important in history, must always retain a value ; what was once correct in taste, must always be worthy of preservation. The life of a statesman like Temple must be well worth recording. His name is closely united to an eventful period of English history ; and his writings, the elegant amusement of his hours of " lettered ease," can never be without attraction to the intelligent reader, and must form part of the select literature of the country.

From these observations it will be seen, that we approached Mr. Courtenay's work with the expectation of having our curiosity gratified ; and we think that he has well deserved the praise of being an honest and intelligent biographer. That his work will be popular we do not expect ; a century and a half have closed over the Triple Alliance ; and the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle and the politics of the Hague, have ceased much to interest Europe ; while comparisons of antient and modern learning have been found to be neither very instructive nor very entertaining : but that which is worth knowing at all, is worth knowing with correctness ; and Mr. Courtenay has given us a biography exceeding all former ones, in the history of Temple's public conduct, and in the interesting details of his familiar and domestic life.

The first Life of Temple was written by Boyer, a French Protestant refugee, the author of the well-known and very useful Dictionary ; this, Mr. Courtenay calls a very plain and useful work. In 1720, when Sir W. Temple's Works were collected, a Life formed from that of Boyer was prefixed to them ; and in 1731, Lady Gifford, Temple's sister, prefixed a new Life to the next edition ; but both these accounts had the same defect of passing over the private life of Temple ; Boyer saying very little, and Lady Gifford omitting all. It was to be feared that such a defect could not be supplied ; but fortunately, Mr. Courtenay discovered that the property and valuable papers of Sir W. Temple, had descended through the Bacons into the family of the Rev Mr. Longe of Coddendam* in Suffolk, who with great liberality and courtesy offered him the use of all the documents in his possession. Among these papers is the Life of Temple by Lady Gifford, with the *suppressed* passages.† There are various letters ; some unpublished romances and essays, a family prayer, and a pleasing collection of letters written by Lady Temple before marriage to her future husband. The papers of public interest, and those relating to Temple's correspondence with the Secretaries of State, during his employment abroad, Mr. Longe presented to the British Museum, where they are found in five volumes, under the name of the *Longe Papers*. In the State Paper Office, many other unpublished documents were found. Mr. Courtenay

* The Bacon family lived at Shrubland near Coddendam, bought afterwards by Sir W. Middleton. It is now one of the best seats in the county, and wants only water to make it an agreeable place.

† These suppressed passages are the most interesting part of the whole Life.

says, he is at a loss to discover any principle upon which former selections have been made ; some of the most curious particulars having been taken from these neglected papers. Many letters also existed in the rich library at Stowe, which were freely lent. On the subject of the collocation of our historical records, Mr. Courtenay makes an observation which we consider well worthy the attention of Government. He says, " Nothing is more common than to find an official letter in the State Paper Office, and the answer to it in the British Museum, and the reply in the State Paper Office again ; or perhaps, not forthcoming anywhere. For this the keepers of the several repositories are in no way blameable ; each keeps and communicates his own papers with care and liberality ; but it were well worthy of the consideration of Government, whether at least all the materials of the history of one period, might not be collected into one place of deposit." Mr. Courtenay is aware of the too common impropriety of letting biography spread into the province of general history, and he has mentioned the effect which the preservation of this distinction has had on his work : " I have endeavoured to proportion the length of my narrative to the importance of each transaction to Temple's fame. Thus the *Triple Alliance*, and still more the negotiation with the *Bishop of Munster*, would bear an undue proportion to the history of the Congress of Nimeguen, if my book were a history of Europe ; but in this great affair, Temple, though one of the plenipotentiaries, had a small share and no influence : whereas in the others he was a principal actor, and the principles of the Triple Alliance formed his political creed."

Mr. Courtenay also, for the unusual frequency and minuteness of his references, affords a twofold explanation, which we offer to the dispassionate consideration of the *Lingards* and *Brodies*, and the other unbiassed writers of the day. " In the first place," he says, " my conversance with histories has taught me that not the most honest and veracious of historians is to be depended upon for a matter of fact. It may seem a harsh judgment, but I believe it to be a just one, that when the best of men, in the best of language, makes an averment for which he gives no authority, *there is an equal chance, whether it be false, or whether it be true* : and if he founds it upon an unnamed document, there is always a high probability that the document will bear another construction. No man can write from his own knowledge of that which passed before he was born ; he must take his notions from some evidence, or from some authority ; and he who conceals from those whom he teaches, the grounds of his own belief, may be suspected of caring more for establishing his own views, than for the truth of the matter."

We have no space to follow Mr. Courtenay's history of Temple's political conduct, which commenced with his mission to Von Ghalen, the Bishop of Munster, and finally closed with the failure of the Privy Council scheme. He came forward under the protection of Arlington ; but the integrity and simplicity of his conduct gained him ultimately that confidence and respect, which placed him on the sure foundation of his own merits. He had the misfortune, as a statesman, to live in times when intrigue was esteemed the best policy, when to negotiate secretly with one's enemies,* to deceive one's allies, and even to blind those who are nego-

* On Charles the Second, his secret negotiations with Louis, and the projected abandonment of the Triple Alliance, see Mem. I. p. 314. The whole of the thirteenth chapter is well worth reading : Temple's ingenuous character, and his hatred of all

ciating for us, were accounted master-strokes of infinite sagacity and wisdom. Temple served a capricious and faithless monarch, and a corrupt and profligate administration. In his disposition he was splenetic and melancholy. In his views he was oftener more speculative than a politician is wont to be; hence many of his conjectures were not confirmed by the event, and many of his propositions were treated with neglect. But it was the straightforwardness and honour of his principles and conduct that gained him the friendship of De Witt, and subsequently ensured him the confidence and respect of William. The two great acts of his political life, were the Triple Alliance and the plan of the popular Council. It is the former of these transactions, as Mr. Courtenay says, that has immortalized the name of Temple; and which he carried through in the face of one of the most skilful diplomatists that was ever sent to protect or forward the interests of France. Burnet styles this treaty "the masterpiece of Charles's life." Bolingbroke called the principles on which it was founded, "just and wise, and worthy of a King of England." The objections raised by later historians against it, we consider to be well answered by Mr. Courtenay. It is true, we think, that the treaty brought about by Temple differs materially from that contemplated by Louis: it broke, instead of strengthening, the union between France and Holland, "and wounded Louis with the weapon he himself had forged:" and this new character the transaction obtained, mainly through the personal exertions of Sir William Temple. Certainly, the character of the negotiator stood in strong and illustrious contrast with that of the court which he represented: Temple found that candour and confidence were the truest policy, and he had fortunately to deal with a statesman of a character like his own. De Witt wrote to Lord Arlington to say, "that it was impossible to send a minister of greater capacity, or more proper for the genius and temper of the nation than Sir W. Temple;" and in a letter from Temple to Gourville, he says, "There was also another accident which contributed very much to this affair; and that was a great confidence between the Pensioner and me. He is extremely pleased with me, and my sincere way of dealing; and I, with all the reason in the world, am infinitely pleased with him upon the same score: and look on him as one of the greatest geniuses I have known, as a man of honour, and the most easy in conversation as well as business." After all, this alliance seemed more pleasing to the people of both countries, than to the English court. The Grand Pensionary, indeed, seemed so well satisfied "that he danced at the ball given, better than any other man in the room;" but the honours which Temple received from his master were certainly disproportionate to those which were showered on others, who served the Crown in civil stations. Yet "the transaction," says his biographer, which he describes as a nine days' wonder, "still ranks in history among the greatest of diplomatic achievements, and the name of Temple is compensated in posthumous fame for the nobility which was denied to its illustrious bearer." A baronetcy which he owed to the friendship of Ormond, was the only honour that he ever received from the Crown; and as to fortune, it seems at no time to have

that was perfidious and false, must have made him despise both Charles and his Cabinet. In the absence of his friend Sir Orlando Bridgman from the Committee, Temple saw a cloud rising up against the national honour and interest; while waiting in Arlington's lobby, his suspicions must have been much confirmed.

been to him a subject of anxiety. The opportunities which the situation afforded him, of adding to his income, all which many would have availed themselves of without scruple, were uniformly rejected by him: while his bold and independent remonstrance with Charles previous to his second embassy at the Hague,* showed that, at the risk of all prudential considerations, he would maintain the honour of the throne, and the liberty, civil and religious, of the subject. "For a king of England to be great," he said to the easy monarch, "he must be the man of the people."†

But we must now turn from the statesman to view him in the mild privacy of domestic life. Disappointed at the failure of his last favourite plan,—disgusted at the growing differences between the king and the parliament, Temple, when little more than fifty years of age, sent to the king his resolution of never again meddling with public affairs.

"Nor was this resolution (he writes) of mine, taken in any heat, or rashly, but upon the best considerations and knowledge I had gained both of the world and of myself; by which I fancied, as Saicho did by governing his island, that he was not fit to govern any thing but his shop; so by serving long in courts and public affairs, I discovered plainly that I was, at my age, and in the present conjunctions, fit for neither one nor the other." &c. * * * Besides all these public circumstances I considered myself in my own humour, temper, and

disposition, which a man may disguise to others, though very hardly, but cannot to himself. I had learned by being long in courts and public affairs, that I was fit to live no longer in either. I found the arts of a court are contrary to the frankness and openness of my nature, and the constraints of public business too great for the liberty of my humour and my life. The common and proper ends of both are the advancement of men's fortunes; and that I never minded, having as much as I needed, and, what is more, as I desired.‡ The talent of gain-

* While Temple was absent from the Hague, his Secretary of Embassy, Mr. Meredith, received from Secretary Williamson, a letter, of which the following is an extract.—Jan. 19th, 1676-7.—"His Majesty is informed of a pernicious book of *that late villain Milton*, now about to be printed at Leyden. I am commanded to signify to you that you immediately apply yourself to find out, by the best means you may, if there be any such, who is the printer, and by what orders he is set on work. There is one *Skinner*, a young scholar of Cambridge, that some time since did own to have had such a thing in his intention, but being made sensible, as he seemed to be, of the danger he ran into, in having a hand in any such thing, he promised for ever to lay aside the thoughts of it, and even to give up his copy. I know not whether this may be the same thing, and whether it comes from his hand or some other, but you are to use what means possibly you can to find out what there is of it true, to the end timely care may be taken for preventing the thing by seizing the impression or otherwise." Mr. Courtenay doubts whether the above alludes to Milton's *Treatise of Christian Doctrine*, or to his *State Letters*. If to the latter, it may have reference to an intended translation of them, as one was printed abroad with *curious interpolations* in 1682, anonymously:—this may be the projected work alluded to; see a narrative of this in our review of *Milton*, *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1836, p. 462, n. Charles's cabinet would show more anxiety to repress political disclosures, than theological heterodoxy: so far the argument is in favour of the *Letters*: but the expression "giving up the copy," must apply to some other production.

† Should Temple's Works be reprinted in 1837, we hope there will be no misprint of *rabble* for *people*.

‡ "Temple had, in his second embassy at the Hague, an allowance of £100 sterling a week, besides a very rich buffet of plate, with the King of Great Britain's arms upon it. So that there was not any other Ambassador's table where so much was to be seen, nor which was covered with such large dishes, and such fine contrivances for fruit and for sweetmeats." See *Wicquefort*, 1, 23, p. 207, and *Mem.* 11, 83. Temple it appears had never more than £1500 a year, and latterly he divided his property with his son.

ing riches I ever despised, as observing it to belong to the most despicable men in other kinds; and I had the occasions of, so often in my way, if I would have made use of them, that I grew to disdain them, as a man does meat that he has always before him; therefore I would never go to service for nothing but wages, nor endure to be fettered in business when I thought it was to no purpose. I knew very well the arts of a court, are to talk the present language, to serve the present turn, and to follow the present humour of the prince, whatever it is; of all these I found myself so incapable that I could not talk a language I did not mean, nor serve a turn I did not like, nor follow any man's humour, wholly against my own: besides, I have had in twenty years' experience enough of the uncertainty of princes,—the caprices of fortune,—the corruptions of ministers,—the virulence of factions,—the unsteadiness of councils, and the infidelity of friends: nor do I think the rest of my life enough to make any new experiments. For the ease of my own life, if I know myself, it will be infinitely more in the retired than in the busy scene; for no good man can, with any satisfaction, take part in the divisions of his country, that knows and considers, as I do, what they have cost Athens, Rome, Constantinople, Florence, Germany, France, and England; nor can the wisest man foresee how our's will end, or what they are like to cost the rest of Christendom, as well as ourselves.

I never had but two aims in public affairs; one, to see the King great, as he may be, by the hearts of his people, without which I know not how he can be great by the disposition of this kingdom; the other, in case our factions must last, yet to see a reserve established for the constant maintaining a fleet of fifty men-of-war at sea, or in harbour, and the seamen in constant pay: which would be at least our safety for abroad, and make the Crown still considered in any foreign alliances, whether the King and his Parliament should agree or not in undertaking any great or national war. And such an establishment, I was in hopes the last Parliament in Westminster might have agreed in with the King, by adding so much of a new fund to £30,000 a-year out of the present Customs; but these have both failed, and I am content to have failed with them. And so I take my leave of all these airy visions which have so long tired my head about mending the world, and at the same time of all these shining toys or follies that employ the thoughts of busy men, and shall turn mine wholly to mend myself; and as far as consists with a private condition, still pursue that old and excellent counsel of Pythagoras,—that we are, with all the cares and endeavours of our lives, to avoid diseases in the body, perturbations in the mind,* luxury in diet, factions in the house, and seditions in the state."

The most important event in a man's life, generally speaking, whether for good or for ill, is his marriage; and as gentlemen who intend settling in the country, generally commence their rural plans, by placing a lady at the head of their household, we must say a few words on the subject of Temple's courtship; especially as the person on whom his affections were fixed, was one of most unusual merit, and her correspondence forms the most lively and entertaining portion of Mr. Courtenay's volumes. Temple was passing through the Isle of Wight, on his way to France, during the time of Charles's imprisonment. There he met the son and daughter of Sir Peter Osborne of Chicksands in Bedfordshire, who were on their way to St. Maloes, to join their father, who was governor of Guernsey for the King. Temple accompanied them to France, but on their progress, an event happened which terminated in results more auspicious than might have been expected. "The spite," says Lady Gifford, "young Osborne had to see the King imprisoned and treated by the governor, Colonel Hammond, so unlike what was due to him, prompted him to step back, after all the company were gone before him out of the inn, and write these words with a diamond on the window;—" And Ha-

* It has been said with some meaning, that if men would but rest in silence, they might always hear the "*music of the spheres*."





NORTH DOORWAY OF STONE CHURCH, KENT.

mon was hanged upon the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai." The adventurous Cavalier had no sooner rejoined his companions, than he was seized and brought back to the governor; his sister, however, took the offence on herself, and they were suffered to depart. Rising from amidst this blaze of female loyalty, the tender form of Love appeared. Temple was so pleased with the wit and courage of Dorothy Osborne, especially as she was a young lady of much personal attraction, that he stayed some time with her in France, and engaged her affections. His father, however, thought that this was *travelling* a little out of his way, and that the language of love was not the language* his son was sent abroad to attain; so he commanded him to proceed, and Temple passed two years in France and other countries. When he came home, he lived two or three years about town, after the manner in which most young men live, and, thinking of Dorothy Osborne, wrote a true romance, 'or the Disastrous Chances of Love and Fortune, set forth in divers tragical stories, as—The Labyrinth of Fortune—The Constant Desperado—The Brave Duellists—The Incautious Pair, &c.' He also kept alive his affection by writing, with a diamond pencil, the following quatrain on the windows of Moor Park, opposite a statue of Leda,

" Tell me, Leda, which is best,
Ne'er to move, or ne'er to rest?
Speak, that I may know thereby,
Who is happier, you or I?"

to which, as we understood from a gentleman of undoubted credit, who was accidentally passing at the time the question was asked, Leda answered—

Mr. Temple, hear me tell;
Both to *more* and *rest*, are well.
Who is happier, you or I?
To that question I reply—
If *you 'll* stand here, and let *me* go,
Very shortly you will know.†

For seven long years the current of love was troubled and turned out of its course. "The accidents," says Lady Gifford, "for seven years of that amour, might make a history, and the letters that passed between them, a volume." Sir John Temple discouraged the match, and the Osborne family were set against it, both as disadvantageous in point of fortune, and from a personal dislike of Temple.

' From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A paire of starre-crost lovers take their life.

Mrs. Dorothy had a great many *servants* also, who aspired to the honour of her hand; and Temple had rather a formidable rival in Henry Cromwell, the son of the Protector:

* Colonel Miranda says that Sir W. Temple's *Spanish* despatches are not correct.—See Annual Register, 1792, p. 27, p. ii.

† On the strength of the answer which Sir W. Temple obtained, we put a question the other day to a statue in Hampton Court Gardens, and were equally favoured:—

Q.—Prithee, Statue, tell me how,
I can be as *fair* as thou?

A.—The means I speedily will name,
I got *whitewashed*—do the same.

———— ‘ A gentleman of noble parentage,
Of fair demeanour, youthful, and nobly allied—
Stuft, as they say, with honourable parts,’ &c.

but Mrs. Dorothy was faithful as she was frank, and she quieted her lover's fears, by a promise that she would never marry any other man : though Mr. Freeman was ‘ a pretty gentleman,’ and Sir Justinian Isham is called the *Emperor* : as for Mr. James *Fish*, who came a wooing with a load of *charcoal* as a present, he did not succeed in *warming* his fair one ; nor did a fourth fare better,—‘ a modest, melancholy, reserved man, whose head was so taken up with little philosophical studies, that she admired how he found a room there.’ We do not know that we ever saw so much love, united with so much reason and good sense, as in her letters. She was as prudent as she was kind : her head indeed was full of romances, but her heart was untainted by them ; she admired *Astrea* and *Celia*, and other heroines who reclined all the winter by the side of brooks, and under the cool umbrage of trees ; but she had no desire to imitate them ; she held the world's opinion in reverence, yet out of no selfishness, or vanity, or indulgence ; she weighed it at what it was worth, and knew the folly of disregarding it. Her letters are very entertaining, and should be printed separately for the use of all followers of *Le Prince d'Amour*. We asked *Sylvanus Urban* leave to insert them here ; but it would not do—he never relaxed from his usual imperturbable gravity, or desisted one moment from his important researches regarding the birth-day of *Cunobeline's* eldest daughter :—but only muttered,—

‘ Hang her, young baggage, disobedient wench !’

—so if our readers, male or female, wish to pass a few hours in the history of a romantic, tender, and honourable courtship, we would refer them to Mr. Courtenay's second volume : there they will find how this accomplished young lady calls her lovers ‘ whelps and beagles ;’ how she walks out to a common where a great many young wenches keep sheep and cows, and sit in the shade singing ballads : and how she compares their voices and beauty to some *ancient shepherdesses that she read of, and finds a vast difference* : how she recommends her lover to read the *Cleopatra* of *Claparede*, and the *Illustrious Ibrahim* of *Madame Scuderi* ; but adds, ‘ What an ass am I, to think you will be idle enough in London to read romances !’ It is long since we have seen a modern lover's correspondence—not that we have not had opportunities of so doing, if we were not afraid of injuring our *antiquarian* style by such reading—but the following sentence we permit to be inserted by any inamorato, if he finds his matter running short : “ Since you are at leisure to consider the *moon*, you may have enough to read *Cleopatra* ; therefore I have sent you three tomes. There is a story of *Artemise*, that I will recommend to you ; his disposition I like extremely ; it has a great deal of gratitude and wit ; and if you meet with the *Britomart*, pray send me word how you like him.”—“ I have sent you the rest of *Cleopatra*. You will meet with a story in these parts that pleased me more than any I ever read in my life ; 'tis of one *Delia* : pray give me your opinion of her and her Prince.” Her lover soon after hears from her on the subject of *Parthenissa* ; which she thinks handsome language ; but having nothing new and *surprenant* in the stories. She criticises the noble author's style as well as story, and professes her dislike of *ambition, ignore, concern* (we wonder what she would have said to *talented*), and she confesses that *Mad. Scuderi's Artamenes*, or the *Grand Cyrus*, has spoiled her for other romances : as for *Almanzor*, she cried an

hour together for him, and was so angry with *Alcediana*, that for her life she could never love her after. She writes to know about the new London phrases, "wellness and unwellness," and asks why *to some extreme*, is better than *to some extremity*. But we must part from the bowers of fiction; we must bid farewell to Doralezi and Alcadate and Panthée; we must leave Telesile and poor Amestris; we must quit l'Amant absent, l'Amant jaloux, and l'Amant non aimé; but, lest our readers should suppose Mrs. Dorothy's brain was made of peacock's feathers and sarcenet, we must indulge them with the following communication, which might have been acknowledged without alteration by Congreve or Cibber, in the mouth of one of their heroines:

"There are a great many ingredients must go to the making one happy in a husband. My cousin Fr. says, our humour must agree, and to do that, he must have that kind of breeding that I have had, and used that kind of company; that is, he must not be so much a country gentleman as to understand nothing but hawks and dogs,* and be fonder of either than of his wife; nor of the next sort of men, whose time reaches no further than to be justice of the peace, and once in his life high sheriff, who reads no book but statutes, and studies nothing but how to make a speech interlarded with Latin, that may amaze his disagreeing poor neighbours, and fright them rather than persuade them into quietness. He must not be a thing that began the world in a free-school, was sent from thence to the University, and is at his farthest, when he reaches the Inns of Court; has no acquaintance but those of his forms in those places; speaks the French he has picked out of old laws, and admires

nothing but the stories he has heard of the revels that were kept there before his time. He must not be a town gallant neither, that lives in a tavern and an ordinary, that cannot imagine how one hour should be spent without company, unless it be in sleeping; that makes court to all the women he sees, thinks they believe him and laughs, and is laughed at equally. Not a travelled Mounsier, whose head is feathered inside and outside, that can talk of nothing but dances and duels, and has courage enough to wear slashes, when every body else dies with cold to see him. He must not be a fool of any sort, nor peevish, nor ill-natured, nor proud, nor *courteous*; and to all this must be added that he must love me, and I him, as much as we are capable of loving. Without all this, his fortune being ever so great, would not satisfy me; and with it, a very moderate one would keep me from ever repenting my disposal."

But lest our fair readers, if such we have, should think this strain a little too philosophical for an *amoureuse*, we can tell them, that such pretty little sentences as the following, occasionally are seen sparkling and glittering amid the severer strain in which they are set: "Dear! shall we ever be so happy, think you!—Ah! I dare not hope it.—'Tis not want of love gives me those fears, as in earnest—I think, nay, I am sure, I love you more than ever."

Having now completed our portrait of Mrs. Dorothy, who made as good a wife as her sense and affection as a mistress promised; and, when Lady Temple, was in high favour with Queen Mary, who had sense enough to delight in her letters as to share her friendship; we must turn to the literary character of her husband.

The first work that comes under our notice are his Memoirs. Temple's concern in public affairs extended from 1661 to 1680. These Memoirs, as Mr. Courtenay justly observes, are valuable, as explaining the impressions that Temple had, not long after the several events, of transactions in which he had a share, or which passed under his observation: and any historian

* Mrs. Dorothy showed her masculine understanding in preferring large mastiffs—the larger the better,—and Irish greyhounds, before all the *most exact little dogs that ever lady played withal*.

of his time would write imperfectly, who should not carefully examine the Memoirs, and still more the letters of Sir W. Temple; but he will not obtain much of secret history, or much elucidation of the motives of statesmen.* The knowledge which Temple's contemporary ministers had of his openness did not induce them to be open with him; nor did their opinion of his honesty cause them to confide acts or motives to him, which they knew he could not approve.

Temple's work is very valuable, but has not all the value which he attaches to it. Dalrymple observes: "A very superficial critic in history may see from both parts of Sir W. Temple's Memoirs,† that he was not let into any of the secrets of his master: in the course of the Dutch negotiation, Lord Arlington, Sir Gabriel Sylvius, and De Cros, were sent over at different times with powers concealed from him."

These Memoirs extended from the year 1665 to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle; but the first part of them was designedly burnt by the author. Swift ascribes their destruction to the change of policy in Lord Arlington, and to Temple's consequent estrangement. Mr. Courtenay does not appear satisfied with this reason, but assigns no other. We confess that we think it not unsatisfactory; for if Arlington was the hero of the former part of the history, and certainly he was Temple's first patron and friend, how could he be carried with untarnished honour through the inglorious policy of the latter? These Memoirs are written as became a statesman like Temple, in sincerity; and he withheld, as would appear, no information which he could usefully impart. The style is plain, agreeable, and good; there are a few passages in them of more striking interest—as the death of Madame the sister of Charles, and of De Witt; the comparison of Turenne and Condé; the character of the Duke of Loraine, and of Charles the Second; his conversation with the Prince of Orange on the choice of his wife, and the account of his friend Hoeft, the accomplished burgomaster of Amsterdam. The other volume, on the United Provinces, is a work that also much pleased us for its practical knowledge, its sound and sensible reasoning, its agreeable reflections, and its pleasing style. His Treatise on Gardening, though its historical chronicle extends from the King of Assyria to the importer of the last variety of the peach, only shows how little that delightful art at that time was understood—at least beyond the well-trained halls of the Jardin † Potager.

Sir W. Temple mentions Moor Park, in Hertfordshire, in terms of the highest praise, which was repeated half a century after by Mr. Walpole, when we believe Brown had been called to arrange and improve its natural beauties. What it may have been we cannot say, but it is situated in an inferior country, and possesses, at this time, nothing worthy of admiration; but the first specimens of a truly fine taste which we had, in the disposition of ground and the variety of scenery, were those dis-

* Luden, Professor of History at Jena, is an idolator of Sir W. Temple, of whom he has written a Life. 'If I know anything (said he one day in his lecture) of the spirit of his day, or if I have been learned to judge of political institutions and political conduct, it is to Sir W. Temple that I owe all.'—See Russell's Tour in Germany, l. 211.

† Vide du Gronville's Memoirs, vol. 1. p. 40.

‡ There is an observation of Temple's, on a trifling matter, which we should have thought him too well-informed to make. He says "What Virgil's '*Vescum Papaver*' was, I cannot guess, since poppies with us are of no use in eating.' Did he not know that poppies were used by the ancients, and even in Italy in modern times, to sprinkle over cakes, like carraways, almonds, &c. : thus Petronius, '*sesamo et papavera sparsa*.'

played so successfully by Mr. Southcote at Woburn Farm, in Surrey, and on a larger scale by the Honourable Mr. Hamilton at Cobham. Some of the scenes at Payne's Hill were formed from landscapes of G. Poussin. Wheatley and Gilpin wrote with fine taste and knowledge on the subject. The poet Gray, as Sir James Macintosh has observed, was the first perhaps who entered on the picturesque in landscape, and drew attention to its principles: other writers of later times, and eminent Sir Uvedale Price, have come to the subject with enlarged views and greater experience. Theory has recognised the justice and taste of what, previously, Mr. Hamilton had put into practice; and the word *picturesque* at once showed the permanent alliance formed between the sister arts: Of Pope's Garden, nothing now remains but the site; but Mr. Walpole says, that three *sweet little lawns* opening into each other, proved the taste of the designer. We rather believe, that to our favourite poet we are entitled for the earliest specimen of the picturesque pleasure-ground: near to him, his friend, the Duke of Argyle, was planting. The modern taste has been more distinctly shown in a choice of ground possessing *natural* beauties of a higher order; and perhaps all that a judicious and elegant arrangement can effect, has been produced in the gardens at Bromley, at St. Anne's Hill, and at Redleaf.* With regard to the passage on which Mr. Courtenay comments, and in which Temple mentions Spenser, Ariosto, and Tasso, "as the only moderns who have made any achievements in heroic poetry," omitting the not less illustrious name of Milton; we have always considered that the undoubted sale of numerous copies of the *Paradise Lost*, might consist with the partial neglect of it; inasmuch as its *earliest* admirers, we think, would be found among those who partook of Milton's political and religious principles: his Poem was read at Geneva and Zurich, and it was in such demand *abroad*, while neglected at home; that a German Translation in verse was published *a few years after the original appeared*, and which we fortunately possess: this showed that Europe was not deaf to those immortal strains which were echoed as soon as heard, from her most sequestered and solitary abodes. We consider that the Presbyterian scholars and divines, who left England at the Restoration for the Helvetic Hills, or the valleys of Moravia, carried this noble monument of their country's genius with them, and spread its fame "over land and sea."

Of the famous controversy on the Epistles of Phalaris, Mr. Courtenay has given a particular account, as he was called on by Temple's name being mixed up in its commencement; Temple, to speak the truth, of Greek literature knew nothing: his was not an age of scholarship; though it abounded in men of genius and of wit. A scholar, like Bentley, had no one who could judge his merits; while the Poet and the Satirist ridiculed an erudition they could not estimate. In his own language,—

" Instead of learn'd, he 's called pedant,
Dunces advanc'd, he 's left behind."

* Dropmore, Clifden, and the sweet views of Danesfield, must not be forgotten. Over Paine's Hill, the planter and painter must breathe congenial sighs; its dryads have been scared from their shady retreat, and literally, to use the poet's words with slight alteration:—

And Cobham, once proud Hamilton's delight,
Slides to a *Scrivener*, or a city knight.

When Garth wrote his well-known couplet,—

“ As diamonds take a lustre from their foil,
And 'tis a Bentley that was once a Boyle,”

— he knew nothing of the real merits of either party ; but there was one scholar in their club of wits, who could have set them right ;—that was Arbuthnot.

Bentley's treatise is a work of immense learning, most luminously arranged,* and most happily and convincingly applied ; it is still without an equal in the whole range of classical literature : nor can it be read without the highest admiration of his powers, and the most perfect contempt of the petty detractors from his fame. As for the subject of the dispute, we confess that we wonder how any scholar could have read the epistles without detecting their spuriousness ; they have, to our taste, all the laboured exactness and littleness of the sophist in them. As for the fables of Æsop, they have been gradually formed from short metrical stories, like those of Babrias, written perhaps in the age of Socrates, or before ; and very little of their original beauty remains in the present prosaic paraphrases.

Temple's History of England is such as might have been expected from one who had not devoted his time to antiquarian pursuits, and who had neither leisure nor perhaps inclination for the dry and toilsome studies which can alone lay a firm basis for the historical records of our early constitution under the Saxon monarchs ; but when Mr. Courtenay calls Milton's introduction more *learned*, we must call it, on our part, far less *judicious*, and we must refer him to some observations on that subject in a late article on Milton.† As a specimen of Temple's style and manner of writing, we will here make an extract from another of his treatises, on the character of our country and the inhabitants.

“ I think none will dispute the native courage of our men and the beauty of our women, which may be elsewhere as great in particular, but nowhere so general. They may be (what is said of diseases) as acute in other places, but with us they are epidemical. For my own part, who have conversed much with men of other nations, and such as have been both in great employments and esteem, I can say very impartially, that I have not observed among any, so much true genius as among the English : nowhere more sharpness of wit, more pleasantness of humour, more range of fancy, more penetration of thought, or depth of reflection among the better sort ; nowhere more goodness of nature and of meaning, nor more plainness of sense and of life, among the common sort of country people ; nor more blunt courage and honesty among our seamen.

“ But with all this, our country must be confessed to be, what a great foreign physician called it, the Regions of Spleen ; which may arise a good deal from the great uncertainty and many sudden changes of our weather in all seasons of the year. And how much these affect the heads and hearts, especially of the finest tempers, is hard to be believed by men whose thoughts are not inured to such speculations. This makes us unequal in our humours, inconstant in our passions, uncertain in our ends, and even in our desires. Besides our different opinions in religion, and the factions they have raised or animated for fifty years past, have had an ill effect upon our manners and customs, inducing more avarice, ambition, disguise, with the usual consequences of them, than were before in our constitution.”

* For the first time, this noble treasure of learning and argument has found an editor worthy of it. The Rev. Mr. Dyce has, by this work, not only justified the high fame he has long acquired as a scholar and a critic, but has done tardy justice to the merits of Bentley. To this accomplished person—“whom every Muse and every Grace adorns”—we are to look for a complete edition of Bentley's works, which has been commenced entirely at his own risk by a bookseller of high reputation for integrity and intelligence. It will form a lasting monument to Bentley's fame.

† Gent. Mag. Nov. 1836, p. 465.

In bidding farewell to Mr. Courtenay's Life of this *accomplished** and once eminent person, we must say that we think it is executed with the knowledge that was required; with a temperate, impartial, and manly judgment; and with a diligence that has discovered and employed all the materials which could be of use to the subject. That his work will not be popular, we think far from its dispraise: the writer of the present day who would bequeath a valuable legacy to posterity, must forget the *reading public* of the present. His style is unaffected and simple, and his reflections generally just. He is more conversant with politics than with literature, and seems to have no pretensions to ancient learning. But there is a rectitude of judgment, and a sobriety of feeling, which are of far more value in our eyes than any other qualities, and which are conspicuously seen in the very fair summary he has drawn of Temple's character.† To us, we confess, the pleasure we derive from his writings is for the most part confined to certain passages which are sprinkled about them, and which please us by a kind of quaint simplicity, and a nice and careful elegance of thought and expression. He has borrowed from the old English writers of the age preceding him, just sufficient of their language to give a relief and foreign charm to his own; while he has much refined on their encumbered and ponderous construction of sentences. His writings assuredly have something of an old-fashionedness about them, but this arises much more from the manner of writing, than from the style and expression. He is apt to dwell, as the old writers did, much on *commonplaces*, and expands truths into long moral reflections, and illustrates them by historical applications. He had somewhat in temper of what the Spaniards call the *melancholido*, a vapoury and splenetic habit of mind, which he compares to the climate in which he lived. Although the greater portion of his life was passed in official duties, and in employments during which the honour and interest of the nation was in his hands; yet we much question whether he would ever have left the shade of private life, and undergone the drudgery of business, had he not thought that his fortune, originally slender, and never more than would satisfy the most moderate wishes, required some advancement. Whether in London or at Brussels, his heart and his happiness seem always to be in the gardens of Sheen. See his Letter from Brussels, Aug. 1666:—'I assure your Lordship, in the midst of a town, and employment entertaining enough, and a life not uneasy, my imaginations were very often over the pleasures of the air, and of the earth and the water, but much more of the conversation at Sheen, and make me believe, that if my life wears not out too soon, I may end it

* We use the word *accomplished*, as applying to the higher qualities of the mind. In the politer manners Temple does not seem in advance of the beastly age in which he lived. He speaks, in his Memoirs, of his *spitting*, while at dinner, about the room of the Burgomaster, and his astonishment at seeing the maid watching him with a napkin!

† 'Yet oft before his infant eyes would run,
Such forms as glittered in the Muse's ray,
With orient hues unborrowed of the sun,' &c.

Is not the germ of this beautiful image in the following passage:—'There must be a sprightly imagination or fancy ranging over infinite ground, piercing into every corner, and by the light of that true poetical fire, discovering a thousand little bodies or images in the mind, and similitudes among them, unseen to common eyes, and which could not be discovered without the rays of that sun.'—Temple of Poetry.—In the heads on Conversation, we see the original of an epigram of Pope's—

'I am his Highness's dog at Kew,
Pray tell me, Sir, whose dog are you?'

'Mr. Grantam's fool's reply to a great man who asked whose fool he was.—'I am Mr. Grantam's fool, pray whose fool are you?'

in a corner there.' And again,—' The best of it is, my heart is set so much on my little corner at Sheen, that while I keep that, no other disappointment will ever be very sensible to me, and because my wife tells me she is so bold as to enter into talk of enlarging our dominions there. I am contriving here this summer, how a succession of cherries may be continued from May till Michaelmas, and how the riches of Sheen vines may be improved by half a dozen sorts which are not yet known there, and which I think much beyond any that are. I should be very glad to raise and plant them next season." His religion might not be strong and active enough for Burnet, who called him an Atheist and Epicurean; but the truth was not so: there was an indifference and philosophical calmness in the constitution of Temple's mind; an indolent easiness of temper and feeling. He did not consider the object of men's wishes worth the trouble with which they are commonly pursued.* Life, with him, was too short and too chequered by fortune, to induce him to lay out costly and elaborate plans for its enjoyment, and its bases were too narrow to erect on it the huge piles of ambition, and glory, and wealth, which the more sanguine and less scrupulous are constantly raising. He preferred *les douceurs d'une vie oisive et privie*. He had a good deal of the *Pocourante* character—a recluse, meditative mind, with a slight vein of harmless and amusing vanity running through it. His early occupations in the world threw him with greater zest into the retirements and natural amusements in which he passed his age; and he had a relish for those arts which are supposed not only to adorn, and amuse, but to soften and improve our mental habits. He loved painting, and music, and statuary, and gardening, and building. His taste soared somewhat beyond that of his age; yet we cannot much commend the choice of his last and favourite residence—Health, ease, and fine weather were the constituents of his happiness: he wrote ' Le seul homme que j'envie dans le monde, c'est Milord Falconbridge, que son ambassade va conduire dans un si beau climat, ou il va gouter tous les charmes attaches aux delicates et spirituelles conversations d'Italie. Il trouvera les jours et les esprits également purs et brillans.' Again, he says — ' Je me sens beaucoup plus propre à pratiquer l'art d'un bon Jardinier, que celui d'un habile ministre.' As a politician he was candid, honourable, and independent. As a private man, he was charitable to an unusual extent, moderate in his wishes, and temperate in his habits of life, and holding the possession of wealth beyond its necessary uses in utter neglect, and not worth the trouble of acquiring. Seen in the domestic relations of life he was all that could be desired—a warm and constant friend; as a son, dutiful; a most affectionate and grateful husband; and as a father, the tears that he shed over the early grave of that lovely flower, the last and dearest which he lost, came from the fountain of the most pure parental tenderness and love. We believe it will not be necessary to speak of him as a *poet*; but he has had the honour of having a few of his verses translated by Goldsmith, without acknowledgment, and with only a slight alteration, into one of his celebrated poems.†

* See the Preface to Observations on the United Provinces, for an interesting account of Temple, of his mental habits, and method of life. If wisdom consists in adapting the wishes of the mind to the weakness of the body, and the nature of our enjoyments to the uncertainty of our life, Temple was a wise man. See also the Dedication of his Memoirs to his son.

† In Nichols's "Select Poems," vol. ii. there are fifty pages of Sir W. Temple's Poems, printed from the scarce little volume which belonged to Lady Gifford.

ON THE POPULAR CYCLE OF THE ROBIN HOOD BALLADS.

Thèse de Littérature sur les Vicissitudes et les Transformations du Cycle populaire de Robin Hood. Paris, 1832.
Robin Hood; a collection of all the ancient Poems, Songs, and Ballads now extant relative to that celebrated English Outlaw. By Joseph Ritson, Esq. Second Edition. London, 1832.

THE period which we are accustomed to call the *middle ages*, has left us, in its literature, many interesting, but at the same time extremely dark and intricate problems. In the semi-heroic period of the history of most peoples, the national poetry appears in the form of cycles, each having for its subject some grand national story, some tradition of times a little more ancient, which has become a matter of national exultation or of national sorrow. Greece had several such cycles. Among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers there was a great cycle parallel apparently to that to which belongs the High German Nibelungen Nôt, of which there has fortunately been preserved the fine poem of the Adventures of Beowulf the Great, and of which fragments of other poems are found in the Exeter book, and in some stray leaves of other manuscripts. This cycle was succeeded, after the Normans came in, by that of Arthur and his Knights, by the many romances which are supposed to be of Armorican origin, and by the cycle of Charlemagne and his peers. Of the history of the Anglo-Saxon cycle we know nothing; and that of those which followed it, is not much less obscure.

When the Norman cycles became popular in England, the heroes of the Anglo-Saxon poetry were forgotten, except perhaps in some few instances where the shadow of the older literature became degraded into the form of ballads, which might be sung by the peasant at his ale or at his labour. We need not be surprised, therefore, if we find ballad cycles existing contemporary with and independent of the cycles of the romances. In fact, we do find such cycles, and, as might have been supposed, the character of the persons in the older form, if there existed any older form, is entirely moulded down to suit that of the people amongst whom these ballads

were popular. The most extraordinary ballad cycle—indeed, the only one which has preserved its popularity up to our own times, and of which we have large remains—is that of *Robin Hood*.

The only attempt which has been made to investigate the history of the popular cycle of Robin Hood, and to trace its vicissitudes and transformations, is contained in the tract which heads our present paper, written, curiously enough, as a thesis preparatory to taking the degree of Doctor in the Academy of Paris, its author being, we believe, a Scotchman. In fact, it is one specimen of the new state of things in France, which has rejected the old fashion of writing probatory essays on the characters of Themistocles and Cicero, and such folks, for the introduction of more modern subjects and more modern notions. Mr. Barry has treated his subject with cleverness and ingenuity; but unfortunately he wanted materials, and was thus deficient in a knowledge of that on which he wrote. He does not appear to have read any of the older ballads than that of Robin Hood and the Potter, nor that printed in the last edition of Ritson's Robin Hood, under the title of Robin Hood and the Monk, nor even that most important poem the 'Lytell Geste.' He was, moreover, unacquainted with the manuscripts, and knew but little of the history and philology of our language and our poetry. We need not give a stronger proof of this than his derivation of *yeoman* from *yew-man*, i. e. archer (p. 11). His theory is, that the hero of the cycle, Robin Hood, was one of the Saxons who became outlaws in opposing the intrusion and rapacity of the Normans—that the ballads were originally written in alliterative verse at the beginning of the thirteenth century—and that in their transformed shape they still picture to us the feelings of the Saxon peasantry towards their Norman governors. Before, however, considering this hypothesis as to the hero, and as to the origin of the cycle, we will describe and arrange what appear to be the remains of the cycle in its earlier form.

It was necessary to the character of

the hero of a popular cycle in England, during some centuries after the Conquest, that he should be signalized by his depredations upon the king's deer. The sheriff and his officers, who enforced the severe forest-laws of the Norman kings, were the oppressors against whom the heroes of the popular romance must make war, and in deceiving whom they must show their craftiness and activity. It is curious, however, that this hostile feeling is always directed against the persons, and not against the authority with which they were armed. In the ballads, the peasantry of England appears always loyal; and one of their most popular cycles was that in which the monarch is represented as being benighted or misled in some one of his forests, and as meeting there with some of the destroyers of his deer, who by their loyalty and joviality obtain his forgiveness and favour.

One of the earliest poems on the subject to which we allude, is that of King Edward and the Shepherd, preserved in the same manuscript of the Public Library of the universit, of Cambridge, which contains the oldest ballad of Robin Hood. Edward had ridden out into Windsor Forest, as it would seem, attended only by his groom, and in the course of his wanderings met with a shepherd, on whose want of courtesy the poet has been pleased to pass a joke.

“ With a shepherde con he mete,
And gret (*greeted*) hym with wordis swete,
Without any delay;
The shepherde lovyd his hatte so well,
He did hit of nevre a dele (*not a bit*),
But seid, ‘ Sir, gudday!’ (*good day!*)

In reply to the king's inquiries, the shepherd stated that he was born in Windsor, but that he had been compelled to desert his home by the oppressive conduct of the king's purveyors, who not only robbed him of his cattle, leaving him only a knotted stick as an acknowledgment, but had violated his daughter, and driven his wife, who was old and hoary, out of doors. His name, he said, was Adam the shepherd. The king called himself Jolly Robin, and said that he was the son of a Welsh knight, that his mother's name was dame Isabel, and that he had a young son who was

much loved by the queen, and he promised that by his influence he would procure justice to be done to the shepherd, whom he invited to visit him at the court the following day. After some conversation, the shepherd proposed that his new acquaintance, Jolly Robin, should go home and dine with him, an offer which was immediately accepted; and on the way Adam boasted much of his skill in the use not of the bow but of the sling. Presently they saw some rabbits (*conynge*), and the king proposed that the shepherd should make good his vaunt by killing one of them. The shepherd, however, dissembled.

“ Hit is alle the kynges waren,
Ther is nouthur knygt ne sqwayre (*squire*),
That dar do sich a dede,
Any conyng here to sla
And with the trespas away to ga,
But his side shulde blede.
The warner is hardy and fell,
Sertanly, as I the tell,
He will take no mede.
Whoso dose here sich maistrye,
Be thu wel sicer (*sure*) he shall aby (pay
retribution),
And unto prison lede.”

The king continued to urge his proposal, and was further admonished by his companion.

“ The herd bade, ‘ let sech wordis be,
Sum man mygt here the,
The were better be still.
Wode has erys (*ears*), felde has sigt:
Were the forster here now right,
They (*thy*) wordis shuld like the ille
(*please thee ill*),
He has with hym jong men thre,
Thei be archers of this contre,
The kyng to serve at wille,
To kepe the dere both day and nygt;
And for there luf (*living, leofan, A.S.*) a
loge is dijt,
Full hye upon an hill.’ ”

The two friends went to dinner, and, after having taught Jolly Robin his drinking words *passilodion* and *berafrynde*, the ale made the shepherd's heart more open, and, enjoying secrecy to his guest, he brought forth pasties of rabbit and venison, with abundance of excellent wine.

“ ‘ Sir,’ he seid, ‘ assay of this:
Thei were jisterday qwyk, I wysse,
Certan, withouten lye,
Hider thei come be mone-lijt.
Eete therof well a plijt;
And schewe no curtasye.’ ”

Afterwards, he explained to the king how he had two slings, with the larger of which he slew deer, and with the smaller rabbits; and how, under cover of night, he conveyed them home, and he showed him his secret cellar, which was well filled with venison and other dainties. On his return home, the king was accompanied through the forest by his new acquaintance, who killed a rabbit with his smaller sling, boasting much of the superiority of his weapon over the bow,

“ ‘ Sir,’ he seid, ‘ for soth I trowe
This is behette any bowe,
For alle the fedurt schafte.’ ”

and promised to visit Jolly Robin at the Court. There, after his arrival next day, the joke was carried on for some time, until the shepherd, to his no small terror, discovered the quality of the confidant to whom he had shown his venison. Here the poem in the manuscript ends abruptly, but we can scarcely doubt that the king ordered reparation to be made to him for the oppressions he had suffered, and perhaps, that he made him one of the keepers of his forests.

Another early ballad on the same subject, but still more imperfect, was printed in the British Bibliographer (vol. iv.), under the title of “The Kyng and the Hermyt.” The hermit seems to be the Friar Tuck, and perhaps the Curtal Friar of the Robin Hood ballads. The scene is here laid in the forest of Sherwood.

“ It be-felle be god Edward’s days,
For soth so the romans seys,
Harkyng (*hearken*), I will you telle,
The kyng to Scherwod gan wend,
On hys pleyng for to lend,

* * * *

For to solas hym that stond (*while*)
The grete werc for to hunte
In frythys and in felle.”

Allured by the hope of finding a large herd of deer, which had been seen by an old forester, the king wandered from his company, lost his way in the forest, and at last took shelter in the hut of a hermit. The latter at first received his guest reluctantly, but the king gradually gained his confidence, and venison and wine were brought forth in abundance, the drinking words being *justy bawdyas* and *stryke pantnere*. The king, who in

this adventure assumed the name of Jack Fletcher, and represented himself as a poor courtier, invited the hermit to court, and the latter, before parting, showed him his bows and arrows, and his secret stores, of the first of which, by his name, he naturally supposed him to have some knowledge.

“ Into a chambyr he hym lede;
The kyng sauwe aboute the hermytes bed
Brod arowys hynge.

The frere gaff him a bow in hond:
‘ Jake,’ he seyde, ‘ draw up the bond;’
He myght oneth styre (*hardly stir*) the streng.

‘ Sir,’ he seyde, ‘ so have I blys,
There is no archer that may schot in this,
That is with my lord the kyng.’

“ An arow of an elle long
In hys bow he it throng,
And to the hede he gan it hale.
‘ Ther is no dere in this foreste,
And it wolde one hym feste,
Bot it schuld spyll his skale.
Jake, sith thou can of flecher crafte,
Thou may me ese with a schafte.’
Than seyde Jake, ‘ I schall.’ ”

The fragment ends with the departure of the king, but there can be no doubt of the poem having ended prosperously for the hermit.

The second line which we have quoted from this latter poem, would almost lead us to imagine that there had been a French original, did not the subject seem strongly to contradict such a supposition. And, indeed, at the time when this ballad was written, the expression, “as the romans says,” seems to have become a mere hackneyed phrase, used without any meaning. The spirit of the Normanromans was not that of introducing the peasant and the deer-stealer in a favourable point of view, or of bringing them to prosperity or royal favour. This cycle was the groundwork of many ballads in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, of which one is the well-known ballad of “the King and the Miller of Mansfield,” in his introductory observations on which Percy has pointed out several others of the same class.* The earliest story of the kind is perhaps the legend of king Alfred’s residence with the neat-herd; the latest, one which has been told,

* They have furnished our great romance writer with the hint of a beautiful scene in *Ivanhoe*.

we think, as having occurred in the reign of Queen Anne. Prince George, of Denmark, having landed unexpectedly at Bristol, and not having been recognised by the merchants who were at the time on the pier where he was walking, was accosted by a poor artizan, who asked him if he were not the queen's husband, expressed his regret that so little respect had been shown to him, and invited him to partake of his own humble fare. The prince dined with the artizan, who was afterwards, with his wife, invited to court by the queen, and himself knighted and his wife presented, if we remember right, with a watch.

We proceed to the kindred cycle which celebrated the deeds of the open outlaw, personified in the character of Robin Hood. That the Robin Hood ballads were popular before the middle of the fourteenth century, we have direct testimony. Fordun, who wrote towards 1350, or rather, perhaps, Bowyer, who interpolated Fordun's history in the fifteenth century, observes, "Hoc in tempore (i. e. Hen. III.) de exheredatis surrexit et caput erexit ille famosissimus sicarius Robertus Hode et Littell Johanne, cum eorum complicitibus, de quibus stolidum vulgus hianter in comœdiis et tragediis pruriuntur festum faciunt, et super cæteras romancias, mimos, et bardanos cantitare dilectantur." (Ed. Hearne, p. 774.) And in that remarkable and valuable poem, the Vision of Piers Plowman, which was written in the reign of Edward the Third, Sloth is introduced as confessing, amongst other things,

"But I kan rymes of Robyn hood
And Randolf erl of Chestre,
Ac neither of oure lord ne of oure lady
The beste that ever was maked."

These passages, particularly that of Fordun, describe a cycle of poetry essentially popular, which originated with the people and rested with the people, but of which, as it then existed, it has been supposed that we have no remaining specimen.

We are now satisfied, however, that we have a Robin Hood ballad of the earlier part of the fourteenth century, one of those which were sung by the contemporaries of Fordun and the author of Piers Plowman's visions. It is contained in a manuscript preserved

in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge (Ff. 5. 48); has been incorrectly printed in Jamieson's Ballads; still more so in that most miserable production the 'Ancient Metrical Tales,' edited by Mr. Hartshorne; and again, though not altogether accurately, in the last edition of Ritson's Robin Hood, as may be seen by comparing the few lines we shall presently quote from it. It is the same manuscript which was once in the possession of Withers the poet, who lent it to Bedwell, and the latter printed from it that singular ballad the Tournament of Tottenham. Internal evidence has led us to the conviction that, although it is a paper manuscript, it was written as early as the reign of Edward the Second, and the language and writing do not contradict such a supposition. It must be premised that it was not written by an ignorant scribe. On the contrary, there are strong reasons for believing that the writer was himself a poet, and that he was the author of some of the pieces which it contains, where, in a stanza of four lines, the fourth line has been sometimes exchanged for another, expressing the same thing better or more poetically, and the last word, or two last words, of the second line altered to rhyme with it.

(I.) One article of this manuscript, near the middle of the volume, is a brief poetical chronicle of the kings of England. It is brought down to the time of Edward the Second, in whose reign it ends thus—

"After him (i. e. Ed. I.) regned Edwarde
his sone,

And hase his londe alle and some,
Make we us glaad and blithe, lordingus,
For thus endyn these kingus.
Jhesu Crist and saint Lenard
Save this king Edward,
And gif hym grace his londe to jeme,
That Jhesu Crist, be to queme,
Thrug his hestis ten:
Syng we now alle, Amen."—*Explicit*.

We can easily imagine that in many instances a poem like this, written at one period, may have been copied verbatim at a later period without continuation; but, from the general style of the present manuscript, and from the consideration that this poem as well as many others in the same volume were evidently intended for recitation, we can hardly suppose that from

political feeling, such a conclusion as the foregoing would have been retained after the second Edward's death. It is worthy of remark, that a poem apparently the same as this, is found in the Auchinleck Manuscript, which seems, by the description of Sir Walter Scott, to have been continued up to the beginning of the next reign, when that manuscript was written.—“He appears to have concluded his history during the minority of Edward III. The concluding paragraph begins—

‘ Now Jesu Crist and seyn [t] Richard
Save the yong king Edward,
And gif him grace his land to ȝeme,
That it be Jesu Crist to queme, &c.’”
Explicit liber Regum Angliæ.

(II.) The poem of king Edward and the Shepherd, which we have already described, and which is preserved in this manuscript, bears internal proofs of having been written during the reign of the second Edward. It must not be forgotten that the spirit and apparent aim of this cycle of poems was to stir up among the people loyalty towards their king and hatred towards the overbearing barons, and therefore it might naturally be expected, that the king introduced as the object of their esteem would be the reigning monarch.* The present poem may perhaps have been an alteration of the previously existing ballad of Edward the First and his Reeve, which is mentioned by Percy as having been preserved in his folio manuscript. In the poem we have mentioned, the king pretends that he is a knight of the court.—

“ My fader was a Walshe knyȝt,
Dame Isabell my moder hyȝt,
For sothe as I tell the,
In the castell was hir dwellyng
Thorow commaundment of the kyng,
Whene she thar shuld be.
Now wayte thou wher that I was borne;
Thet *other* Edward here beforene
Full well he lovyd me.”

* When the reigning king was unpopular, the name of the preceding king would probably be preserved in the popular poetry. The name of Edward II. however, would not, we think, be suffered to take the place of his successor. There seems, too, some reason for thinking that the writer of our manuscript was favourable to the royal party, during the second Edward's reign.

The Welsh knight is evidently intended to be king Edward the Second, whose queen was Isabelle, and we might hence be inclined to suppose our disguised king to be the third Edward, did not the expression “thet other Edward,” which is repeated thrice in the poem, seem to prove decisively that when it was written, *two* Edwards only had occupied the throne. Again, the passage immediately following this,—

“ I have a son is with the qwhene,
She lovys hym well, as I wene,
That dar I savely say, [*her*]
And he pray hir of a bone (*ask a boon of*)
gif that hit be for to done,
She will not onys say nay,”

seems evidently to describe the young prince who was afterwards Edward III. The third passage, moreover, where this expression occurs,

“ The stewarde seid to Joly Robyn, (*i. e.*
the King Edward)
‘ Goo wesshe, sir, for it is tyme,
At the furst begynnyng,
And, for that *odur* Edwart love,
Thou shalt sitte here above,
In stidde alle of the kyng,’ ”

could hardly have been said, unless ‘Joly Robyn’ were Edward II. The following passage seems to fix the time of its having been written to the period when the Earls of Lancaster and Warren were courted by the king, and when there appeared to be some hopes of tranquillity in the kingdom:—the shepherd had arrived at court,—

“ ‘ Joly Robyn,’ he said, ‘ I pray the,
Speke with me a worde in private.’
‘ For God,’ said the kyng, ‘ gladly.’
He freyned the kyng in his er,
What lordis that thei were
That stondis here hym bye.
‘ The erle of Lancaster is thet on,
And the erle of Waryn Sir John,
Bolde and as hardy :
Thei now do mycull with the kyng,
I have tolde hem of thy thyng,
Then seid he, ‘ gramercy.’ ”

(III.) The only poem which seems to give us any difficulty in placing this manuscript as early as the reign of Edward II. is the last article but one of its contents, the prophecies of Thomas of Erceuldoun, of which this is by far the oldest and best copy. The allusions, however, in this poem are

vague and uncertain, and admit of no better explanation than can be given by mere conjectures. We have a proof of this in the circumstance that Sir Walter Scott, who had not seen the Cambridge MS. and was thus obliged to rely upon the erroneous descriptions which have been given of it, supposed it to contain allusions to the battles of Floddon and Pinkie. It is a poem which seems to have been republished at different times, with additional circumstances, and more explicit allusions to those which were supposed to have been accomplished. If the bastard, mentioned in the third fit of our Cambridge copy, who was to be the ruler of all Britain, be Edward the First—the circumstance which was to mark the conclusion of his reign—

“The bastard shalle go in the Holy Land;
Trow this wel as I the say:
Tak his soule to his hande,
Jhesu Christie, that mycull may,”

proves it part of an edition published as early as 1306, when that king made a vow to end his life in an expedition against the Saracens. It is probable that in our Cambridge copy there is no allusion to events of a later period than the reign of Edward the Second. The curious mention of Black Agnes, the celebrated countess of Dunbar, who defended that castle against the English in 1337, seems to create a difficulty. But there is in the poem no allusion to that siege, we are not aware that the prophecy concerning her end was ever fulfilled, and the whole seems to show rather a feeling of resentment against her on the part of the English, arising from her already established character and her known opposition to the English interests. The singular connexion, too, which is described as existing between her and Thomas, the supposititious author of the prophecies, compared with the allusion at the head of the brief prophecies in the Harleian MS. No. 2253,* of the reign of the second Edward, would lead us to suppose that the two pieces were contemporary.

Our conviction of the importance of establishing the age of this manuscript

* La countesse de Donbar demanda a Thomas de Escedoune, quant la guere d'Escocce prendreit fin, e yl la respowndy e dyt, &c.

has perhaps led us to make too long a digression from our more immediate subject. If it be all a work of the reign of the second Edward, or even supposing it to have been written at different times by a person who lived during that reign, and part, or the whole, of that of Edward the Third, there can be no doubt of the ballad it contains being one of those popular songs of Robin Hood to which allusion is made in the histories of Fordun, and by the poet who wrote the vision of Piers Plowman. It shews us, what indeed might be collected from the passage of this latter poem where they are called ‘rymes,’ that these popular productions were not then written in alliterative verse, but that they were composed in the same metre which was the general characteristic of our black-letter ballads. The earliest of the Robin Hood ballads, which has been preserved, is written in a southern and correct dialect, and is much superior in poetical execution to any that follow. The opening is extremely beautiful.

“In somer when the shawes be sheyn,
(woods are bright)
And leves be large and long,
Hit is full mery in feyre foreste
To here the foulys song,
To se the dere draw to the dale
And leve the hilles hee, (high)
And shadow hem in the leves grene
Undur the grene-wode tre.”

One May morning, in Whitsontide, when the sun shone bright, and the birds sung, Robin Hood determined to go to Nottingham to hear mass. Little John, who was his only companion, proposed to ‘shoot a peny’ as they passed through the wood, and he having gained five shilling from his master, a strife arose, which ended in their mutually parting from each other. Little John returned to the forest of Sherwood, and Robin Hood proceeded to Nottingham, where he entered St. Mary’s church, and knelt down before the rood. A monk, whom he had robbed of an hundred pounds, recognised him, and carried information to the sheriff, who caused the gates of the town to be closed, surrounded the church with his company, and secured the outlaw, who broke his sword on the sheriff’s head in defending himself. The monk was dispatched with tidings

to the king at London, and Little John and Much, who had learned the disaster which had happened to their master, determined to way-lay him.

“ Fforthe then went these þemen too,
Litul John and Moche in fere, (*in company*)
And lokid on Moche emys (*uncle's*) hows,
The hyc-way lay full nere.

Litul John stode at a wyndow in the mornynge,
And lokid forth at a stage,
He was war when the munke came ridyng,
And wyth hym a litul page.
‘ Be my feith,’ seid Litul John to Moch,
‘ I can the tel tithyngus gode,
I se wher the mun’ cumys rydyng,
I know hym be his wyde hode.’”

Little John and Much went to the monk, learnt from his own mouth the tidings he carried, slew him and his page, and themselves carried the letters of the sheriff to the king, telling him that the monk who should have brought them was dead by the way. He was much rejoiced by the contents of the sheriff's letters, rewarded well the bearers, made them both yeomen of the crown, and gave them letters to the sheriff of Nottingham commanding that Robin Hood should be sent to the king. On their arrival at Nottingham, they found the gates fastened, and they were not admitted until they had shown the king's seal. When the sheriff saw the letters, he inquired, naturally enough, after the monk, and was informed by Little John that the king was so gratified by the intelligence of which he had been the bearer, that he had made him abbat of Westminster. At night Little John and Much went to the jail.

“ Litul John callid up the jayler,
And bade hym rise anon,
He seid Robyn Hode had brokyn preson
And out of hit was gon.

The porter rose anon, sertan,
As sone as he herd John calle,
Litul John was redy with a swerd
And bare hym to the walle.

‘ Now wil I be porter,’ seid litul John,
‘ And take the keyes in honde;’
He toke the way to Robyn Hode,
And sone he hym unbonde.

He gaf hym a gode swerde in his hond,
His hed with for to kepe;
And ther as the walle were lowyst
Anon down can thei lepe.”

When they reached the forest, Robin and Little John were immediately reconciled, and the escape of the outlaw was celebrated by festivity among his followers—

“ They filled in wyne, and made hem glad,
Under the levys smale,
And þete pastes of venysan
That gode was with-ale.”

The anger of the king loses itself in his admiration of the fidelity of Little John to his master—

“ ‘ He is trew to his maister,’ seide owre kyng,
‘ I sei be swete seynt John,
He lovys better Robyn Hode
Then he dose us ychon. (*each one*)

Robyn Hode is ever bond to hym,
Bothe in strete and stalle,
Speke no more of this mater,’ seid oure kyng,

‘ But John has begyled us alle.’ ”

In the foregoing ballad we recognize the same popular story, which again appears in the more northern ballad of ‘Adam Bel, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudislee;’ three outlaws who made free with the king's deer in the forest of Inglewood in Cumberland. William visited his wife at Carlisle, and was recognised by an old woman, who carried information to the sheriff; the towns-people were raised, the house surrounded, and the outlaw taken, after a desperate resistance, in which his bow was broken. He was condemned to be hanged, but his companions entered the town by showing to the porter a letter which, as they pretended, bore the king's seal, and succeeded in liberating William, and carrying him to the green wood, where he found his wife and children. The king was much enraged when he heard of his escape, but in the end the yeomen were pardoned.

While speaking of this ballad of Adam Bel, &c. of the age of which we are very uncertain, the earliest copy of it being a black-letter tract of the earlier part of the sixteenth century, we may observe, that it contains another popular story which became one of the Robin Hood cycle, that wherein the outlaws go to the king for pardon, which they obtain by the intercession of the queen, who favours them.

There existed, previous to the middle of the fifteenth century, another Robin

Hood ballad, wherein the hero was brought into peril by his devout attendance upon mass, and which may be rightly placed in the class of *contes devots*, or saint's legends. We have already expressed a doubt of the authenticity of the passage of Fordun, where mention is made of our hero; indeed, it has every appearance of being an interpolation, it only being found in one of the late manuscripts, and differing so much from that author's general manner. The name of Robin Hood is mentioned merely for the sake of introducing the story of this ballad, how in his retreat in Barnisdale he heard mass regularly every day, how in the midst of his devotions, he was one day warned of the approach of the sheriff and his officers; how he disdained to retreat until the holy service was ended—and how, for his piety, an easy victory was given him over his too numerous enemies, in consequence of which he ever afterwards held the clergy in a special esteem.

The second ballad, apparently, in point of antiquity which has been preserved, occurs also in a manuscript of the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, marked E. e. 4. 35, written not, as Ritson imagined, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, but in that of Henry the Sixth, as appears by a memorandum on one page, setting forth the expenses of the feast on the marriage of the King with Margaret:—"Thys ys expences off flesche at the mariage off my lady Marg'et, that sche had owt off Eynglonde," &c. The orthography is rude, and the dialect would seem to be that of some one of our midland counties. It would appear, too, by the blunders with which it abounds, to have been taken down from recitation.

In this ballad, Robin Hood is represented as visiting the sheriff in the disguise of a potter, to whom he had given his own garments. Robin carried his ware to Nottingham, where he put up his horse, and cried "Pots! Pots!" in the midst of the town, right opposite the sheriff's gate. He sold his pots quickly, because he gave for threepence what was worth fivepence, and when he had but five left, he sent them as a present to the sheriff's wife. In return for this courtesy, the pretended potter was invited to dine with

the sheriff, who received him kindly, and during the dinner mention was made of a great shooting match for forty shillings, which was soon to be tried. The potter went to the shooting, and, borrowing a bow of the sheriff, proved himself more skilful in its use than the sheriff's men. He then took a bow from his cart, which he said had been given him by Robin Hood, on which the sheriff demanded if he knew the out-law, and if he would lead him to where he might be found. The potter immediately offered to be his guide, and on the morrow they travelled together towards the forest, where the birds were singing on the branches.

"And when he cam yn to the floreyat,
Yender (*under*) the leffes grene,
Berdys there sange on bowhes prest,
Het was gret goy (*joy*) to se.

'Here het ys merey to be,' sayde Roben,
'For a man that had hawt (*anything*)
to spende.

Be may horne he (*ye*) schall awet,
Yef (*if*) Roben Hode be here.' "

At the sound of Robin's horn, Little John and his companions hastened to the spot, welcomed the sheriff, and, before he left them, deprived him of his horse and of his "other gere." "Hither you came on horse," said Robin, who had now thrown aside his assumed character, "and home you shall go on foot. Greet well the good woman your wife: I send her, as a present, a white palfrey, which ambles as the wind. For her sake, you shall receive no further harm." The sheriff glad to escape, carried home the message to his wife:

"With that she toke op a lowde lawhyng,
And swhare, be hem that deyed on tre,
'Now haffe yow payed ffor all the pottys
That Robin gaffe to me.' "

There is preserved at Paris a curious and valuable Norman poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century, which has been lately published, recounting the deeds of Eustace the monk,* a notable Boulonois outlaw and pirate, who was engaged in the wars between our King John and his barons. It is extremely interesting to us, as proving how common at that period were the kind of stories which formed

* See our vol. III. p. 31 (Jan. 1835.)

the material of our Robin Hood ballads. The same stratagems, which outwitted the sheriff and his men, were used by Eustace to deceive the count of Boulogne. Eustace once adopted the disguise of a potter, whom he had compelled to exchange garments with him.

In a collection of songs and carols among the Sloane manuscripts in the British Museum, which an incidental coincidence has proved to be written in the Warwickshire dialect, perhaps nearly contemporary with the ballad last mentioned, is a song which appears to belong to our cycle, at least by its subject, if not by the person whose death it celebrates. It recounts the fate of a yeoman named Robin, who had gone to the green wood with his companion Gandeleyn :—

“ I herde a carpyng of a clerk
Al at þone wodes ende,
Of gode Robyn and Gandelayn
Was ther non other gyng;
Stronge thevys wern tho chylderin non,
But bowmen gode and hende;
He wentyn to wode to getyn hem fleych,
If God wold it hem sende.”

Towards evening they met with half a hundred fallow deer, of which the fattest fell by Robin's arrow. Scarcely had the deer fallen, when Robin himself was felled by an arrow from an unknown hand :—

“ Gandeleyn lokyd hym est and lokyd
And sowl under the sunne, [west,
He saw a lytil boy
He clepyn Wrennok of Doune ;
A good bowe in his hand,
A brod arwe therine,
And fowre and xx goode arwis
Trusyid in a thrumme.”

‘ Wrennok,’ it would appear, was one of the keepers of the forest, and he immediately challenged Gandeleyn. They let fly their arrows at each other, and the former was slain. The exultation of Gandeleyn on having thus revenged the death of his master, Robin, finishes his song :—

“ Now xalt (*shalt*) thu never zelpe, Wren-
At ale ne at wyn, [nok,
That thu hast slawe goode Robyn
And his knave Gandeleyn ;
Now xalt thu never zelpe, Wrennok,
At wyn ne at ale,
That thu hast slawe goode Robyn
And Gandeleyyn his knawe.”

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These are all the genuine remains of the early Robin Hood cycle, which we at present possess. We come now to that singular production the “ Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode,” which was first printed by Wynkyn de Worde, at the latter end of the fifteenth century, and which would seem to be an attempt to string together some of the ballads that were then popular, into something like a consistent story. It is, in fact, an epic poem, and it is, as such, both perfect and beautiful.

One, perhaps, of the ballads which contributed to the formation of this poem, may have been simply the adventure of Robin Hood and the Knight, which here occupies the first and second ‘ fyttes,’ and is made to run more or less through the whole. The knight was a character respected by the peasantry, and in the personage of the unfortunate and injured Sir Richard of the Lee, he probably drew forth as much commiseration from those to whom the adventure was sung in the village alehouse, as in the courtly halls of the nobles when he appeared in misfortune in the romances of Sir Cleges or Sir Amadas. They were all the same story, under different forms, in the one instance reduced to a popular shape. Robin sends Little John, Much, and Scathelock, to seek for a guest to dinner, having first admonished them that they should not injure husbandmen, good yeomen, or knights and squires who were good fellows, but that their hostilities should be more particularly directed against bishops and archbishops, and, above all, against the sheriff of Nottingham :

“ But loke ye do no housbonde harme
That tylleth with his plough ;
No more ye shall no good yeman
That walketh by grene-wode shawe,
Ne no knyght, ne no squyer,
That wolde be a good felawe.
These byshoppes and thyse archeby-
shoppes,
Ye shall them bete and bynde ;
The hye sheryfe of Notynghame,
Hym holde in your mynde.”

The party went up to the ‘ Sayles ’ and Watling-street, and at length they espied a knight, all dreary and melancholy, riding by a ‘ derne strete ’ in Barnysdale. Little John addressed him courteously, and bade him to din-

E

ner with his master, who, he said, had been long waiting for him. Robin Hood received the stranger with a hearty welcome, treated him with great respect, and they sat down together to a plentiful feast; after which, according to custom, the outlaws were proceeding to make him 'pay for his dinner.' But the Knight excused himself on the ground of having only ten shillings in his possession, which, on searching his coffer, was found to be true, and he told the history of his misfortunes.

" 'Within two or three yere, Robyn,' he sayd,

' My neyghbores well it kende,
Foure hondreth pounde of good money
Full wel than myght I spende.

Now have I no good,' sayd the Knyght,
' But my chyldren and my wyfe;
God hath shapen such an ende,
Tyll God may amende my lyfe.'

' In what maner,' sayd Robyn,
' Hast thou lows thy ryches?'
For my grete foly,' he sayd,
' And for my kindenesse.

I had a sone, for soth, Robin,
That sholde have ben my eyre,
When he was twenty wynter olde,
In felde wolde juste full feyre :

He slewe a knyght of Lancastshyre,
And a squyre bolde ;

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth sette and solde ;

My londes beth sette to wedde, (*pledge*)
Untyll a certayne daye, [Robyn,
To a ryche abbot here besyde,
Of Saynt Mary abbey.' "

Robin generously lent the knight, for a year, four hundred pounds, the sum for which his estates had been pledged, and the outlaws clothed him in new habits becoming his profession, Little John being equipped as his squire. By this means the knight regained his lands, but his friendship for the forester drew him into fresh misfortunes, till finally Robin and Sir Richard were both reconciled to the King.

The next ballad which seems to have been used in the compilation of this 'geste,' was the same story, a little varied in its details, with that of Robin and the potter, already noticed. Little John, in disguise, distinguished himself at an archery match held by the Sheriff of Nottingham. The sheriff, pleased with his skill, asked his name, was told that it was 'Reynaud Gre-

nelefe,' and finally hired him for twenty marks a year. One day he was left at home, without provisions, which he took from the larder and buttery, in spite of the steward and butler, but the cook fought with him desperately, and in the end they agreed to go together to Robin Hood, which they did, taking with them the sheriff's plate and money, and were joyously received by the outlaws. Thereupon, Little John, still in his disguise as the sheriff's man, sought his master in the forest, where he was hunting, told him that he had just seen seven score of deer in a herd; and under pretence of leading him to the place, took him to Robin Hood, by whom he was feasted in his own plate, and was afterwards punished by being compelled to lye all night bare on the ground with the outlaws. Before he was allowed to depart, the sheriff swore solemnly that he would never injure Robin or his men.

The third ballad used in the formation of this 'geste,' was one of Robin Hood and the monk. Little John, with Much and Scathelock, go up to the Sayles and Watling-street, and in Barnisdale meet with two black monks and their attendants. The latter were defeated, and one of the monks was brought to dine in the outlaw's 'lodge.'

" 'Robyn dyde adowne his hode
The monk whan that he se; *
The monk was not so curteyse,
His hode then let he be.

' He is a chorle, mayster, by dere worthy
Then said Lytell Johan. [God,
' Thereof no force,' sayd Robyn,
' For curteysy can be none. ' "

Robin called together his men, and compelled the monk to join them at their meal. After dinner the outlaw, naturally enough, inquired after the monk's money:—

" 'What is in your cofers?' sayd Robyn,
Trewre than tell thou me.'
' Syr,' he sayd, 'twenty marke,
Al so mote I the.' (*as I may thrive.*)

' Yf there be no more,' sayd Robyn,
' I wyll not one peny ;
Yf thou hast myster (*need*) of ony more,
Syr, more I shall lende to the ;
And yf I fynde more,' sayd Robyn,
' I wys thou shalte it for-gone (*lose*) ;
For of thy ependynge sylver, monk,
Therof wyll I ryght none.

* i. e. When he saw the monk.

Go nowe forthe, Lytell Johan,
 And the truth tell thou me;
 If there be no more but twenty marke,
 No peny that I se.’
 Lytell Johan spred his mantell downe,
 As he had done before,
 And he tolde out of the monkes male (*dox*),
 Eyght hundreth pounde and more.”
 The monk was robbed of his money,
 and dismissed.

A similar story is told of Eustace the monk, in the curious Norman poem of the beginning of the thirteenth century to which we have already alluded. Eustace was lurking, with his men, in the territory of Boulougne—(v. 1745.)

“ Li abbés de Jumiaus venoit;
 Wistasce esgarde, si le voit:
 ‘ Dans abbés,’ dist-il, ‘ estés là;
 Que portes vous, n’el celés là?’
 Dist li abbés: ‘ A vous c’afiert?’
 A poi c’Uistasces ne le fiert:
 ‘ C’afiert à moi, sire coillart!
 Par ma teste! g’i aurai part.
 Descendés tost, n’en parlés plus,
 Ou vous serés jà si batus
 Ne la vauriés pour. c. livres.’
 Li abbés [cuide] k’il soit ivres;
 Il l’a . . . molt douchement.
 Dist a l’abés: ‘ Alés-vous-ent;
 N’est pas ichi que vous querés.’
 Wistasces dist: ‘ Ne me cifés;
 Descendés jus isnielement,
 Ou là vous ira malement.’
 L’abbés descent, grant paor a,
 Et Wistasces li demanda
 Combien il porte od lui d’avoit.
 Dist li abbés: ‘ iiij. mars voir,
 J’ai od moi iiij. mars . d’argent.’
 Wistasces l’escouce erramment;
 Bien trouva . xxx. mars ou puis,
 Les . iiij. mars li a rendus,
 Tant cum il dist que il avoit.
 Li abbés fu corechiés à droit.
 Se li abbés éust dit voir,
 Tout r’éust éu son avoir.
 Li abbés son avoir perdi
 Pour tant seulement k’il menti.” *

Perhaps the only other ballad used by the compiler of the ‘geste’ was that which furnished the last two fits, the meeting of Robin and the King, and it would seem that he had used the ‘explicit’ of the ballad itself, or that he had it in his mind, when he wrote at the end—“ Explycit Kyng Edwarde and Robyn Hode and Lytell Johan.” The mention of King *Edward*, the first instance of the name of a King which occurs in these ballads, is itself curious. Does it show that the ballad which the writer of the ‘geste’ used, was written in the reign of one of the Edwards, and that in the cycle sung at the Robin Hood festivals, when the king was introduced, they gave him the name of the king at the time reigning, as we have seen to have been the case in a collateral cycle.

The king and his knights came to Nottingham to take Robin Hood:—

“ There our Kyng was wont to se
 Herdes many one,
 He coud unneeth fynde one dere,
 That bare only good horne.”

The loss of his deer enraged the King, and he waited half a year at Nottingham in hope of hearing some news of the outlaw, but in vain. At length a forester offered to gratify the King with a sight of Robin Hood, if he would venture with five of his knights, all in the disguise of monks, where he would lead him. The King accepted the offer, took himself the disguise of an abbot, and rode, singing by the way, to the ‘grene-wode.’ There he was accosted by Robin Hood, who demanded of him his money, of which however he accepted only the half, giving him back the rest for his ‘spendynge.’

* *Literal version.*—The abbot of Jumiaus came by: Eustace looks and sees him.—“ Dan Abbot,” said he, “ stand there: What do you carry?—do not conceal it.” Said the abbot, “ What is that to you?” Eustace was near striking him. “ What is it to me, sir Scoundrel! by my head! I will have a part of it. Come down quickly; speak no more of that, or you shall be so beaten, as you would not for a hundred pounds.” The abbot thought that he was drunk; he remonstrated very gently. The abbot said, “ Go along! what you seek is not here.” Eustace said, “ Mock not at me; descend quickly, or it will go ill with you there.” The abbot descends; he has great fear; and Eustace demanded of him, how much money he carries with him. Said the abbot, “ Four marks, truly; I have with me four marks of silver.” Eustace immediately lifted up his gown; he found full thirty marks or more. The four marks he has given him back, as much as he said he had. The abbot was of course cross. If the abbot had said the truth, he would have had again all his property. The abbot lost his property *only because he lied.*

“ Full curteisly Robyn gan say,
 ‘ Syr, have this for your spendyng,
 We shall mete another day.’
 ‘ Gramercy,’ then sayd our Kyng.
 ‘ But well the greteth Edwarde our Kyng,
 And sent to the his seale,
 And byddeth the com to Notyngham,
 Both to mete and mele.’
 He toke out the brode tarpe,
 And sone he lete hym se ;
 Robyn coud his courteisly,
 And set hym on his kne.
 ‘ I love no man in all the worlde
 So well as I do my Kyng,
 Welcome is my lordes seale ;
 And, monke, for thy tydyng,
 Syr Abbot, for thy tydynges,
 To day thou shalt dyne with me,
 For the love of my Kyng,
 Under my trystell tre.’ ”

Accordingly, he led the abbot to the table, and, at the sound of his horn, seven score of his men came ‘ on a rowe.’

“ All they kneeled on theyr kne,
 Full fayre before Robyn.
 The Kyng sayd hymselfe untyll,
 And swore by saynt Austyn,
 ‘ Here is a wonder semely syght,
 Me thynketh, by goddes pyne (*suffering*) ;
 His men are more at his byddyng
 Than my men be at myn.’ ”

After dinner there was shooting, the marks being, as the abbot thought, too long by fifty paces, and it was agreed that every one who missed should lose his arrow and receive a buffet on the head, which buffet Robin administered without mercy to all who incurred the penalty. At length Robin missed the mark himself :

“ At the last shot that Robyn shot,
 For all his frendes fare,
 Yet he fayled of the garlonde
 Thre fyngers and mare.

Than bespake good Gylberte,
 And thus he gan say :
 ‘ Mayster,’ he sayd, ‘ your takyll is lost,
 Stand forth and take your pay.’
 ‘ If it be so,’ sayd Robyn,
 ‘ That may no better be ;
 Sir Abbot, I delyver the myn arowe,
 I pray the, syr, serve thou me.’
 ‘ It falleth not for myn order,’ sayd our
 ‘ Robyn, by thy leve, [Kyng,
 For to smyte no good yeman,
 For doute I shoulde hym greve.’
 ‘ Smyte on boldely,’ sayd Robyn,
 ‘ I give the large leve :’
 Annone our Kyng, with that worde,
 He folde up his sleve,
 And sych a buffet he gave Robyn,
 To grounde he yede (*went*) full nere.
 ‘ I make myn awowe to God,’ sayd Robyn,
 ‘ Thou arte a stalworthe frere.
 There is pith in thyn arme,’ sayd Robyn,
 I trowe thou canst well shote.’ ”

The strength of his arm excited suspicion, for it was one of the qualifications of royalty ; the King was recognized ; all the outlaws fell upon their knees before him, and Robin asked pardon for their trespasses, which was granted, and he himself was taken to court. On their return to Nottingham, the King and his attendants having been clad in the outlaw’s livery, ‘ Lyncolne grene,’ they went shooting along the way :—

“ Our Kyng and Robyn rode togyder,
 For soth as I you say,
 And they shote plucke buffet,
 As they went by the way ;
 And many a buffet our Kyng wan
 Of Robyn Hode that day ;
 And nothyng spared good Robyn
 Our Kyng in his pay.”

Robin, however was soon tired of court, and returned to his former life and haunts, where he lived twenty-two years, till he was betrayed by the prioress of ‘ Kyrkesly,’ for the love of Sir Roger of Doncaster ‘ that was her owne special.’

(To be continued.)

The History of Herodotus of Halicarnassus, with Prolegomena, Notes and Emendations. By Alexander Negris. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1833.

The History of the Peloponnesian War, by Thucydides. By Thomas Arnold, D.D. 3 vols. Oxford, 1835.

IT is admitted by nearly all the learned of the present day, that the Homeric songs were, even among the

ancient Greeks themselves, the oldest monuments of their national literature. The so called Orphic songs, the

Ilias of Dares, Dictys a. s. f. are forgeries of a later date. The few popular poets before Homer must, if ever they did exist, have been totally eclipsed by the splendour, and silenced by the powerful strain of the Homeric lyre. To us at least, none of their lays have ever descended.

Homer and Hesiod were succeeded by the Cyclic poets, who sung of the birth, deeds, and exploits of the gods (Theogony, Titanomachy), and who may be considered in some measure the first historians of the Greeks, in so far as they attempted to collect, in a chronological order, the various fables and fictions of former times.¹ Creuzer,² Heeren,³ and others are decidedly of opinion, that the songs of the Cyclic poets ought to be considered the origin of Greek history.⁴ This view is, in fact, strengthened by the consideration, that the Greek history, even of later ages, bears the stamp and character of poetry, a circumstance which argues strongly in favour of Creuzer's leading view: that the Greeks looked upon history in no other light than the production of poetry and imagination.

An objection might, however, be taken to such an opinion, if it be meant to imply (as Creuzer seems to infer from some passages in the ancients), that the first historians did nothing but convert the fables of the Cyclic poets into prose. For, how could we then reconcile *history* with *poetry*? How could any art of pure imagination give birth to a science founded on facts, and nothing but *facts*? It is true, that poetical productions were with the Greeks, and probably with all ancient nations, prior to prosaic, but it does not follow, that prose is the offspring of poetry. As the field of the latter is more fertile and productive than the former, it was natural for people in an early stage of civilization to ex-

press their sentiments in the language of natural poetry. Nations, like individuals, listen when young with delight to the history of the noble deeds of their ancestors; the fuller the adventures are of wonders and miracles, the more pleasing do they appear.

The first accounts and narrations about the early Greeks, were consequently not intended or calculated for historical records; they were only amusing tales, like the novels of our times, and who was so well fitted as the poet, to gratify and humour their lively but childish curiosity! Disfigured as all these stories became in the course of time, when writing was unknown, and when, in passing through each country, they received, as a river does, a colour from the soil through which it flows, how could the historian adopt and acknowledge them? They were of no use to him, and he wisely resigned them into the hands of the poet, who filled up the chasm by his inventive powers, and gave to them a local habitation and a name, for the amusement of the multitude. History, then, in its earliest stage, was nothing more than an *epos*. Every thing, in short, religion and even philosophy, bore with the early Greeks the stamp of poetry.

In the early youth of the world, shone forth that activity of the mind, so well designated by the Greeks, by their word *παισις*. They knew of no such art, as description, transcription, imitation, and collection; every thing was with them original, the creation of the mind. He whom nature had denied that faculty, was silent and only listened. *Art* is of divine origin, and the inspiration of nature and genius; *science*, the offspring of study and of pure reason. Young nations, like young minds, delight in the past, and form projects for the future, but overlook entirely the present; it is only the maturity of age that forces man to the study and knowledge of his contemporaries, of the spirit of his age, and of the events that pass around him, in order to regulate his operations for his practical career. No sooner are nations awake to reality, no sooner is their mind sufficiently developed to see and study life and nature in their true and real light, than the style and form of poetry dis-

¹ Comp. Heyne, Excurs. i. ad Virgil Æn. xi. p. 220. Wolf, Prol. ad Homer. p. 116. Schwarz, Disp. de Poet. Cycl. in his Diss. Selec.

² Die Historische Kunst der Griechen — v. p. 25—176.

³ Ideen — v. t. iii. sec. 1. p. 376.

⁴ Comp. Herrmann de His. Gr. Prim. in the Opuscul. vol. ii. p. 196.

appear with its illusions, and prose becomes the language of men when in search for truth. Reason has then the sway over imagination and puts a check to the extravagant figures, ideas, and words of fancy, and by such suppression exhibits at once the *grave* of art, and the *cradle* of prose. The *artist* has his model within himself, by which his fancy shapes and forms the real world around him; he invests the external world with the colours and forms of his ideal one, while the man of science looks at the real world as a great and finished work, and his study is chiefly directed to the discovery of the plan and principles of its architecture, and of the laws to which that vast machine is subservient. Of science, thus strictly bound to reality, the thoughts must be sober, and her expressions distinct and clear; no attraction whatever ought to be held out by the scientific that has a tendency to fascinate the fancy without convincing the mind; no language ought to be used by which the passions may be excited, or the heart captivated, when reason is left in doubt and unsatisfied.

From the fact then, that poetry is older than prose, all that we can reasonably infer is, that the arts are older than the sciences!

Prose and history may be younger sisters, but are by no means the offspring of poetry. The gnomic and Cyclic poets may be said to have greatly contributed to the development of history, but by no means to have caused its rise. Their works may be considered as a sort of stepping-stone to the grand study of nature, and as such study increased, natural poetry declined, and at the same time gave birth to a new era in history and other sciences.

Indeed, the most ancient writers tell us as much in as many words. Dionysius of Hallicarnassus⁵ states explicitly, "that the sole object of the most ancient historians, and especially of *Hecateus* and *Acusilaus*, was to make known the traditions current amongst various nations, in their *original shape*, and *without the slightest alteration*." They endeavoured therefore to adhere

to historical truth, by purifying traditions from poetical falsifications. Both of them belonged also to the earliest prosaic writers, since they flourished about the same time with *Cadmus* of Milesia, and *Pherecydes* of Syros, to whom Pliny⁶ attributes the glory of being the inventors of prose-writing,⁷ and may be considered as contemporaries also with *Eumeles*, *Archilochus*, *Theagenes*, mentioned by *Dionysius*, *Pliny*, and *Josephus*,⁸ as the first historians of Greece.⁹ The passages in *Clemens* of Alexandria¹⁰ and *Suidas*,¹¹ which bring down the Logographers and first prosaic writers as late as the 60th Olymp. and lower, hardly deserve the notice and attention given to them by *Creuzer*.¹²

Pherecydes is usually considered as the first writer in Prose; his subject was, according to *Theopompus*, the gods and nature, probably a sort of natural philosophy.¹³ *Hecateus* and many other of the first historians composed *Travels*,¹⁴ perhaps not very dissimilar to the history of Herodotus, except that it was more full of observations on nature. *Dionysius* of Miletus, who flourished about the 70th Olymp., was the first who wrote the

⁶ H. H. vol. v. c. 31; vol. vii. c. 37. Strab. i. p. 48. Isid. Orig. i. 37.

⁷ Sturz. Pherec. Frag. Call. Illus. p. 7, puts Pherecydes between the 45th and 58th Olymp.; the last period is adopted by Diog. Laërt. i. 14. Pherecydes flourished consequently only twenty-five years before Hecateus. *Vassius* (i. c. 2.) seems therefore not wrong in assigning to all of them a period of about sixty years from 520 to 460 A. C.

⁸ l. c. Apion.

⁹ Comp. *Creuzer* His. Gr. Ant. Frag. p. 4. *Schoell's* Hist. of Greek Liter. p. 11.

¹⁰ Strom. vol. i p. 629.

¹¹ Voss. de His. Gr. p. 194—6.

¹² Ib. p. 66. *Dahlmann's*: Forschungen auf dem Gebiete d. Geschichte, t. ii. p. 1 p. 109, 112.

¹³ Pherecydes considered water, the first element: principia, *rerum aether, chaos, tempus*. Also Josephus (c. Apion. i. p. 1034.) remarks, that Pherecydes, *Pythagoras*, and *Thales*, were the first among the Greeks, who inquired into the nature of the stars.

¹⁴ Mem. de l'Acad. des Insc. t. vi. p. 475. *Creuzer*, ib. p. 38, 99.

⁵ De Thucy. His. Jud. c. 5.

history of his own time and country. The gradual transition from observations on nature in general, to those of the various natural curiosities to be found in different countries and climates, and finally to the fortunes and manners of inhabitants of such countries respectively, is clearly perceptible, and may be traced with historical evidence.

It is true, that the writings of all the early historians, despite their historical tendency, abound in fables and fictions,¹⁵ a fault of which, even the more strict Herodotus is guilty, yet it does not follow, as Creuzer¹⁶ would infer from a passage in Clemens, that they did nothing but convert into prose the verses of Hesiod, and of the Cyclic poets such as they found them. Clemens, no doubt, maintains it of *Eumelus* and *Acusilaus*¹⁷; but these are but two of the many. Even *Hecateus* ridicules, in the preface to his work,¹⁸ the fables of the Greeks, and shows himself generally free from the influence and superstitions of the epic poets of former times. Nay, the very same *Acusilaus*, whom Clemens accuses of repeating indiscriminately the stories of poetry, is in the eye of *Dionysius* of Hallicarnassus, one of those who endeavoured to purify traditions from poetical embellishments, and surely, whenever Clemens differs from the more ancient *Dionysius*, we are always inclined to favour the latter, however great our respect is for the authorities of the venerable Alexandrian on other occasions.

Josephus, too, remarks¹⁹ that many erroneous facts in Hesiod were cor-

rected by *Acusilaus*; this remark shows at once how far and in what sense he made use of Hesiod in composing his own work, of which the effect was to point out to the public such facts as they might consider historical, and such as had their rise only in the brain of the poet. Creuzer ought not to have overlooked that passage, and still less the remark of Josephus,²⁰ of Suidas,²¹ and of Clemens himself,²² that the same *Acusilaus* published a collection of inscriptions on old tablets of brass excavated from the ground. This circumstance is sufficient to establish him as a critic and a careful inquirer after truth. *Hecateus*, moreover, wrote in that same critical spirit, as is obvious from Demetrius. We thus see, that nearly all the ancient writers are opposed to the more modern Clemens with regard to the early historians, who we can hardly suppose wasted their time and labour for no other purpose but to convert a poetical text into prose, a modern mania of the XIXth century, quite unknown to the early writers of antiquity. The bare suspicion of plagiarism which the venerable father entertains, that the early historiographers plundered Hesiod and published the facts in their own name, savours more of the spirit of his and our age than of a more remote and simple one. It is very possible that *Acusilaus* and *Eumelus* were informed during their travels by the natives, of facts already contained in Hesiod, and partly referred to him as an authentic source in many respects, and especially at a time when criticism was hardly as yet in its infancy, and poets were looked upon as established authorities.²³ Strabo observes of *Hecateus*, that his writings, though in prose, were still composed in the spirit of poetry,²⁴ nor need we wonder at this. Young men and young nations always speak poetically on almost every subject, however prosaic may be their ideas. The diction of all the early writers belonged to

¹⁵ Dion. ib. Diod. Sic. i. 37; we ought, however, to bear in mind, that they were not the inventors but the *reporters* of the current fables.

¹⁶ Ib. p. 76.

¹⁷ Strom. vol. vi. p. 629; vii. p. 752. *Creuzer* adds to these two also, *Dion. of Mil.* and forgets that his κύκλος ιστορικος is a *pragmatic* exposition of the mythological fables of the Cyclic poets. *Dionysius* may be said to have been the precursor of *Ephorus*, and his work, the first rough attempt to explain historically the mythological fictions.

¹⁸ τὰ δὴ γράβω — v. Cl. Hec. Mil. Frag. ed. Klausen, Borol. 1531.

¹⁹ Cont. Apion. i. p. 1034.

²⁰ Ib. 1042.

²¹ (v. Ακουσίλαου).

²² Strom. ii.

²³ Mem. de l'Acad. des Ins., vol. vi. p. 161. *Poppo* Prol. ad Thuc. i. p. 14.

²⁴ i. p. 42.

their age and nation, but the subject and thoughts to themselves. Hence, the remark of Strabo,²⁵ that prose is degenerated poetry, as comedy is degenerated tragedy, and that the later writers had degraded and, as it were, drawn down language from its former elevated station, is a mere hypothesis of his own, to explain his own views respecting the rise and origin of prose. Cicero, Dionysius, and Demetrius, at least, inform us, that the style of those early historians was highly simple and barren. Moreover, the poetical vein conspicuous throughout the whole history of Greece, confirms our assertion, that poetry was more the characteristic feature of the nation in general, than of an age and individuals in particular.

The first attempts of the early Greek historians were any thing but historical. Their chief topics were poetry, fables, mythology, geography, and natural history, with only occasional remarks on men and their political revolutions. History, in the strictest sense of the word, made but slow progress among the Greeks; the cause lay chiefly in the want of an institution to promote its development. Among all other ancient nations, Egyptians, Phenicians, Babylonians, and even Romans, it was customary from time immemorial with the priests to record in annals all the occurrences of the day, especially as far as religion was concerned. With such authentic and public records not only was the rude sketch of future history delineated, but the historians were furnished also with ample resources for a true record of real events. But such a *matter-of-fact* institution was not congenial with the poetical spirit of the Greeks; and the early writers, however ready they may have been to compose true history, meeting no where with genuine sources to draw the materials from, could not help amalgamating facts with fables in the true spirit of the nation at large.

To poetry and mythology, the original elements of Greek history, were in later ages added *politics* and *rhetoric*. This latter degenerated in process of time into that chain of reasoning called by modern writers *prag-*

matism; which the historians adopted on all occasions and subjects, especially when touching on politics and morals.

These elements are easily discovered in all the Greek historians. Thucydides²⁶ is of opinion, that the early logographers or mythographers wrote more for the amusement of the idle, than the information of the inquisitive; an opinion more fully illustrated by Dionysius,²⁷ who states, that the early Greek historians related promiscuously historical facts and poetical tales without drawing a line of demarcation between them. In the number of such writers, he includes even Herodotus.²⁸ We must, however, bear in mind, that however fabulous and fictitious all these tales appeared to the later writers, the logographers attached to them historical faith. They stood, as it were, on the borders between prosaic criticism and poetical superstition; their writings have somewhat of the *chiaro-scuro*, but may after all be considered as *historical*, since they contained the true picture of the spirit, character, life, and belief of their age.

Dionysius observes,²⁹ that "all the stories and sayings current in the various countries were carefully preserved and handed down from father to son, and it was required from those who wished to write them down, not to attempt to alter and embellish them in the slightest degree." He then proceeds to state, that "it was necessary for those writers to intermix poetical episodes in their historical and local descriptions." Now we clearly see the object of the logographers, which was to preserve the traditions in their original purity, and to separate them from the poetical fictions which appear only as episodes in their writings, and for the insertion of which Dionysius insinuates a kind of an apology in the latter remark. This object is obvious, even in Herodotus, who says explicitly in the exordium of his work, that his object in writing was, to preserve from obli-

²⁵ i. p. 48.

²⁷ De Thuc. His. Jud. c. 5.

²⁸ As is clearly seen in the words (1. 22.)

κτῆμα ἐς δεῖ μᾶλλον ἢ ἀγῶτισμα ἐς τὸ παραχρῆμα ἀκούειν ἐγκρίεται.

²⁹ Ib. c. 7.

²⁶ 1. c. 21.

vion past events. Indeed, the definition of *historical facts* varies with the conditions attached to them. Wonders and miracles founded on the evidence of the Scriptures will be branded by the irreligious with the epithet of *fables*, while the religious will call them *historical facts*.

Thus, the *traditions* which the later philosophers styled *fictions*, were no such thing with the early Greeks; they attached historical faith to them, and understood by *fables*, only the inventions of the poets in opposition to the traditions. The logographers were consequently *historical critics* according to their belief; they endeavoured to draw a line of demarcation between the traditions (their historical facts) and the stories of the poets (their fables). This attempt may indeed be considered as the first step to modern criticism in history. We can thus understand how *Cadmus* and *Hecateus*, whose own writings abound in fables and fictions, could still sneer at many of the Grecian stories, and even attempt to correct Hesiod. The distinction, as we have shown, consisted in the definition attached to *history* and *fable*, and according to their definition, they recorded *traditions* and ridiculed *poetical inventions*.

Those who consider the attempts of the ancient logographers in no other light than a mere conversion of poetry into prose, there ought to appear a considerable gap between the fictions of the logographers and the history of Herodotus.—What a gigantic leap in history and criticism!—What a sudden transition from the darkness of night to the blaze of midday!! The Persian war, it is true, has done much for the progress of the arts and sciences among the Greeks, and in a great measure even for the admirable history of Herodotus. It was a second Trojan war in *reality*, where all the Greek nations were united for one common cause, and brought into full display their respective national peculiarities, energies, vices and virtues. They began to be conscious of their political bearings as regarded themselves and one another. Their subsequent successful attack upon Persia herself opened to those domestic confederacies a new world; they saw men, countries, manners, and the curiosities of

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nature, of which they had never dreamt. Their faculties as politicians and statesmen, were continually on the stretch, and exerted on important political circumstances which surrounded them, and probably disgusted them with their former childish amusements, the ideal illusions of poetry. All this does not, however, weaken, but rather strengthens us in placing Herodotus, forming, as it were, the intervenient link between the logographers and the *strict* historians, at the head of whom Thucydides shines in all his glory. He stood, to use the expression, on the threshold between infancy and manhood of history. Too young for deep reflection, too old for childish play, his observations are neither profound nor absolutely grave, and amidst his serious task, he cannot help amusing himself now and then with the recital of a fable, though aware of its untruth. We can therefore not concur in the reproach Thucydides²⁰ seems to bestow on him for having inserted tables with the view of pleasing the vulgar. He only resembled the half-grown boy, caught at times playing with his schoolfellows younger than himself, and acting in the true spirit of his age and nation.

It is an opinion of old standing, that patriotism was the all-absorbing feeling among the ancient nations; any study or innovation not connected with the welfare of the country was considered idle, useless, and even dangerous. This is however more true with the Romans than the Greeks.

The various and contradicting points in the character of the Athenians as depicted by Thucydides²¹ in the speech of Pericles, and by Pliny²² in the well-known story of *Parrhasius*, can hardly be reconciled with the principles of patriotism, and still less emanate from them. They are, on the contrary, the results of unbridled, licentious, and sensual liberty, of moral depravity coupled at the same time with a cheerful and good-hearted disposition, so often seen in the warm-hearted Epicureans and *debauchés* of our days. Self-denial is almost impossible with them, and not seldom did the Greeks

²⁰ p. 30. note 2. Aphon. Progym. in excerpt. laud.

²¹ II. 35—47. ²² N. H. 1. 30—5.

of the time of Herodotus sacrifice public interest to selfish motives. Religion, morals, arts, sciences, and even politics, bear that character which is visible even in the work of Herodotus, who was more the child than the teacher of his age. Like his predecessors, he did not confine his work to political accounts; he noted down, in the true spirit of a *tourist*, indiscriminately all that seemed remarkable to him.²³ Thus, his first five books actually resemble more travels than history. The political accounts, to which he devoted exclusively his last four books, are the results of conversations he held on his travels with different people, but not of his research and examination. With all this, he but ill conceals his propensity to reason and lecture on politics;²⁴ he does not scruple to put into the mouth of his historical personages, speeches on government, probably invented by himself, and which may be considered as the first attempts in oratory, so successfully cultivated and developed by subsequent historians. His politics are natural but superficial, in the true spirit of the Athenians at the time of the Persian war, who, prompted by a feeling of sympathy and justice towards their wronged Ionian brethren, did not hesitate to embark in a ruinous war against the oppressor, without calculating, like sound politicians, the many chances against their success and the evil consequences likely to result for them from such an untimely interference. All the political views of Herodotus flow more from the heart than mature reflection, and no wonder, if they are in substance defective and erroneous. When he read his history to the assembled Greeks, Thucydides, son of Oloros of Athens, is said to have listened to it with tears and emotion.²⁵ He was more moved by the recital of the facts than the poetical

diction of Herodotus: they were the tears of a noble heart,—tears of joy and awe, which a high-minded and generous youth brings to the memory of his ancestors when listening to their deeds and changes of fortune.

There were in Thucydides all the grand capacities requisite to a great statesman and noble patriot; but adverse circumstances,²⁶ it appears, prevented him from entering into an active and practical career, and made him, fortunately for the learned world, *only* a writer; but such a one, be it remembered, as to become hereafter the model for historians. The rapid development of the early sciences and politics which took place among the Greeks after the conclusion of the Persian war, and about fifty years before the beginning of the Peloponnesian, is as conspicuous in Thucydides as it was formerly in Herodotus. Then it was that a new era in historiography arose. Thucydides was the first to examine every fact with the keenness of the critic and the calmness of the philosopher, before he gave credit to it. Politics and state-eloquence are the predominant elements in his work, and so blended with the sublime of poetry, that it drew forth at one and the same time the censure and admiration of the ancients.²⁷ It was, perhaps, more the poetical form than the conciseness and obscurity (as Dionysius, Cicero, and Quintilianus imagined) of his style, that rendered it unfit for the *forum*. Dionysius himself acknowledges,²⁸ that Thucydides is particularly great in the *pathos*,—witness the retreat of the Athenians from Syracuse: nor is there one among the ancients who is not in raptures with his elevated style. There is moreover a tragical gravity, a passionate ire in his language when alluding to human frailty and misery, that transports the reader, as it were, by a magic spell upon the dramatic stage, which was in his time at its culminating point. Despite his poetical diction,

²³ II. c. 123.

²⁴ III. c. 80; v. 66. 78. 92. *Comp. Meritto sur Herod et le but de son histoire m. r.*

²⁵ We are aware that this fact is contested by many; however *Lucian* (Herod. 5. Aetion. t. iv.) renders it so probable that *Müller* (Allg. Gesch. P. 1. p. 153.) and *Heeren* (ib. P. 111.) do not hesitate to adopt it as historical.

²⁶ *Poppo Pio*. ad Thuc. V. i. c. 1—6. 19—23. II. c. 8. 17.

²⁷ *Dion. Hal. i. Vett. ser. cens. 111. 2.* He praises the opposite qualities in the diction of *Philostus ap. ad Pomp. 5. and Vett. ser. cens. 111. 2.*

²⁸ II. 11.

the views and criticism of Thucydides are sound, deep, and any thing but sanguine. The eighth book alone is in a composed, dry, and prosaic style, and so different from the rest as to give rise to the suspicion that it was written by his daughter, and according to some, by Xenophon. The most probable opinion however is, that he died before he gave it the last touch, and that the MS. was after his death published from the rough sketch it was found. Herodotus and Thucydides were equally the representatives of the opinions and spirit of their respective ages. Their diction is congenial with the elements in their works, in the former *poetry* and *politics*, in the latter *politics* and *rhetoric*. The leading idea of Thucydides was, to impress the reader with sound views of politics, not through the means of reasoning and lecturing (as Herodotus did) on the abstract principles and theory of the science, but by putting facts in such a light as to leave it to the reader to draw the conclusions for himself. With very great tact then he chose for that purpose the Peloponnesian war—a subject affording, more than any, a variety of views as to the consequences resulting from it as regards the development of the arts, sciences, and politics throughout the whole of Greece. Dionysius, who rather disapproves of the subject,³⁹ does not seem to have entered into the real view of Thucydides; but just the selection of the subject, and the way he has treated it, make us sufficiently acquainted with the design he had in view. Many passages in this work betray it clearly.⁴⁰ He put, not without intention, into the mouth of Pericles the praise of the Athenian state;⁴¹ in the same spirit are the speeches on the days of general convocation at Sparta, at which the opposite characters of the Athenians and Lacedæmonians are strongly painted; also the conference with the Melians points to that view. To the same purpose did Thucydides begin his work with the description of ancient Greece, its patriotism, simplicity and innocence,

and which serves as a contrast to the depraved morals and seditions of the Greeks in the time of the Peloponnesian war—a picture of which he has so skilfully drawn (III. 82.).

There is one particular feature in the history of Thucydides, that distinguishes him from the historians of all ages, ancient and modern. He has nothing to do with individuals; he never points to certain persons to whom the victorious or fatal success is to be ascribed, and who appear with historians in general as soul and spirit of the mass of the people, that seems to be a mere machine in their hands and unworthy of notice. Thucydides treats only of states and nations; they are the characters in his *historical drama*. Not even to Pericles, his favourite hero, does he devote a particular chapter.⁴² He established, moreover, the licence of the old historians to introduce speeches at pleasure—speeches that deserve that name only in his hands, with the exception of a few in Xenophon; for as to Dionysius and Livy, they are but the imitators of the son of Oloros. In a republican government, every statesman should be an orator, and every historian a politician. Every individual generally is, and ought to be, acquainted with the politics of the country in a government where none are excluded from the management of the state affairs. In the time of Thucydides, the politics of Greece, especially of the Athenians, were sound, crafty, and universal. His speeches may therefore be considered as printed parliamentary displays, the proper means in a Republic to instruct and convince the people at large. The best and longest speeches in Thucydides are on that account those of the ambassadors, when pronouncing the opinions of their respective countries in general.

Cicero is certainly right in pronouncing the speeches of Thucydides unfit for the forum; but he forgets that the historian never meant them as a pattern for a statesman to harangue the people, to tickle their ears by polished periods, or to elicit their applause by sudden bursts of eloquence rather than to win them to

³⁹ Ep. ad Cn. Pomp. 3.

⁴⁰ Especially I. 72.

⁴¹ II. 35.

⁴² As to II. 65, see Poppo *ib.* I. p. 47.

his cause by an appeal to their better judgment. Far from it!—he wished to instruct the people generally by so describing facts, as to compel the reader to come to the conclusion which he abstained from stating in his own words and his own person. He was the sound, not crafty, statesman, who endeavours to win his auditors by the weight of facts, not the tingle of words. Hence Cicero naturally disapproved a style in which his whole strength and beauty lay; for he saw the speeches of the truth-loving Thucydides were of no use in the hands of a man whose efforts were directed to persuade, but never to induce his auditors to form their opinion without first stating his own.

There were, it appears, at that time two classes of readers of history; the common people, and the better-educated citizens, who aspired to office and the management of public affairs. The first read history for amusement, and naturally looked for romantic tales, since novels were not yet invented, and the oldest of the *scriptores historia poetice* mentioned by Fabricius (who were, if not in name, at

least in substance, the novel-writers of our days), flourished as late as 146 A. C.⁴³ consequently after Polybius. It was to this class of readers, who increased as the political state of Greece declined, that Isocrates⁴⁴ alludes when he says: "some looked in history for beauty and elegance of language, and some for fictions and fables." The second class looked into history for information and the support of their political opinions, and it was only for that class of readers that the better historians, such as *Thucydides*, *Xenophon*, *Polybius*, and probably also *Philetes* a. o. took up their pen. Thucydides⁴⁵ and Polybius⁴⁶ speak of these two kinds of readers. The other historians, such as *Theopompus*, *Ephorus*, *Anaximenes*, *Calisthenes*, *Clitarchus* a. o. though more modern, wrote for both classes of readers, and intermixed therefore their historical researches with some fables, just as the apothecary colours his draughts to suit the whim of his patient, Z.

⁴³ Schoell. ii. p. 516.

⁴⁴ Panath. ii. p. 180.

⁴⁵ i. 23. ⁴⁶ Relig. ix. c. 1.

EXPLICATION OF TWO BABYLONIAN CYLINDERS, CONNECTED WITH SACRED HISTORY.

VARIOUS have been the sentiments of the learned respecting the design and import of the engraved Cylinders,* found among the ruins of ancient Babylon.

Some writers have considered them astrological, some astronomical, others mythological vestiges of Chaldean art; while by Landseer, Raspe, and other antiquaries who have attempted their exposition, they are said to be signets, amulets, and the like, with mystic signs.

Abstaining, however, from occupying the time of the reader, by any discussion on the invalidity, or force of such opinions (for, from the diversity of subjects sculptured on the Gems, each conjecture may be ably supported), I shall at once proceed to show, by two examples, that many are decidedly historical, bearing symbolically upon events which at different epochs befel the Assyrians, the Medes, and the Persians, and on other incidents recorded in holy and profane writ.

* Many of these cylinders, Mr. Landseer observes, are formed of hæmatite, mistakenly termed loadstone, by Mr. Raspe, in his *Catalogue Raisonné* of Tassie's Collection. The rest are of carnelian, opal, jasper, agate, chalcedony, and other hard and precious stones.—Sabæan Researches, p. 1.

We also learn from the same source, that considerable numbers of these gems have from time to time been disinterred by the Arabs in digging up those bricks of ancient Babylon, which constitute the material of which the town of Hellah, and most of the houses within a certain distance of the ruins, are chiefly built.—Ibid. p. 2.

Leonard Rauwolf, a physician of Augsburg, in Germany, who saw the ruins of the city in 1574, says, they lie near a small village on the Euphrates, called Eulogo, or Phelogo, a day and a half's journey from Bagdad.

Many, doubtless, are emblematic representations of the solar* and fire † worship of these idolatrous nations, of which Nimrod is said to be the author. Many figurative displays of their rites and sacrifices, and various others, it cannot be denied, are connected with the sciences of astronomy and astrology, and the arts of magic and divination, for which the Chaldæans were famous, from the remotest antiquity. ‡

Herodotus indeed tells us, the ancient Persians offered sacrifices to Jove, distinguishing by that appellation all the expanse of the firmament; and adored the Sun and Moon, the Earth, fire, water, and the winds. *θύουσι δὲ ἡλίω, τε καὶ σεληνῇ, καὶ γῆ, καὶ πυρὶ, καὶ ὕδατι, καὶ ἀνέμοισι.* Lib. i. § 131. which Strabo, Lib. xv. confirms.

With these brief prefatory remarks, I hasten to establish the historical import of the Cylinders before us, on solid grounds.

Having been for some time engaged in an analysis of the characters impressed on the Babylonian bricks, my attention, at intervals, was necessarily directed to the figures and the legends, so admirably engraven upon the cylinders; and upon a closer inspection of those sculptured upon the Gem No. 1, a few days since, an idea flashed across my mind, from the variety and particular disposition of the figures, that the subject was of a scriptural nature; and, turning to my Bible, I discovered that the monument, though so small, contained a representation of one of the very surprising stories recited by the prophet Daniel, chap. iii., in which the intervention of Divine power was manifested to the resolute adherents to the true faith, in a manner certainly

miraculous. I allude to the preservation of the three companions of Daniel, in captivity at Babylon, who, on their praiseworthy refusal to conform to the idolatrous worship of the image which Nebuchadnezzar § had set up, were cast into a heated furnace, and left, as imagined by the cruel despot, to inevitable destruction. Their Jewish names, it is well known, were Hananiah, Misael, and Azariah, which the Babylonian sovereign changed to Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego.

Let us now examine the cylinder under its several aspects, and collate the circumstances it developes with the story as told in scripture.

The engravings upon the Gem, it will be seen, embrace three objects.



First. The golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar.

Secondly. Its superstitious worshippers.

Thirdly. The three devout young persons in the furnace. The whole being depicted with remarkable precision ||

Touching the image, which is prominently figured and placed in the centre of the cylinder, it is proper to make a few observations.

On comparing the 3d of Daniel with Habakkuk, ch. i. ver. 6—12. and 2 Chron. xxxvi. 19. and 2 Kings xxv. 9. it appears that Nebuchadnezzar had conquered many nations, and laid

* Macrobius tells us, that the great god of Ashur was the sun, and that his name was Add, or Adad; which, he says, by interpretation signifies one from the Hebrew אַחַד Achad, Unus. See also Isaiah, ch. lrv. ver. 17; and that from the Assyrians the idolatry spread itself throughout the whole world, is generally acknowledged.

† The Persian name of Persepolis is Istakhar, i. e. the City of Fire; and the sculptures on the ruins of Techiminar represent many of the ceremonies of fire worship.

‡ "Many of these gems, we read, are contained in the British Museum; others are at the Borghese palace and the Museums of Germany; and several are at Paris, in the cabinets of the King of France and of Baron Silvestre de Sacy, and other distinguished antiquaries." There is also a choice collection in the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts, at St. Petersburg.

§ The name of this king is variously written—Nebuchadnezzar, Nebuchadrezzar, Nabuchadonosar, Nabucodrosorus, &c.

|| Mr. Rich, late Consul at Baghdad, to whom we are indebted for much information respecting the Babylonian and Persepolitan Gems, asserts that the true Babylonian antiques were generally finished with the utmost care and delicacy.

waste by fire many cities and temples : (that of Jerusalem in particular) besides Memphis and other places, as detailed in Ezekiel xxx. 1—26. Flushed with this success, he was still further encouraged and strengthened in the worship of his solar or fire god, to whom he attributed all his victories, and whom he worshipped under the name of Baal, Bel, or Jupiter Belus.

Having burnt the temples of the gods of the Egyptians, he conceived his god to be superior to the gods of all the conquered nations, and amongst others, consequently, to the Holy One of Israel. He therefore erected the golden image so memorable in scripture; and which is likewise mentioned by Herodotus, Diodorus, and other ancient writers. And this image he made of polished gold, or ornamented with gilding highly burnished; that when the sun, rising in glory, shone upon it, it gave an appearance as though surrounded with rays of light. This image he set up in the vast plain of Dura, or the surrounding plain of Babylon.*

He then, Dan. ch. iii. required the princes, governors, and rulers of the provinces, to be present at the dedication of the image, and commanded, by proclamation, all nations, people, and languages, whom his arms had conquered, and whose gods he fancied his god had vanquished, to come and join with his own princes, captains, and people, at what time they hear the sound of the cornet, flute, harp, &c. in bowing down before it and worshipping it.

This image we learn, in ch. iii. was of the height of sixty cubits and in breadth six.

Turning now to the engraved image on the cylinder, we observe it to be no less singular in its design, than in its position. It is evidently human; the face full, having the features clearly drawn, bearing on its head a species of cap or crown, † with horns at each end; the hair hanging in tresses on the right side. It is also bearded. Upon the chest there is a studded ornament or breast plate, extending from shoulder to shoulder. The figure seems partly uncovered and partly clothed, with some tight vestment fitting the body, fastened by a girdle round the waist. But what is most remarkable, the image is without hands. Another singularity is, that though the upper part of the figure presents a full front, the middle is in profile, and the feet are extended, as in a walking attitude. Yet this is easily explained; for as the image is of Belus or Bel, answering to the Hebrew בעל Baal, and a personification of the sun ruling in the heavens, it was necessary to cast it in this form that it might at once convey an idea of the splendour and the motion of that planet.

That this is clearly a copy of the idol, as it presented itself to the king in his dream, and which greatly disturbed his mind, the description of the image by Daniel in his interpretation of the vision, abundantly testifies.

“Thou, O king, sawest,” says Daniel, ch. ii. “and behold a great image; this great image whose brightness was excellent, stood before thee, and the form thereof was terrible.

“This image’s head was of pure gold. His breast and his arms silver, his belly and his thighs of brass. His legs of iron, his feet part of iron and clay.‡

* Vide Schimmelpenninck’s Biblical Fragments, p. 168.

† Possibly the *Cidaris*, the usual diadem of the Persian kings, of which Q. Curtius furnishes the best description, lib. 111. *Cidarim Persæ regium capitis vocabant insignis: Hoc cærulea fascia albo distincta circumibat.*

‡ “In the Golden Head,” says a learned writer, “is portrayed, as it were, the face of the first monarchy. In the breast of silver, behold the second stretching out her two arms over the two mighty kingdoms of Medea and Persia. The brazen paunch swells out in the ambition of proud Alexander. The thighs of the same metal, but weakened by division, represent the successors of that great Captain, in special the two more noted rulers of the North and South. The iron legs lighting upon an age like themselves, stand out for the *Romane furie* (at least many writers determine so) whose martial presumption, under the protection of their grandsire the God of Battle, crushed the rest of the world in pieces like a potter’s vessel.”—J. Gregorie, *Assyrian Monarchie*, p. 210.

In this detail no mention is made of hands.

Passing over the rest of the interpretation as familiar to every one, I proceed with my exposition.

On each side of the image, two objects are apparent, resembling tubes, upon which in the centre are semicircular knobs or bosses. These symbols present striking resemblances to the Egyptian hieroglyphic, denoting the expletive sign or a roll of papyrus, over which are two basons, cups, or *pateræ*.

We read from Maximus the Tyrian, Serm. 38, that the Pæonians adored the sun under the form of a cup-dish, *Ἄγαλμα δὲ ἡλίου παιονικὸν δίσκος βραχὺς ὑπὲρ μακροῦ ξύλου*, because the sun seems to resemble that form, and therefore *δίσκος* is sometimes taken for *solis orbis*.

These objects may therefore be of an astronomical nature, or symbolical simply of the worship of the sun and the host of heaven, in vogue among the Babylonians.

Behind these things, to the right side and the left, human figures are sculptured with uplifted hands, richly attired, after the Babylonian custom, in long embroidered gowns,* wearing high-pointed bonnets or tiaras,† standing, and in the attitude of invoking

or offering worship to the idol. These personages I judge to be priestesses, no less from their dresses than their countenances. On the Egyptian monuments similar forms are seen, acknowledged to be female, paying reverence to the deities. Justin, Lib. X. states, that the ancient Persians had women *priestesses*, consecrated to the sun, who were obliged to perpetual chastity. They may, however, be priests.

Reserving this point, our attention is next called to the subject I set out with, namely, the representation of the three faithful persons, who were cast into the furnace.

That these figures upon the cylinder are in keeping with the foregoing, must, I think, be granted; and that they can represent no others than the Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego of Scripture, will, I presume, be equally allowed. They are portrayed (without any aid of fancy) as being in the furnace; above which the flames are evidently ascending.‡ Over these are two animals, apparently lions§ or hares, the emblems, according to Hor. Apoll. Lib. I., of Vigilance and Guardianship. But let us support our argument by other extracts from Sacred Writ.

We have heard the decree, and no-

* The dresses of these figures exactly correspond with the vestments of the Babylonians, as described by Pliny.

Notissimum enim Babylonios fuisse olim vel maxime celebres pingendi vestes ac vel diversos colores in textendi arte, unde et Babylonica dicebantur talia vestimenta.—Nat. Hist. viii. 48.

Plutarch moreover tells us, that Alexander the Great rejected the vestments of the Medes, and adopted the Persian dress as being less costly and more plain, laying aside the tiara.

These vestments, it should seem, were richly fringed, and worked with gold and purple.

J. Gregoric, after Herodotus, speaking of men, says, “their habit in apparel was to wear long garments, one without of woollen, another under that of linnen. Wee may call the first a *coat*, the other a *shirt*; they had without these a white mantle.”

† On this point the reader is referred to Brissonius de Regno Persarum Principatu, lib. 1, § 46, and lib. 611, § 184, where the subject is treated at large, “*Persæ Tiara caput tegebant (he says) initio a Semiramide orto quemadmodum.*”—Justin, 1, 2, 3.

‡ In the apocryphal Hymn of the three young persons, which they chaunted in praise of the Almighty while in the furnace, the flame of the fire, which was supplied with oils, pitch, odours, and other combustibles, is said to have risen above the mouth of the furnace, 47 cubits high.

§ Mr. Rich tells us in his Travels, “that he was present at the digging up of one of these colossal lions; it was rudely formed of granite, and was almost buried near one of the places of sepulture discovered in the ruins of ancient Babylon. Lions, we further learn, are comparatively as frequently to be met with in the remains of Chaldean Antiquity, as the Sphinx is in those of Egypt.”

ticed the worship of the priestesses, who may be regarded as types of the general adoration paid to the idol. Now what follows in the Holy Record: "And whoso (chap. iii. v. 6) falleth not down and worshippeth, shall the same hour be cast into the midst of a burning fiery furnace."

Further, "that upon the non-ob-servance of the proclamation by Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, being reported to the king, he, Nebuchadnezzar, caused the fire to be heated seven times more than it was wont to be heated, and that these men were bound in their *coats*, their *hosen*, and their *hats*, and their other garments, and were cast into the midst of the furnace."

Let the figures on the cylinder be now carefully noticed, and the perfect agreement with the sacred story will be evident. They have respectively close caps or hats upon their heads; the coats are bound by girdles; and what sets the matter at rest, the coats which these three Jewish youths are represented as wearing, clearly loose and descending to the feet (and which were found unchanged upon their deliverance), are precisely of the kind called in the text סרבלי Sarabali, a Babylonian or Persian term adopted in the Vulgate, ver. 23, "Et confestim illi viri sunt vincti cum Saraballis suis," of which Burton in his ΔΕΙΨΑΝΑ Veteris Linguae Persice, thus speaks: "Sarabaras, sunt fluxa ac sinuosa vestimenta, de quibus legitur in Daniele: Et Sarabara* eorum non sunt immutata." A word also used in the sense of *coats*, by the LXX. verse 27, καὶ τὰ σαρὰβαρα αὐτῶν οὐκ ἠλλοιώθη, καὶ ὁσμη πύρος οὐκ ἦν ἐν αὐτοῖς, than which nothing, it is presumed, can be more conclusive of the justness of my view of the subject.

The Cylinder No. 2. receives also decided illustration from the Book of the prophet Daniel. Chap. vii. we read,



Daniel had a dream and visions of his head upon his bed, and he wrote the dream and told the sum of the matters.

"Daniel spake and said, I saw in my vision by night, and behold the four winds of the heaven strove upon the great sea. And four great beasts came up from the sea, divers, one from the other. The first was like a lion and had eagle's wings, and I beheld till the wings thereof were plucked, and it was lifted up from the earth, and made stand upon the feet as a man, and a man's heart be given to it."

Referring to the engraved Cylinder, what do we observe? First, the figure of a lion bearing wings, standing erect;—Secondly, the presentation of a heart to the beast by an angelic personage of fine countenance, wearing a crown or cap, from which the hair descends in curls, bearded, having on his shoulders two unfolded wings, and attired in splendid Babylonish costume; the outer garment descending to the ankle on the left side, yet flying off, so as to leave exposed a part of the right thigh, and the whole of the leg and foot. The figure has also a girdle round his loins; and what is very remarkable, while with the right hand raised, the heart is offered to the lion, the left bears downward a kind of staff or sceptre, with a pastoral crook of the identical form seen in the

* Of the Sarabala, or Sarabara, called in some copies of the Scriptures *brace*, *braccæ*, Monchablou, a French antiquary, thus speaks:—"C'étoit un vestiment dont on ne peut guère déterminer le genre, ni la forme. On croit plus communément que c'étoit une espèce de Casaque: ce qu' on en sçait seulement de positif, c'est que l'usage en étoit général chez tous les peuples de l'orient, même chez les Scythes, qui la communiquèrent aux Sarmates, et ceux-ci ou peut-être d'autres, à quelques nations de l'Europe."

Leigh. Crit. Sacr. p. 336, explains it by *Vestimentum asterius quod statim conspicitur*.

Vatablus and others render it by *mantle*.

hand of Osiris, and held frequently by the Egyptian kings.

The crooked sceptre is clearly here an emblem of reduced power and authority; and from its appearance upon the Gem, shews incontestibly the long and close intercourse that subsisted between Egypt and Assyria, and the conformity of their symbols. Thus far we have striking coincidences; but we shall bring the agreement, between the graphic representation and the words of the Sacred Record, still closer.

Of the rank and quality of this winged figure, some conjecture may be allowed: it may be a personification of one of the Babylonian עִרְוֹ *Owria*, or celestial watchers, spoken of by Daniel, ch. iv. ver. 12., 'I saw in the visions of my head upon my bed, and behold a *watcher* and an holy one came down from Heaven.' It may be regarded as the archangel Michael; of whom Daniel also speaks, chap. x. ver. 13, 'At that time shall Michael stand up—the great prince which standeth for the children of the people.' Or it may be a symbolical representation of the human personage spoken of, chap. x. 'Then I lifted up my eyes and looked, and beheld a certain man clothed in linen, whose loins were girded with fine gold of Uphaz, and his body like beryl,' &c. I incline to the opinion that it is an angel or minister of God. Be that as it may, the figures with all their accessories are pregnant with meaning, and conceal under symbols apparently mystical, certain circumstances relating to Babylonish history.

First, the lion, it is well known, is a type of Chaldea, or Babylonia: Scripture speaks of the typical lion of Assyria; of the lion, the typical standard of Judah; and of the anti-typical lion, the great enemy of mankind: but here, by the lion, the Babylonian empire is to be understood; or, to

speaking more definitely, by this image are indicated the power, greatness, and warlike qualities of Nebuchadnezzar, who then considered himself (as did Nimrod, his great prototype) the Sun—the greatest God above, and himself below.*

Megasthenes the Persian, writing of this king, says,—

Καβονποδρόσορος Ἡρακλέους ἀλκιμώτερος. *Euseb.* p. 41, &c.

That this Nebuchadnezzar was more famous than great Hercules, and that he subdued Lybia, Asia, &c. Berosus the Chaldean likewise speaks of the notable expeditions of this illustrious prince, in Judea, Phœnicia, Syria, and Arabia; and that he exceeded in his exploits all that had reigned before him in Babylon and Chaldea.†

The wings which the lion bears, denote the celerity of the conquests of this monarch when in the zenith of his glory; but being plucked, as the story runs, they indicate that by his arrogance and idolatry, he incurred the wrath of the Almighty, and was deprived of the sovereignty of his kingdom.

"Oh! King," says Daniel (in his interpretation of his dream,) chap. iv., "it is thou that art grown and become strong; for thy greatness is grown and reacheth unto Heaven, and thy dominion to the end of the earth: and this," he adds, "is the decree of the Most High, which is come upon my lord the King: That they shall drive thee from men, and thy dwelling shall be with the beasts of the field, and they shall make thee to eat grass as oxen, and they shall wet you with the dew of Heaven, and seven times shall pass over thee, till you know that the Most High ruleth in the kingdom of men."

Now all this came upon Nebuchadnezzar; for while exulting in the magnificence of the palace he had constructed by the might of his power

* See *Abarbinel* upon *Genesis* at these words:

הלך משם אל פרס ולמד את הפרסים לעבור את חמא בממרו אלוחם שר
שמש חיה אלוח נדרל.
Abarb. in par. Noach.

† Κρατῆσαι δε τον Βαβυλωνιον, Αιγυπτου, Συριας, Φοινικης, Αραβιας παντας δε υπερβαλλομενον ταις πραξεισι τουσ προ αυτου Χαλδαιων και Βαβυλωνιων βασιλευκοτας.
Cory's Fragments: Joseph. contr. App. lib. i. c. 19.

and the honour of his majesty, "Is not this great Babylon, which I have built?" a voice cried, "The kingdom is departed from thee."

We then read of the abject condition to which (as predicted by Daniel) Nebuchadnezzar was reduced; of his being driven from the sons of men; and that his *heart* was made like the beasts; meaning thereby, that he partook of their nature and ferocity.

This, his overthrow, is typified, I think, by the reverted sceptre in the hand of the angel, and from its being pointed to the ground.

But after the appointed time, the King himself tells us, ver. 26, *He returned to his reason*; that is, God's judgment ceased; and he was restored to his kingdom, his honour, and his brightness; and that he extolled and praised the King of Heaven—"all whose works are truth, and his ways judgment:" which singular conversion is symbolized by the human *heart* that is shewn to the lion by the angel, and which now, on his restoration to health and greatness, and believing fully that the *Heavens do rule*, is to inhabit his body, instead of the heart of the beast, which, in his pride and impiety, there held dominion.

That this reasoning is sustainable, let us turn to the history of Saul, 1 Sam. ch. ix. We there read of God giving him another *another heart*. Ezek. ch. xi. ver. 19. The Lord, speaking of his promised favour to the idolatrous Jews, says, "And I will give them one heart, and I will put a new spirit in you, and I will take the *stony heart* out of their flesh, and will give them a *heart of flesh*; that they may walk in my statutes, and keep mine ordinances, and do them; and they shall be my people, and I will be their God."

It would moreover appear, from the spread of the wings, borne by the lion on the Gem, that the wings which the

prophet spake of as being plucked, (the emblem of the King's debasement while suffering under divine indignation,) had been renewed like his heart, and received great beauty and expansion, now that he had become sensible that the God of Daniel was in truth a God of Gods and Lord of Kings (chap. ii.):—a conviction he acknowledged with deep humiliation.

In further proof, that under his wings his people might now trust, it is added, that Nebuchadnezzar (accompanying his command with a choice oblation and many gifts) made Daniel ruler over the whole province of Babylon, and, at the request of Daniel, set Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, over the affairs of the same province."

The inscription in Cuneiform characters, sculptured upon this Gem,—from their decided affinity with the Persepolitan elements, I read through the Persian:

ASAD *vel* SHĒR WĀ MALAK.

(The *Lion* and (the) *Angel*.)

Having thus shewn, from indisputable authority, the historical and commemorative tendency of the two Gems selected, thereby confirming the inviolability of the Sacred Records, and furnishing a KEY to a right understanding of these valuable relics of ancient Babylon, I trust I shall have rendered some service to the Republic of Letters; and in undertaking, with divine favour, the exposition of some other cylinders in my possession, which are of vast interest, I indulge in the hope, that to the Antiquary and the Historian, and in a particular manner to those who are engaged in Biblical researches, a new field for inquiry will be opened, leading to important results.

JOHN BELFOUR,
Mem. Roy. Soc. of Lit.

B. KAI TA AOIII. LETTER III.

Mr. URBAN.

Tulse Hill,
Dec 1836.

MANY of your readers, I am afraid, turn with indifference, if not with a stronger feeling of distaste, from a lecture on the alphabet. I know the subject can possess slight attractions

for the generality of readers; but there are, I hope, a select few by whom my disquisitions may be deemed worthy not only of perusal, but reflection. I will endeavour to be brief, but I must avoid obscurity.

C. G.—The announced sound of the

cognates C. and G (κ and γ) is produced, when the breath, in its utterance, is intercepted towards the throat by the middle or root of the tongue,—as, &c, &g, &c, &g; and the enounced, when the utterance is continued after the tongue is withdrawn, as, c&, g&, κ, γ.

C. and G. announced.

The Goth. *Auk-an.* A. S. *Ec, eac, ic, or yc-an.* Ger. *Auck-en.* Dutch, *Oeck-en.* Sw. *Och-a.* Dan. *Og-er,* are evidently the same word, differently pronounced, written, and applied; as the Gr. *αγ-εω,*¹ *ακ η, οξ-υς.* Lat. *Ag-ere, aug-ere, ac-vere;* they have the same radical or intrinsic meaning, expressed by the common English verb, to *ick,* now written to *eke,* and have the same literal root.

In Lat. *Aug-ere,* the application is to number, as well as to quantity; and thus the usage is become more general, trespassing upon the province of *ad-dere.*

In Lat. *Ac-vere,* Gr. *οξ-υς,* the application is consequential: by protracting lineally, by extending superficially, and thus drawing or producing to a point or edge (A. S. *Ec-ge*) a substance is sharpened: "Habet notionem *acuendi,* a significatione *protrahendi,* ducendi in longum, et sic *attenuandi, acuendique.*" So says Lennep in V. *Ακροαι,* Pers. *Ak-ul.* Gr. *Ακ-η.* Lat. *Ac-us.* A.S. *Ec-ge.* Ger. *Eck.* D. *Eg-ge.* Sw. *Egg.* Dan. *Æg.* Eng. *Edge* (to *kit* or *cut*.)

Gr. *κ-εω.* A.S. *Hig-an,* to hie, to go.

Lat. *ic-ere,* to throw out. (*J-ac-ere, Ge-ac-an.*)

Goth. *Ik.* A.S. *ic.* Ger. *Ich.* Dutch, *Ik.* Sw. *Jag.* Dan. *Jeg.* Russ. *Ya.* Sans. *Aham.* Gr. *Εγ-ω.* Lat. *Eg-o.* Eng. *I.*² The Sans. *Aik-a.* Pers. *Yic,* is equivalent to the numeral *one.*

Goth. *Ak.* A. S. *Ac.* Old English. *Ac,* is equivalent to *eke, add, and;* the Gr. *κας, γα, γε.*

Gr. preposition *Εκ, ἐξ.* Lat. *Ex.*

Of the Sanscrit pronoun *Aham,* Bopp has observed,—

1. That it consists of two elements, *ah,* and *am;*

2. That it has no connexion with its oblique cases; and,

3. That *ah* is the root, and *am* a mere termination.³

With all my deference for so renowned an oriental scholar as Bopp, and for so sensible and reflecting an inquirer as Dr. Prichard, I can admit the first observation, and that alone, to be correct.

1. *Aham* certainly *does* consist of two elements, and they are G (γ) and M:—both announced,—*Ag, Am,* the guttural G being softened into the aspirate H.

2. The accusative case of this Sanscrit pronoun is *M&am,* which is composed of M, both enounced (*m&*), and also announced (*ám*). It consequently contains the second element M in all its power; though degraded by Bopp to a mere termination. *M&* (i. e. *m* enounced) is also used alone, as the accusative.

3. M is found in all the cases (except two) in the three numbers singular, dual, and plural, which the Sanscrit Grammar usurps in common with the Greek, and it is the same literal root M; or element in the nomenclature of Bopp.

This Sanscrit Nominative *Ag-am* pronounced *Ah-am* has, in fact, the duplicate force of I and Me. The Sanscrit Accusative *Ma-am* (pronounced *M&am*) has the force of the reduplicated *Me-Me.* The first obviously subsists in the Lat. *Ego-me-t* (*εγομε δε*⁴) and has its equivalent in the common English expression of infantine willingness, *And me too.* The second subsists in the Lat. *Me-me-t,* (*με με δε*), and in the common English repetition of infantine eagerness—*me-me.*⁵

There are a very few common words, so very different in their application, which have sprung immediately from this literal root (g or c), that I cannot resist the temptation to name them now.

Goth. and A.S. *Ecke, æce.* Gr. *αχ-ος.* Engl. *ache.*—Pers. *Ach-ar, ak-ar.* Goth. *Ak-rs.* A. S. *Æc-r.* Gr. *αγ-πος.*

³ I quote from Dr. Prichard, p. 112, note. It is by inadvertence that the term *element* is applied by him indiscriminately to a *root,* and a *mere termination.*

⁴ See *Animadversiones ad Analogiam,* by Scheide, p. 292.

⁵ The nursery is an excellent school for speech, unfettered by the *art* of Grammar.

¹ See Let. II. p. 597. Gent. Mag. Dec. 1836.

² See I in the New Eng. Dictionary.

Lat. *Ag-er*, and Danish, *Ag-er*. Eng. *Ac-re*; an extent of land. The Gr. *γαι-α* is also, terra *late palens* (Lennep.)
And

An *Oak*, A. S. *Ac*, is Arbor *late palens*.

A. S. *Ece*. Eng. *Age*, is a length of time.⁶

C. and G. enounced.

Gr. *κι-ειω*, *κι-ν-ειω*. Lat. *Ce-dere*, to go, to proceed. A. S. *Co-man*. D. *Ko-men*. Ger. *Kò-mmen*. Sw. *Ko-mma*. Dan. *Ko-mmer*. Eng. To *co-me*.

Goth. *Ga-g-gan* (pronounced like the) A. S. *Ga-n-gan*, to go.

A. S. *Ge-an*, to *gi-ve*. Dan. *Gi-or*, to do.

A. S. *Ce-nnan*. Gr. *γει-νεσθαι*. Lat. *Gi-gnere*. Eng. to *ki-ndle*, or bring forth *ki-nd*. And *kind* is in the Persian *Khu-n*. Sans. *Khu-nan*. Gr. *γε-νός*. Lat. *Ge-nus*. A. S. *Cy-n*. Ger. and Dutch, *Ku-nne*. Dan. *Ki-on*.

Gr. *γει-νόςκειω*. Goth. *Cu-nnan*. A. S. *Ce-nnan*. Dutch and Ger. *Ke-nnen*. Sw. *Ka-na*. Dan. *Ki-ender*. Eng. to *Ke-n*, to con, to know:—and the Persian *Kè-nda*, *co-nning*, *cu-nning* or *knowing*.

A. S. *Ce-osan*. D. and Ger. *Kie-sen*. Fr. *Choi-sir*, (to *cheesè*, as anciently written,) to *choose*, to *se-ize*, to *take*.

Gr. *γα-ειω*, *χα-ειω*, *ca-pere*, to reach, to *ya-wn*.

The Sans. *Yui* (says Dr. Prichard) is a verbal root, whence are derived several verbs meaning to *join*, and other words. Sans. *Yug-ah*. Pers. *Yoo*, *yu-gh*. Gr. *ζυγ-ος*. Lat. *Jug-um*. Russ. *Ig-o*. Welsh. *Iau*. Eng. *Yoke*. This, I allow, is premature, because it is advancing into compounds.

D. T. The announced sound of the cognates, D and T, is produced when the breath in its utterance or emission is interrupted by an appulse of the top of the tongue against the teeth or upper gums,—*ád, éd, ét, ít*; and the enounced, when the utterance or emission is continued after the top of the tongue is withdrawn,—*dà, dè, tà, tè*.

D. and T. announced.

A. S. *Ad*, congeries. Gr. *αδ-ειω*. Lat. *Ad-dere*.⁷

Lat. preposition *Ad*. A. S. *At*; the Lat conjunctions *At* and *Et*. Gr. *ετι*.⁸

D. and T. enounced.

Gr. *δα-ειω*. Lat. *Da-re*. Pers. *Da-den*, to *add* (in its present popular usage, to *add* to the possessions of another; that is, to *give*). The Gr. *δα-ειω* (or *δα-ν-ειω*) still survives, says Lennep, in the Lat. *Dare* (and *da-no*, not infrequent in Plautus), and whence the Greek reduplicate, *δι-δο-μι*.

Gr. *δε, τε, τις, τει-ν-ειω*. Lat. *te-n-dere*, to extend.

Dr. Prichard has remarked, that the Sanscrit *Da*, is a verbal root; and hence the verb *Da-da-mi*, I give. Per. *Da-d-en*, to give.

So also *ad*, whence *Ad-mi*. Gr. *εδ-ω*. Lat. *Ed-o*, I eat. Goth. and. A. S. *Et-an*, to eat. The Gr. *εδ-ειω*, says Lennep, is a cognate of *ad-ειω*, and, he adds, "a notione *premendii*, condensandi, atque ita comminuendi ad eam *manducandi* translatum fuit."

The Goth. *Tau-jan*. A. S. *Do-n*. D. *Do-en*. Ger. *Thu-n*. Eng. to do. Gr. *θει-ναι*; and also the Eng. preposition *To*.

Goth. *Te-c-àn*. A. S. *Tæ-c-an*. Ger. and D. *Ta-ch-en*. Sw. *Ta-g-a*. Dan. *Ta-gg-er*. Eng. To *ta-ke*, to *tou-ch*.⁹ It may be worth noting, that the A. S. article, or pronoun, was *Se* (*See*), in the Nor. Sax. *Te*; that the Gr. is *Συ*; that the A. S. article was supplanted by *the*, and that the Gr. *θε-α-θαι*, is to *See*.

N.—The announced sound of N is

⁸ I am well aware that Tooke has ascribed a different origin to *ad* and *at*; he considers them, as I do, to have a meaning similar to that of *to*; and as *to* is, in his opinion, the past part. of the Goth. verb, *Tau-yan*, to do; so, he thinks, *ad* and *at* are the past part. of the Latin verb, *ag-ere*, to act, with the omission of the final *um*; thus *ag-itum* (*g* hard), *ag-tum*, *ag-dum*, *agd*, *ad*: and, *actum*, *act*, *at*. Thus, in chap. ix. on Prepositions; but in chap. viii. on Conjunctions, he has already given another genealogy for *at*; thus, *adsiit*, *adst*, *at*, *at*. There is gross inconsistency in this: he in one instance derives *ad* and *at* from the same verb; he then assumes the existence of *ad*, uses it as a prefix to *Sit*; and presents a distinct derivation of *at*, though elsewhere established (by *hisa*) to be the same word as this prefix *ad*.

⁹ With many referable to the *touch*.

⁶ See *Ache*, *acre*, *oak*, *age*, in the New Eng. Dictionary.

⁷ See Lat. II. p. 597.

produced when the breath is uttered or emitted through the nose, with the tongue fixed towards the gums or bottom of the fore teeth, *da*, *en*, and enounced when the utterance or emission is continued after the tongue is withdrawn, *na*, *ne*.

N. announced.

Goth. *Ain*. A. S. *An*. Dutch and Dan. *Een*. Ger. *Eins*. Sw. *En*. Gr. *En*. Lat. *Un-us*. Eng. *One*. In Sans. it is *Ack-a*. Pers. *Yik* (*eke*).

The A. S. *An-an*, is to *one*, to *un-ite*; i. e. to effect the *union* of separate magnitudes into *one* magnitude; and subsequently of separate numbers in *one sum*.

And so much for the three literal roots, which in a former letter were classed together, as denoting three modes of encrease.¹⁰

L.—In the organic pronunciation of the sounds, of which *L* is the literal character, the top of the tongue, during the utterance or emission of the breath, strikes against the foremost part of the palate.

The announced and enounced sounds are distinctly heard in the Arabic *Alla*.

The Ger. *all*, is *omnis*, *totus*, and also *sanus*, *integer*; the Ger. *Heil* is likewise *sanus*, *integer*, and the two differ, says Wachter, in nothing but the preposed *H*; they correspond with the Dutch *Hel*; Dan. *Heel*, the Eng. *whole* and *all*,—*totus*, *cunctus*, *omnis*; and are, undoubtedly, the same word. The Ger. *Heill-en*, *tegere*, and *heel-en*, *sanare*; D. *Heel-en*, *heyk-en*; Dan. *heel-er*, are also the same word: in A. S. *Heel-an*. Goth. *Hul-jan*. Sw. *Hyl-ia*, *tegere*, to cover, Eng. to *hill*, or *hele*, or *heal*.¹¹

The Ger. *Al-en*. Lat. *Al-ere*. Gr. *αλ-θεω*, *medere*. Gr. *Αλια*, *talis halitus*, *qui vaporem tepidum adfert*. A. S. *Æl-an*, *accendere*, to warm. Gr. *Ηλ-ωσ*, the Sun. Gr. *αλ-ος*, *totus*, *all*, or the *whole*; *ουλ-ος*, *sanies*, *whole*, or, as anciently written, *hole*; *ουλ-οειν*, *sanum esse*, *V-al-ere*, to be or make *hole* or *whole*.

The A. S. *Læ-c-nian*, is also *Sanare*, to make *whole*, to *re-cover*, to *heal*. The A. S. *Læ-g-an*, *le-c-gan*, *li-c-gan*.

Goth. *La-g-yan*, are to *lay*. And here we appear to reach the literal meaning: to *lay*, or *ly*, to *lay on* or *over*, consequently, to *cover*; and as a further consequence, *sanare*, *integrare*, to make sound, entire or *whole*, to *re-cover*, to *heal*; and hence, *All*, *omnis* or *omnes*; from *whole* or *hole*—*substantially* applied—will derive its application to the *whole*, numerically.¹²

R.—The sound of *R* is produced, when during the emission or utterance of the breath a quick trepidation of the tip of the tongue is vibrated against the palate. The announced and enounced sounds are strongly heard in the common exclamation *hur-rah*.

R. announced.

Goth. *Air*. A. S. *Ar*, *ær*, *er*, *or*; denote anteriority, priority in space or time: the front; probably in relation to the human form.

Gr. *Hap*, *ηρ*, the fore or *ear-ly* (the *ra*-the) part of the day or year. Lat. *Ver*,

Gr. *Hρ-ος*. Lat. *Her-us*. A. S. *Herr-a*. Dutch. *Heer*. Danf. *Herre*; the prime person or agent; the foreman, the chief, superior; first in valour or virtue, or rank or authority.

A. S. *Or*, *ord* (i. e. *Or-ed*). Cimbric, *Ar*, *ard* (says Lye) is initium, principium, *or-igo*, *auct-or*.

Lat. *Or-iri*, *or-diri*, *or-igo*, *or-do*. Gr. *ορ-ειν*, *promovere*, *excitare*; *ορ-θος*, *strait forward*.

Gr. *Αρ-ης*, *Mars*, *Αρρ-ην*, *Mas*, *Hρ-a*. Juno, *ap-a*, *there-fore*.

The A. S. *Ar*, *are*. Dutch, *Eere*, is honour. A. S. *Ar-ian*. Dutch, *Eer-en*. Ger. *Er-en*. Sw. *Ær-a*. Dan. *Ær-er*, is—to honour: i. e. to be, or cause to be *before* others, to put or place *forwards*, to advance, to prefer.¹³

In Dan. *Er*, (*r* announced) is equivalent to the Eng. *Am*; and in that language it is the termination of the infinitive, corresponding to the Lat. *re* (*r* enounced). In A. S. *an*, in old Eng. and other Northern languages *en*. Gr. *ειν*.

The A. S. *Er-ian*. Gr. *ap-οειν*. Lat. *ar-are*, *are*, commonly interpreted, to plough. Of the Gr. *ap-οειν*, Lennep

¹² Wachter thinks that *All* “ ab elegant migratione ab *omni* pervenit ad *totum*, a *toto* ad *sanum* et *salvum*.”

¹³ For our own words, *Are*, *art*, I refer to the New Eng. Dictionary. See also *To Herry*.

¹⁰ Let. II. p. 596.

¹¹ See *Heal* in the New Eng. Dictionary.

says, "propria notio posita est in vi, et impetu quo aliquid *aliorsum moveatur*, et admoveatur alteri:" it is perhaps *pro-movere*, to move *for-ward*, to push or press *forward*.

A.S. *Er-ian*. Eng. to *ear*, or *ere*; whence *Earth*, that which we *ere*. Sans. *Dhar-a*. Lat. *Ter-ra*. Pers. *Ardh*. Arab. *Ard*. Heb. *Er-ets*. Gr. *Epa*. Goth. *Air-th*. A.S. *Eor-the*. Dan. and Sw. *Jozd*.

Eng. *Or*, *ere*. Goth. *air*. A.S. *ere*; are used adverbially, equivalent to *fo-re*, before, ante, *prius*.

Or, is also used to denote—the beginning, the point of separation; and thus has attained the force of separation, division, difference, disjunction.

R. enounced.

Sans. *Ri-ch'h* (says Dr. Prichard) is a verbal root, whence the verb. *Ri-ch'h-hati*, he moves *towards*, *reacheth*. *Ri-chch'hami*; and this in

Goth. *Ra-c-jan*. A.S. *Ra-c-an*, *hræ-c-an*, *protendere*. Eng. to *re-ach*. Gr. *o-pe-γ-ew*, *por-tigere*.

Gr. *Pe-ew*, *fluere*, to flow; to speak fluently. *ῥημα*, *quod ore effluit* (Scheide). Goth. *Re-djan*. A.S. *ræ-d-an*. Eng. to *re-ad*.

Gr. *Pe-(-ew)*. Lat. *re-ri*, *re-s*.

Goth. *Ra-g-inon*. A.S. *Ri-csian*. Lat. *Re-gere*, *Re-x*. Heb. *Ra-bbi* (*her-us*).

A.S. *Ræ-san*. *Hhre-osan*, *pro-ru-ere*, to *rush*.

A.S. *Re-stan*, *pro-cumbere*, *quiescere*, to *rest*.

A.S. *Khra-the*. Eng. *Ra-the*, *ear-ly*.¹³

S and Z cognates.

The power of *S* is the natural sound of *hissing*. Its organic sound is produced, by an appulse of the tongue towards the upper teeth or gums, and then forcing out the breath from between the tongue and upper teeth, (Z,

with a vocal sound, which makes a more dense kind of hissing, mixing with some kind of murmur.) The announced and enounced sounds of *S* are heard in *esse*.

The A.S. article *As*. Ger. *Es*. Lat. *Is*, *os*, *us*. Gr. *os*.

The Sans. article *Sa-s* or *Sah*. Goth. *Sa*. A.S. and old English. *Se*, equivalent to *the* or *that*, *it*, which. The Sans. *As* (says Dr. Prichard) is a verbal root, whence the verb substantive, *As-mi*, *as-i*, *as-ti*, *su-m*, *es*, *es-t*. Pers. *Res-ten*, *es-se*, to be.

A.S. *Is* or *ys*; Dutch and Ger. *Is-t*. Eng. variously written *Es*, *is*, *ys*.

Ger. *Se-yn*, *es-se*, *fieri*; and in various persons of the A.S. and Gothic verb. *W-is-an*, *w-es-an*, this literal root is found; e. g. *sy*, *se-t*, *si-n*, *si-nd*.

Goth. *Sai-hwan*. A.S. *Se-on*. Ger. *Se-hen*. Dutch, *Zi-en*. Dan. *Se-er*, to *see*.

A.S. *As-cian*, *As-ec-an*, *se-can*; to *as-k*, to *se-ek*.

A.S. *As-ec-gan*, *se-c-gan*, to *say*.

The (which has supplanted the A.S. *Se*) and *that*, mean *take*, *taken*;¹⁴ and to *take*, to *se-ize* (to *cheese* or *choose*¹⁵) is probably the meaning of this literal root *S*. And it may be thus explained:—

1. To *take*; *capere*, *pre-hend-ere*, *percipere*; to *receive* (*met*) by the eye or ear; by the mind, to *apprehend*, to *se-em*, to *feel*, to *be*.

2. To *take*, to *teach*, i. e. to convey our thoughts by speech, to *say*.

And here again, Mr. Urban, I shall conclude. I expect the thanks of your readers for having persisted so steadily and undeviatingly, in the completion of the first portion of my task; to present words, and not from one language only, corresponding to the simple organic sounds of every consonant letter.

Yours, &c. C. R.

¹³ See *Rathe*, *Ra-ther*, in the *New Eng. Dictionary*.

¹⁴ See *Tooke* and the *New Eng. Dict.*

¹⁵ See *Ceosan*, p. 44, *ante*.

ON THE DERIVATION OF THE WORD ISINGLASS.

Mr. URBAN, *Leipzig*, 10th Oct.

IN every language which is elaborated from its own individual resources, new words are naturally significant, and consequently intelligible to the mass of the people. In no language is such a process more beautifully de-

veloped than in the German; whilst, on the other hand, there is none, perhaps, in which the contrary is so remarkable as in the English.

This defect in the English language arises from the peculiar nature of that tongue. Its Teutonic basis, the Anglo-

Saxon, although it is that which gives our language its distinctive character, has become, as it were, dead, since it no longer admits of change or innovation; whilst the Norman French, which became incorporated with it through the connexion of our country with Normandy, and yet more the Latin, and even the Greek, which have since been introduced, form, in reality, our *living* language, namely, that in which alone variations and improvements are permitted to be made. And not merely so, for from the circumstance that our original *native* tongue has been discarded in the formation of new words to express new ideas, it is, consequently, not employed (as is the case with the German) for the *translation of the foreign expressions* that daily become familiar to us, which we prefer introducing into our language direct and without any material change. Hence, the English language, although it may certainly have been enriched, has become a strange heterogeneous compound, which, to a considerable extent, is unintelligible (except empirically) to the mere *English* scholar.

It is, however, a desire natural to all persons, the rude not less than the educated, to trace the signification, i. e. the derivation, of words in their *native* tongue; in other words, they like to *understand*, or, at least, to think they understand, the expressions which they are compelled to employ. From this cause we meet in the English language with many curious instances of the spelling of words having been altered, for the purpose of bringing them nearer to some supposed native original.

Thus *lantern* (*laterna, lanterne*) has been spelled *lanthorn*, from a confused idea that the *horn* of which that utensil was generally constructed, was in some way connected with the formation of the name itself. So *causeway* (*chausée*) has actually superseded the older form *causey*, evidently from its bearing an apparent reference to the commonly received meaning of the term, namely, a *caused* (artificial) *way*. In like manner the word *forefather* was easily compounded of *fore* and *father*, and in its present form it, unquestionably, makes a very good *English* word; although there can be no doubt of its being in reality nothing more than a

corruption of the German *vorfahr* (from *vor*, before, and *fahren*, to go), a *foregoer*, or predecessor.

But not to multiply instances of the endeavours of the English people to render their language *significant in itself*, I shall confine myself to one other, which is very remarkable, and, at the same time not so plainly manifest.

It is with respect to the word *isinglass*, or *isinglass*, which even our lexicographers have imagined to be composed of two *native* words, *ice* and *glass*; the article bearing such traces of resemblance to these substances as might not unfairly warrant a mere *English* etymologist in supposing its name to be a true English compound. It is, however, the German *hausenblase*, in the first instance (as was natural) corrupted in its pronunciation, and afterwards varied in the spelling, to meet the notion of its English derivation. This word (which is, at the same time, an instance of the advantage which the German has over the English in its power of forming compound words) is composed of *hausen*, a species of sturgeon, the *beluga* (*acipenser huso*), and *blase*, a bladder; *isinglass* being the *airbladders* of the *hausen* and other fish of a similar character.

Before quitting this subject, it may be remarked that there is an inferior kind of *isinglass*, which is known by the name of *simovia*. In the good old times (when, in like manner as the common people endeavoured to find for words a meaning in the vernacular tongue, the learned wished to trace their derivation up to the Latin,—witness *parson*, *paroissien*, the *parish priest*, supposed by our old lawyers to be derived from *persona*, quia *personam seu vicem ecclesiæ gerit*!) the word *simovia* would, from its Latin appearance, undoubtedly have received some very recondite explication, as far removed, however, as possible from the Russian *simovoi klei*, of which it is nothing more than a vitiated contraction. This expression means literally *sheath-fish lime*, *simovia* being composed of the bladder of the *sheath-fish* (*silurus glanis*), and, like the *hausen-bladder*, or *isinglass*, employed as a *lime* or glue.

Yours, &c.

CHAS. T. BEKE.

“JOHN STOWE, THE ANTIQUARY OF ENGLAND.”

(With a Portrait.)

IT is a subject of congratulation for the City of London, that, amidst the general destruction attendant on the Great Fire of 1666, she did not lose the monumental figure of one of her worthiest sons, the indefatigable JOHN STOWE, the historian of her annals, and the minute depicter of her actual state during the interesting æra of Elizabeth. In the church of St. Andrew Undershaft, in Leadenhall-street, the aged chronicler may still be seen poring over his books, and, as it were, faithfully extracting and condensing the substance of the earlier annalists. The effigy itself is remarkable as a specimen of terra cotta, of which it is said that many others existed in the city before the Fire (as some, though undistinguished, probably still remain elsewhere). There are several prints of it, and the only portraits we have possessed of Stowe have been derived from this source. The existence of a contemporary engraving of his portrait has been hitherto unknown, until the recent discovery of an impression (perhaps unique) which was found pasted to the back of the title of a copy of the “*Survey*,” edit. 1603. The volume is now in the possession of Mr. T. Rodd, the bookseller, of Great Newport-street, by whom we have obligingly been permitted to copy it, a task which has been executed with great fidelity by Mr. Swaine. Stowe is styled in the circumference “*Antiquarius Angliæ*,” a character in which of all his contemporaries Camden alone can be ranked before him. The portrait represents him, as does the effigy, quite in his old age; yet his features scarcely appear to bear the weight of seventy-seven years. His temperate and cheerful disposition, which are both on record, appear, notwithstanding his misfortunes and poverty, to have maintained a hale constitution to an advanced period of life.

The memoirs which have been written of Stowe, are not perfectly accurate in their view of the events of his life; whilst in the account they give of his works there is considerable confusion. Strype, in his edition of the *Survey*, (or rather his own *Survey*, formed on the basis of Stowe’s,) has, it is

true, shown much industry in the collection of materials, and has dwelt upon them even too diffusely: but there is nothing to please or gratify in the style of Strype, and where he has translated the writers of the Elizabethan age into a language of his own, it must be felt that the freshness and pleasing quaintness of the original is lost in a garb which is looser, but not more elegant, and which, in point of fact, has itself in turn now become obsolete. So much is this the case throughout Strype’s work, that we announce with much pleasure that Mr. J. G. Nichols has undertaken to edit Stowe’s description of Elizabethan London as it issued from the pen of the writer.

The memoir of Stowe in the *Biographia Britannica* is better arranged, but derived entirely from that by Strype.

The leading facts of Stowe’s biography may be drawn up in a brief compass. He was born in the year 1525, in the parish of St. Michael’s, Cornhill; where his progenitors have been traced for three generations. He was bred to his father’s trade of a tailor, which naturally gave way to his absorbing historical studies. The biographers have affirmed that he quitted his trade; but there is nothing to authorise that assertion in what he says himself on the subject, and it is probable that he rather neglected than at once abandoned it.*

Like Dr. Dee, and Selden, and Cotton, and other learned men of that and the subsequent age, Stowe occasionally fell under the jealousy of those in power, and his study was invaded, and the safety of his valuable collections endangered. Stowe in his earlier years was suspected of a partiality to the Church of Rome, though many passages of his writings attest that he was subsequently a fervent Protestant. His attachment was evi-

* In consequence of a passage connected with this point in Mr. D’Israeli’s “*Curiosities of Literature*,” it will undergo some discussion in a volume preparing for publication by Bolton Corney, esq. whose very kind and obliging assistance in the preparation of the present article is thankfully acknowledged.

deatly to ancient forms and things rather than to the Romish doctrines; such an attachment as few antiquaries do not in some degree imbibe.

In his latter days Stowe had to encounter the more constant and depressing afflictions of poverty. Though his works were more popular in proportion to other classes of literature than, amid the varied reading of the present day, will readily be imagined, still their profits were insufficient to form the sole support of one, who had sacrificed to his "delectable studies" (that is his own term,) all other means of worldly gain, and had probably exchanged all other accumulation of property for that of books and manuscripts. He obtained from the City of London the appointment of Chronicler, with what salary (if any) is not known; and is said to have had a pension assigned him by his Company (the Merchant-Taylors); but finally, shortly before the close of his career, he was glad to accept the chances of a general public subscription, promoted by the royal authority, which was granted by letters patent.

Still, from first to last, Stowe was most assiduous. He was ever transcribing, translating, abstracting, and compiling; and, moreover, ever printing. Indeed, the different forms which his historical labours assumed seem quite to have puzzled his biographers, who all make some confusion in their accounts of them. Without entering at present into lengthened bibliographical details, it may be stated that his historical works were, 1. A Summary of the Chronicles, which was frequently reprinted, in a manual form; 2. *Annales*, a quarto volume; 3. A Collection of Chronicles *in extenso*, for which he never obtained a printer; and 4. Several of the elder Chronicles, published in the words of their writers.

1. There is a long series of editions of the Summary, perhaps one for almost every year* of Stowe's labours; yet they are all now scarce, and without a comparison of them (which on

that account it would be difficult to accomplish), it is impossible to say which were actually new impressions, and which adaptations by the reprinting of titles and addenda. It is stated by Lowndes, in the Bibliographer's Manual, that the first edition appeared in 1561, and that a copy of that edition, supposed to be unique, is in the collection of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville. This seems to be contrary to Stowe's own statement, *Annales* 1601, p. 818; yet the preface to Grafton's "Abridgement of the Chronicles," 1563, appears to allude to Stowe having then appeared in the field. The rivalry between these competitors continued for ten years after, Grafton's work being also frequently reprinted: and, as literary controversies were in those days conducted in no modified language, the bibliographer is now amused to trace in their prefaces and dedications, the sarcastic attacks and quibbling rejoinders which were then the approved weapons of literary controversy.* The history of the quarrel between Stowe and Grafton will be found in Ames's *Typographical Antiquities*, by Dibdin, vol. iii. pp. 422—427. Subsequently to Stowe's death, Edmond Howes published three editions of this work, in 1607, 1611, and 1618, but he used the title of "Abridgement."

2. Of the "*Annales*" Stowe published four editions, in 1580, 1592, 1601, and 1605. The last is usually, and properly, called the best, as being Stowe's latest and fullest edition; but it is not generally known that it is the same as that of 1601, having only the sheet Qqqq reprinted, and the rest added. It is an interesting fact that it is continued down to the 26th of March 1605, only ten days before the author's death; thus proving the perseverance of his labours, even in the midst of poverty and extreme old age. The "*Annales*" are now generally known by the name of Stowe's Chronicle, having been re-edited under that title

* Grafton sneered at "the memories of superstitious foundations, fables, and lyes, foolishly STOWED together;" and Stowe spoke of "the rattling of empty TUNNES, and fruitless GRAFFES of Momus' offspring."

* Probably one for every year; for they were preceded by an Almanack, and were in fact the *Annals* or Pocket-books of the Elizabethan age.

by Edmond Howes, in folio, 1615, and again in 1631.

3. His unpublished Chronicle is mentioned by him in his *Annales*, edit. 1592, p. 1295, where he says he had "a larger volume and historie of this Iland . . . *readie to the presse*." Again, his concluding—we may almost say his dying—words in 1615 are :

"Thus, good reader, I desire thee to take these and other my labours past in good part, like as I have painfully (to my great costs and charges) out of old hidden histories, and records of antiquitie, brought the same to light, and for thy great commoditie bestowed them upon thee: so shalt thou encourage me (if God permit me life) to publish or leave to posteritie, a farre larger Volume, long since by me laboured, at the request and commandement of the reverend Father *Mathew Parker*, Archbishop of Canterbury; but he then deceasing, my Worke was prevented, by printing and reprinting (without warrant, or well liking) of *Raigne Wolfes* collection, and other late commers, by the name of *Raphaell Holinshed* his *Chronicles*." *

Howes, also, in the notice he has given of Stowe among the eminent men of Elizabeth's time, mentions this work, which he states that Stowe "purposed, if hee had lived but one yeare longer, to have put in print,—but being prevented by death, left the same in his studie orderly written, readie for the presse, but it came to nothing." †

The plan of this great work,—"*Corpus Historicum*," in which the remains of all the annalists should be brought under one view, and which was "laboured" by Stowe at the instigation of the great promoter of historical antiquities, Archbishop Parker,—appears to have resembled that which has been undertaken in our own day by Mr. Petrie,—with the exception that Stowe had proceeded, with wonderful indus-

try, to clothe the whole in a uniform English dress.

Probably the book entitled "*The Successions of the History of England*," by John Stowe, printed in folio, 1638, and of which an account will be found in Lowndes's *Bibliographer's Manual*, p. 1749, was a portion of this work.

4. At the beginning of his *Annales*, 1601, Stowe has placed a list of no less than 339 "Authors out of whom these *Annales* are collected." To three of these, *Flores Historiarum*, *Matthæus Paris*, and *Thomas Walsingham*, he has added this note: "I have caused to be printed." The *Flores Historiarum*, compiled by *Matthew of Westminster*, was printed in 1567, *Matthew Paris* in 1571, and *Walsingham* in 1574. The praise of these works, on the score of liberal patronage, must be shared by *Archbishop Parker*.

But, on the part of Stowe, it should also be mentioned that not only was *Holinshed* greatly indebted to Stowe's "*Summaries*," in the edition of his *Chronicles* 1576; but that Stowe himself, notwithstanding his remarks above quoted, was a material contributor to the edition of *Holinshed* of 1586, as is proved by several references in his *Annales* 1601, and as is fully shown in his *Life* by *Strype*.

Such were Stowe's historical labours; worthy of all respect, and richly deserving of the gratitude of posterity. Yet,—as his *Chronicle* is only one of the channels through which the stream of history descends; and as perhaps, for much of his earlier narrative, higher and more original sources of information have since been opened,—we may congratulate ourselves still more in the possession of his very interesting and minute "*Survey*" of his native City; a work the

* "*Rayne Wolfe*, a grave and learned citizen, hired *Raphe Holinshed* to translate for him." *Side note*. *Reynold Wolfe* was one of the royal printers: see *Ames's Typographical Antiquities*.

† This statement of *Howes* seems to have been derived rather from what Stowe had before mentioned, than from having seen the manuscripts: indeed, he gives what must be regarded as an incorrect description of the work, as it differs from Stowe's own. He calls it "*Reyne Wolfe's Chronicle*, which *Chronicle* he began and finished at the request of *Doct. Whitgyft*, late *L. Archbishop of Canterbury*." But Stowe himself had directly distinguished it from the *Chronicle* of *Reyne Wolfe* or *Holinshed*; and had as plainly stated that it was begun at the request of *Archbishop Parker*, *Whitgyft's* predecessor.

fruit of a long experience and personal investigation, and, in the eyes of every inquirer into the antiquities of London, now perfectly invaluable. The first edition is dated 1598, and sometimes 1599; the second 1603; the third, edited by Anthony Munday, who says he had the use of Stowe's papers, in 1618; these are all in quarto; the fourth by Munday and Henry Dyson, fol. 1633; the fifth, by Strype, 2 vols. fol. 1720; and the sixth and last 1754.

There are two other points remaining to be mentioned, for which the memory of Stowe is to be honoured;—that he edited the works of Chaucer, and that he preserved those of Leland. On the latter head it is enough to state the important circumstance that when Hearne came to print Leland, much of the original which had been lost, was supplied by a transcript of the indefatigable Stowe. Of his labours on Chaucer, Stowe himself says, when noticing the monument of the poet in Westminster Abbey,

"His Workes were partly published in print by William Caxton in the reigne of Henry the sixt; increased by William Thinne, esquire, in the reign of Henry the eight; corrected and twice increased through mine owne paynefull labors, in the reigne of Quesene Elizabeth, to wit, in the year 1561, and again beautified with notes by me, collected out of divers records and monuments, which I delivered to my loving friend Thomas Speight; and hee, having drawne the same into a good forme and methode, as also explained the olde and obscure wordes, &c. hath published them in anno 1597."*

The fate and final disposal of Stowe's manuscript collections has never been exactly traced. It is satisfactory to know that many of them have, in various ways, found a resting place in the British Museum; † where the his-

* Survey, 1603, p. 465.

† Chiefly through the Collections of Sir Symonds D'Ewes, among whose manuscripts No. 245 was Giralduſ Cambrēnſis, "translated by Mr. Stow, and wrote with his own hand;" No. 146, Florentinus Wigornienſis, a Continuation of him from 900 to 1101, Aluredus Rievallēſis, and Nicholas Trivet, all also translated and written by Stowe. Smith's Catal. MSS. Anglię, ii. 387. These are

torical inquirer who meets with his uncommonly neat hand-writing, may rejoice for a time as in a pleasant pasture, disencumbered of the briars and thistles of the court and current hands, in which many of the manuscripts of the same period are disguised. In the MS. Harl. 367, are several papers more immediately relating to Stowe's private affairs, his quarrel with Grafton, his petitions for relief, &c. many of them bearing the marks of having been retained for a considerable time in the old Chronicler's pockets. A portion of one of these, being a draft of a petition to the Corporation of London, about 1587, has been engraved in the "Autographs of Remarkable Personages," 4to. 1829, and from the same are copied the words "*your orator John Stowe, Citizen of this Citie,*" now placed under the portrait.

Stowe started at his outset in the pursuit of TRUTH, and to that essential point his labours were constantly directed. In the introduction to his "Summary," (1565), he set forward with this axiom, "In hystories the chiefe thyng that is to be desyred is Truthe:" and he added this poetical caution to the "phrasemakers," ambitious of the personal display of fine writing:

"Of smoothe and flatteryng speche,
remember to take hede,
For trouthe in playn words may be tolde;
of craft a lye hath nede."

Of his zeal, diligence, and unwearied perseverance, the reader must have already acquired an adequate impression. They have merited and attained the praise of a long posterity: the posthumous rewards for actual persecution and privation.

Howes, in the preface to his "Abridgement" of 1607 (also prefixed to his "Annales" of 1615) has related the circumstances under which he undertook to be the successor of Stowe in the capacity of Chronicler; and after mentioning that several learned persons, to whom the public eye had been directed, failed to engage

now Nos. 551, 563, of the Harleian Collection, and many others may be traced in the Catalogue: see the Index, 1812, vol. iv. p. 313.

in the onerous work, he states that he conferred with them individually, and reports the several answers he received. "Another sayd, 'I cannot see how in any civill action a man should spend his travaile, tyme, and money worse, than in that which acquires no regard, nor reward, except backbiting and detraction.' And one amongst the rest, after he had sworne an oath, sayd, 'I thanke God that I am not yet madde, to wast my tyme, spend two hundred pound a - yeare, trouble my selfe and all my friends, onely to gain assurance of endless reproach, losse of libertie, and bring all my dayes in question.' And like as these spake, so did many others." In which speeches, it is evident that the treatment of "late aged painefull Chronieler," just before mentioned, is intended to be described. Still we may further gather that Stowe bore his misfortunes with equanimity and good-humour. There is an anecdote in the Hawthornden MS.,— which, whether true or not, affords evidence of the opinion held of his character by his contemporaries,—that, walking with Ben Jonson (who also was always low in purse), they met two mendicant cripples, and Stowe jestingly asked them, "What they would have to take him to their order?" We find also another illustration of his lively temper in H. Holland's "Monumenta Sepulchra Sancti Pauli," 1614 :

"Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Francis Walsingham have no tombes. Whereupon John Stow saith a merry poet wrote thus,

'Philip and Francis they have no tombe,
For great Christopher * takes all the roomie.'

"And no doubt but the merry poet was
the merry old man Strow himself."

We will now conclude with the personal description and character of Stowe, given by his successor Howes :

"He was tall of stature, leane of body and face, his eyes small and chrystaline, of a pleasant and cheerefull countenance; his sight and memory very good; very sober, mild, and courteous to any that required his instructions; and retained the true use of all his senses unto the day of his death, being of an excelent memory. He alwaies protested never to have

written any thing either for malice, feare, or favour, nor to seeke his owne particular gaine or vaine glory; and that his only paines and care was to write *truth*. He could never ride; but travelled on foote unto divers cathedral churches and other chiefe places of the land, to search records. He was very carelesse of scoffers, backbiters, and detractors. He lived peacefully; and died of the stone collicke, being fourescore yeares of age, and was buried the eight of Aprill 1605, in his parish church of Saint Andrewes-undershaft: whose mural monument neere unto his grave was there set up at the charges of Elizabeth his wife."

Mr. URBAN, *Norwood.*

I BEG to continue my series of memoirs of distinguished Cavaliers,* with one of Sir Henry Bard, Viscount Bellamont.

HENRY BARD was the younger of the two sons of the Rev. George Bard, who died Vicar of Staines, in the county of Middlesex, in 1618, by his wife Susan, daughter of John Dudley.

Maximilian, the elder son of the vicar, a wealthy girdler in the city, and a noted Parliamentarian, was born in 1606, as we learn from his epitaph in Caversfield church, Bucks. But the birth year of the younger has not been recorded. His grandfather, William Bard, of Talbygarth, co. Lincoln, was a younger son of Ralph Bard, of North Kelsey, in the same county, at which place the family had resided for many generations. With respect to his pedigree, Lord Bellamont was wont to relate of himself that "he descended from that man in Norfolk who went to law with W. and overthrew the Conqueror." The meaning of this vaunt I leave others to determine.

From Eton school he was entered, in 1631, of King's College, Cambridge, where he obtained his master's degree and a fellowship. Previous, however, to his taking these honours, he had made, upon the customary leave of nine weeks' absence, unknown to his relations, an excursion to Paris; and afterwards he proceeded on foot into France, Italy, Turkey, Palestine, Ara-

* See *Gent. Mag.* for April, 1836, p. 350.

* Sir Christopher Hatton.

his, and Egypt, of which places and of his several travels he sent a large account to his fellow collegian the Rev. Chas. Mason, D.D. subsequently Rector of St. Peter's-le-poor, in London. Returning home, he lived high, says Wood, as he had done before, without any visible income to support it. The means he commanded for his travels and for his manner of living, were supposed, by his contemporaries, to have been derived from his brother, "a great admirer," continues the same author, "of his accomplishments, and as much despised by him."

It was about the time of his return from his travels, that Charles was preparing for that great struggle which found employment for courage and activity. Repairing to the Court at York, "he made himself known to be a traveller and master of several languages, especially the French, which the Queen took notice of; and entering into his Majesty's service, he was soon put in commission and made a Colonel." Thus far in the words of Wood. In 1643, being at Oxford, Colonel Bard was nominated to be created D.C.L. and while staying here, on the 22d of November, he received the honour of knighthood. Shortly after, he was sent into Ireland; whence he returned with the two regiments of foot, commanded by Sir Charles Vavasour and Sir John Pawlet, and was engaged with them at the battle of Cheriton Down, fought on the 9th of March, between Lord Hopton and Sir William Waller. In this engagement he brought off a whole brigade, otherwise likely to be destroyed; but was eventually taken prisoner, and so severely wounded as to lose the use of one arm.

It is not unlikely that he was a prisoner when on the 28th of May 1644 he presented an Alcoran to his college, which the Rev. William Cole describes as "a neat wrote book, illuminated, and of an 8vo size." It is supposed that he stole this volume from a mosque in Egypt; for being once told, says Wood, "that it was not worth above twenty pounds, he made answer, Then he was sorry that he had ventured his neck for it."

By letters patent dated at Oxford, 2 March 19 Car. 1. (1644), he received a reversionary grant of the offices of Governor of the Isle of Guernsey, and of

Captain of Cornet Castle, in that isle, for life, with all fees, profits, and privileges thereto belonging, after the death or other determination of the estates of Sir Peter Osborne and Lord Percy, former grantees.*

Soon after, he joined the King at Oxford, who there gave him the command of a brigade, and after intrusted him with the government of Campdenhouse, in Gloucestershire. While in this charge, we are told by Lloyd, "he set open the gate to the enemy, as if deserted, but entertained them so that they spilt not so much claret wine in the house as they left blood before it." The *Mercurius Civicus* about this time has the following anecdote of the governor. "This papist," says the paper, speaking of one Captain Brunt, "gave intelligence of a constable at Queinton, and enforced him to bring in his collection money to Colonel Bard, governor of Campden. The poore constable came certified to the governor (then in bed) thereof; the governor demanded if it were all? the constable answered, He could not bring all, for the plague was in some houses. The governor replied, that if the plague were in one and the pox in the other, he would have all the money, and would talke with him further when he was up. After he rose, he commanded the constable to be throwne into a pond to swim for his life; where he had been drowned had he not bene helped out by one of the souldiers. Whereupon, the governor commanded the rest to fasten upon him, which they refused, and withstood the governor, by which means the constable escaped with his life."†

Bard continued at Campden to the 5th of June, when, at Prince Rupert's order, he rased the house to the ground, and joined the royal army on its march from Oxford to Evesham. On the 8th of October following Sir Henry was created a Baronet, by patent dated at Sherbourn, as Sir Henry Bard of Staines; and shortly after he married Anne, daughter of Sir William Gar-

* Docquets of Charles I. pp. 155, 381, about to be published by the Record Commission, from a MS. in the Ashmolean Library, under the editorship of W. H. Black, Esq. Sub-Commissioner.

† No. 102, p. 916.

handmaid to a Minister of the Church, she would frequent wakes and fairs at Whitsuntide, and saint days and holy days; but they could not throw any thing in her teeth, which they would, as she always went in company with her brother, aunts, or other sober people of good repute, who could keep scandal from her door. Her family did not like Oliver Cromwell, nor any of his ordinances, but were true and faithful to King Charles, of blessed memory, though they were but poor folk. Now Magdalen Holyday had, in her youth, been touched of the King for the evil, when he came into the Associated Counties; but, since that, she had always preserved her health, so that the rose-blush in her cheek, and the milky snow on her forehead were known to all. But to come to my story. It happened on Monday, in Lammas, the year 1672, about noon, as she was carrying in dinner, no one in the parlour save the parson and his wife and their eldest daughter, Rebecca, then about to be married to a worthy and pains-taking Gospel Minister then living at the parish of Yoxford, in the said county; that on a sudden, just as she had placed a suet dumpling on the board, she uttered a loud shriek, as if she were distraught, and stooping down as in great pain, said, she felt a pricking as of a large *Pin* in the upper part of her leg; but did not think that any such thing could be there. Yet on ungartering her hose, she felt a pin had got there, within the skin, yet not drawing blood, nor breaking the skin, nor making any hole or sign, and she could hardly feel the head of it with her finger, and from that time it continued tormenting her with violent and retching pains all the day and night; and this continuing and nothing assuaged, Mistress Jones, by advice of the Minister, sent for the assistance of two able apothecaries (*medici*) then dwelling in the said town; one, a chirurgeon of great repute, who had studied under the famous Hondius at Frankfort; the other, a real son of Galen; who, on examining the part, and above and below, at sufficient distance, both declared they could see neither "*vola, nec vestigium*" of the said pin; but on her constant and confident assertion there was a pin, tho' it had now time to

work itself deeper into the flesh, like an insidious enemy, they made an incision, but could find none, only the maid asserted that a few days before, an old woman came to the door and begged a pin of her, and she not giving her one, the said woman muttered something, but she did not suspect her. And now it was time these noted leeches should do something for this afflicted person; for now she lies in ceaseless torment, both by night and by day, for if she slept, her sleep was troubled with dreams and wicked apparitions: sometimes she saw something like a mole run into her bed, sometimes she saw a naked arm held over her, and so was this poor maid thus tormented by evil spirits, in spite of all godly prayers and ringing of church bells, &c. But now the doctors took her in hand, their names, Anthony Smith, Gent. and Samuel Kingston, chirurgeon to Sir John Rouse of Henham, Knt. having taken down the deposition of the said Magdalen Holyday before Mr. Pacey, a pious Justice of the Peace, living at Marlesford, in the said county, upon oath; they then gave to the said M. H. the following medicines:—*Imprimis*, a decoction—*exfuga Dæmonum*—of southern-wood, mugwort vervain, of which they formed a drink according to Heuf-tius' Medical Epistles, lib. xii., sect. iv., also following Variola, a physician, of great experience, at the court of the Emperor. They also anointed the part with the following embrocation:—Dog's grease well mixed, four ounces; bear's fat, two ounces; eight ounces of capon's grease; four-and-twenty slips of misletoe, cut in pieces and powdered small with gum of Venice turpentine, put close into a phial, and exposed for nine days to the sun till it formed into a green balsam; with which the said parts were daily anointed for the space of three weeks, during which time, instead of amendment, the poor patient daily got worse, and vomited, not without constant shrieks or grunting, the following substances: paring of nails, bits of spoons, pieces of brass (triangular), crooked pins, bodkins, lumps of red hair, egg-shells broken, parchment shavings, a hen's bone of the leg, one thousand two hundred worms, pieces of glass, bones like the great teeth of a horse, alumi-

nous matter, *sal petri* (not thoroughly prepared), till at length relief was found, when well nigh given up, when she brought up with violent retching, *a whole row of pins stuck on blue paper!!* After that, these sons of *Æsculapius* joyfully perceived that their potent drugs had wrought the designed cure—they gave her comfort, that she had subdued her bitter foe, nor up to the present time has she ever been afflicted in any way; but having married an honest poor man, though well to do in the world, being steward to Sir John Heveningham, she has borne him four healthy children, and is likely to cover his house with more sweet

olive branches from her fruitful orchard. Whether this punishment was inflicted on her by the said old woman, an emissary of Satan, or whether it was meant wholesomely to rebuke her for frequenting wakes, may-dances, and candlemas fairs, and such like pastimes, still to me remains in much doubt. "*Non possum solvere nodum.*"

Sir, your thankful Servant, T. G.
Freston Parish nigh to Saxmondham,
sent by the carrier.

P.S. I hear the physicians followed up their first medicine with castory, and rad. ostrutii, and sem: dauci, on Forestius his recommendation.

STONE CHURCH, KENT.

THE manor of Stone, situated within two miles of Dartford, towards the north-west, was given to the church of Rochester by King Ethelred, in the year 995; and the Bishops had afterwards a house there, in which they occasionally resided, particularly in their journeys to and from London. Like other churches so fortunately situated, under the immediate eye of the Bishop, that of Stone became an object of attention to some of the architectural prelates who filled the see of Rochester; and it still presents itself, to a distant age, a spacious and lofty edifice, worthy of the commanding situation upon which it is placed.

It is a fine specimen of the early English style; consisting of a nave and aisle (68 feet by 40), chancel (42 feet by 22½), with a small chapel adjoining to the chancel on the north, and a massive tower at the west end, which is remarkable from its being open on three sides to the interior of the building. It was formerly crowned with a high octangular spire, which, having been greatly injured by lightning, was taken down in the year 1638.

The nave is separated from the aisles by pointed arches, rising from slender columns, and from the chancel by a similar arch, enriched with ornaments. The east window is large and handsome; and round the chancel runs a low range of trefoil-headed arches, in relief, springing from small pillars of

grey marble, and displaying spandrels filled with finely sculptured foliage and animals.

The north door, which is represented in the accompanying engraving (*Pl. II.*) opens under an arch originally of much elegance, though now greatly injured and mutilated. Its height is 8 feet 4 inches; and its width, including the outer mouldings, 6 feet 10 inches. The height of the wooden door is 7 feet, and its width 3.

In the Chapel adjoining the chancel is a handsome altar tomb to the memory of Sir John Wiltshire, Comptroller of Calais in the reign of Henry VII. and who was owner of Stone Castle in this parish. He died in Dec. 1526.

There is also in the chancel a fine sepulchral memorial of John Lombard, once Rector, who died in 1408. His figure is represented in a brass plate, within the head of an open flowering cross; this has been engraved both in Gough's *Sepulchral Monuments* and in Thorpe's *Customale Roffense*.

We do not now enter at greater length into a description of this beautiful church, as we have been informed that two distinct series of architectural plates are now in the course of preparation, in illustration of its several features. One of these has been particularly announced by its editor, Mr. Wallen, in our Number for November, p. 450.

BISHOPS MURRAY AND BOSSUET UPON CHARITY;

OR MORE STRANGE PROOFS OF THE LITERATURE OF PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

MR. URBAN,

THE amicable controversy between J. R. and myself, seems now to be reduced to this *single* position, whether more credence is to be given to Bossuet making *his own* defence, backed by one or two modern French wits, than to Archbishop Wake, whose writings so irrefragably prove the point at issue, seconded by almost numberless corroborating testimonies as to names, dates, places, and details, some of which I have already adduced, and to which *many more* might be added.^a As to J. R.'s solemn and grave judgment upon Wake's youthful incapacity in not being able to penetrate the fastnesses of Bossuet's famed cunning, from being some one or two dozen of years younger, it is really so *French*, and so like Barbier's style of argumentation, that one is tempted to smile upon so grave an occasion! If the celebrated Chateaubriand or Guizot of France, were now to publish a work, could not my son, who is a very little boy, some twenty years hence ascertain from indisputable living witnesses, every particular? If not, away with all evidence! J. R. cannot be ignorant that Wake, *only* fourteen years after Bossuet's death, had a long correspondence with some of the ablest divines of France, about the Union of the Churches.^b Dupin, one of the most noted Gallican ecclesiastics, was of the number, and he, with many others whom Wake knew, were of course well conversant with Bossuet and all his literary manœuvres. The *single-handed* testimony of Bossuet himself, *now* seems to be the only real *crux* to be disposed of; but let us gratify J. R. by pronouncing the

complicated testimonies against Bossuet's tricky artifices in regard to his publication of the "*Exposition*," to be gross calumnies; and then J. R. cannot but allow the fairness of putting Bossuet's *own* testimony to the test of veracity and principle. This can no otherwise be done, than by investigating Bossuet's general character for literary and moral probity. We will not put into the scale against Bossuet, the *fact*, that it was natural for him to falsify his unsupported statement, in order to avert the tremendous obloquy the papal cause must universally have sustained, by his revealing all the untoward contradictory circumstances about the "*Exposition*." We will only treat Bossuet as we would any other *self-interested* witness. If such a witness be convicted of a treacherous lie, for the furtherance of the interests of his suit, what man of common sense would regard his asseverations, when, in addition to his lies, there was every reason to doubt wholly his veracity. We will undeniably prove this to be strictly applicable to Bossuet. I presume that J. R., who seems from his last to be well conversant with the laws of charity, would join Dr. Murray in his recommendations of the "*Exposition*" as a true model of Christian charity. But, Sir, if from Bossuet's own lips, we prove him to be the veriest truest model for scathing the world with the inquisitorial flames of the papal Moloch and Acedama, what then must be thought of Dr. Murray's and other brilliant recommendations of Bossuet, and what judgment also, in that case, is to be put upon Bossuet's own evidence *for himself*? I shall

^a In addition to the references made in my former letters upon the subject of the "*Exposition*," it would be well to consult the following, as laying open its whole history, and substantiating the facts of the case. Pfaff's *Historia Literaria Theologiae*, tom. ii. p. 102; Le Clerc's *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, tom. xi. p. 438; *Bibliothèque des Sciences*, published at the Hague, vol. xviii. p. 20. And of Wake's Works, those which most bear upon the subject, are his *Introduction* to his *Exposition of the Doctrine of the Church of England*, and his two *Defences* of that *Exposition*. These are sufficient in themselves, quite to shiver to atoms the perfidious jesuitism of Bossuet.

^b This correspondence is to be found, though not with *positive* accuracy, in Rorringius' Dissertation *De Consecrationibus Episcoporum Anglorum*, Helmstadt, 1739. Most of the MS. letters are, I have understood, in the library of Christ Church, Oxford.

therefore only state *facts* without comment; the good sense of J. R. will easily do the rest. But before I proceed, I must just observe, without meaning any reference at all to J. R., that the strange and various notices which my Strictures on Bossuet have elicited from various quarters, induce me to say, that one might as well chase an invisible echo, or grasp at a bodiless shadow, as screw Romish controversialists down to any one avowed principle. Pope Alexander VI. has piquantly and truly said of his emissaries, "That he would rather wage war against a mighty potentate, than against one of the *begging brethren*."^c

In Dr. Murray's address to the Protestants of the empire, he solemnly renounces the wonted intolerance of his Church; he denounces it as "*by-gone*" and "*antiquated*," and professes absolute love to Protestants; he calls them his "*Beloved Fellow-Christians*," and for an unimpeachable authority in doing so, he quotes Bossuet; nay more, he pledges himself that any one who reads Bossuet, will be "*sure of a defeat!*" So much for Dr. Murray and Bossuet. Now for Mr. O'Connell, whom, we may not inaptly, with Pope Alexander, address as "*One of the Begging Brethren!*" Mr. O'Connell, like Dr. Murray, continually professes universal charity and liberty of conscience. In the debate on the "*Foreign Enlistment Bill*," he said, "Religion was never instituted to be fought for. It was mixing the Cup of Blood with the Chalice of Salvation." On the 26th March, 1834, he said in the House, "The most sincere of his communion were the most convinced of the right of every human being to worship his God according to the dictates of *his own conscience*. It is a violation of what, he thought, the pre-

rogative of the Lord, and the rights of man, to interfere by force, fraud, or temptation, between man and his God." In his address to the Dissenters, shortly before "*Emancipation*," he says, "The Catholics of Ireland are devoted with equal warmth, and if possible, with *more persevering zeal*, to the cause of religious freedom. The Catholic *prelates* eagerly join the Catholic laity in the assertion of the principle of *liberty of conscience*." But let us contrast Mr. O'Connell's professions with a few of the late and present most oracular "*prelates*." In Pastorini's "*Prophecies*," universally circulated by the Romish priests, some years ago, in Ireland, Protestants are called "*Locusts*," and "*the Subjects of the Devil*."^d The late Dr. Doyle declared, "If a rebellion were raging from Carrickfergus to Cape Clear, no sentence of excommunication would ever be fulminated by a Catholic prelate."^e Again, he threatened that Catholics would *league with Beelzebub against Protestants*;" that they "*deem the Altar of the Protestant Church profane*," and every "*Parish Church*" to be "*a standing record of the right of conquest, or the triumph of law over equity!*" The present Romish Archbishop of Tuam, Dr. M'Hale, in his Pastoral of 1831, says, that the people of Ireland looked, and ought to look, upon the Protestant Bishops as *mere laymen*;" he calls for their immediate *down-fall*, and adds, that the *poor would rejoice* on finding the funds, which the Bishops had so long wrung from them, *restored* to their proper owners! And when the interests of the Foreign Priest of the Vatican require it, the *charitable* professions of Mr. O'Connell himself, always embody themselves in the more tangible shape of "*death's-head*" threats, and other such substantial

^c "Malle se bellum cum magno principe gerere, quam cum uno ex fratrum mendicantium ordine."

^d Pastorini, chap. ix. In *Gandolphy's Sermons* (London, 1215), having the "*Imprius*" of the Vatican, is the following: "Does not common sense suggest, that one of the two (i. e. the Protestant Bishop of London and a Romish preacher, must necessarily be an emissary of the Spirit of Darkness, a disciple of the Father of Lies." Vol. i. p. 221.

^e Letter on "*The Union of the Churches*," p. 7.

^f In *Gandolphy's Sermons*, authorized, infallibly, as above, is the following: "Catholics pertinaciously refuse to recognize the spiritual character of the Ministers of the Established Church, and have uniformly viewed its Bishops and inferior Clergy in the light of laymen." Vol. iv. 68.

war-whoops of rebellion and blood. Two or three years ago, when occasion served, upon haranguing an Irish mob, on a Sunday, of about fifty thousand of the peasantry, he pointed to them the relics of some Romish ruins, which were in view, and denounced the "*Saxon Barbarian*," who had demolished their beautiful temples! In the debate on "*the Coercion Bill*," Mr. O'Connell said, "If England were to go to war, but she dared not to do so, then Ireland (*i. e.* *Romanists*) would be her bitterest foe, and join her arms to those of the enemy." With what reason, by the way, should *such* men be fired at Lord Lyndhurst's designation of them, as "*Aliens!*" And to what does all this tend? Why, to warn us of that crisis, which the Papacy is secretly essaying to hasten, but which, when the mask is on, they would fondly disguise with tirades about charity, &c. And the "*Ambitious Termagant*" of Rome, as Dr. Geddes, one of her own Priests, called her, has more than once condescended to admit us to a peep at her cloven foot. Pius VII. in an "*Official*" to the Irish Romish Bishops, in 1816, presumes that "*Emancipation*" will include the restoration of their Bishops to the House of Lords!† Also one of the chief political organs of France, "*the Gazette de France*," of July 16, 1830, triumphantly re-echoes the aspirations of Pius. The Gazette prophesies that "Universal Suffrage, and that the Catholic and Apostolic Church of Rome, shall be established in the three kingdoms, Great Britain, France, and Ireland!" But let us return to Dr. Murray's, Bossuet's, and Mr. O'Connell's views of charity and liberty of conscience. Mr. O'Connell, in one of his last productions, says, "The words *Jesuit* and *Jesuitical* are used for the purposes of vituperation; almost every philosophic mind recognizes the truth, that the *Jesuits* were,

and I trust will long continue to be, amongst the greatest benefactors to literature and religion that the world ever produced."‡ These Jesuits, in whose moral and literary prowess Mr. O'Connell reposes such implicit reliance, in their usual manner of showing their approbation, published a most splendid edition of all Bossuet's writings: for the Jesuits then, as they now do, almost worshipped Bossuet.¹ Here then have we Dr. Murray, the whole College of Jesuits, and Mr. O'Connell, hobbling after them, holding up Bossuet as a heaven-born model of charity, and as such, able to "*defeat surely*" all Protestants, and to repel all their calumnious imputations about Romish intolerance, &c. Now every body knows that Bossuet's most triumphant masterpiece, in defence of his Church, is his "*Histoire des Variations des Eglises Protestantes*." Bossuet, in the above work,² actually insists that the "*Persecution of Heretics*, is a point *not to be called in question*;" that "*the use of the sword*, in matters of religion and conscience, is an *undoubted right*;" that "*there is no illusion more dangerous* than to consider toleration as a mark of the true Church;" and that "*the Church of Rome is the most intolerant* of all Christian sects. It is her holy and *inflexible* incompatibility, which renders her *severe, unconciliating*, and odious to all sects separated from her. They desire only to be tolerated by her; but her *holy severity* FORBIDS SUCH INDULGENCE."³ Hide your diminished heads, ye Rhemish and Dens' Theology exhibitors! Veil your faces, ye applauders and vindicators of Bossuet! Oh! that this *one* fact, with its whole array of circumstances, were well circulated through all Christendom! Now, we ask, did those speculative dogmas end in sound and fury, and nothing else? Nay, nay! Bossuet was a man of

† The Rev. W. Phelan's "*Evidence before the House of Commons*," in 1825, p. 5.

‡ Mr. O'Connell's *Letters to Mr. Barrat*, Letter III. Nov. 13, 1835.

¹ The Jesuits' edition of Bossuet, was published at successive periods, between 1743-53. The splendour of this edition is sufficient to call forth the bibliographical praises of Dr. Dibdin.

² *Hist. des Variations*, &c. liv. x. p. 51. Par. 1740, 12mo. "L'exercice de la puissance du glaive, dans les matières de la Religion et de la Conscience; chose, qui ne peut être revoquée en doute—le droit est certain—il n'y a point d'illusion plus dangereuse que de donner la souffrance pour un caractère de vraie Eglise."

³ *Hist. de Var.* Sixième Advertisement.

deeds as well as words. He was one of those incarnate fiends, who contrived to set on foot the appalling massacres of the French Protestants, which once ravaged the fairest provinces of France with the firebrand of devastation, and blighted for ever her moral escutcheons. A highly talented author says upon this subject, "The persecution in France gave Protestants another lesson; it showed them the danger of trusting to those representations of the principles of the Romish Church, which her Ecclesiastics may deem it expedient to make to Protestants, for the purpose of gaining a special object. The atrocious perfidy and dreadful persecution advised by Bossuet himself, were a tremendous commentary on his new and conciliating 'Exposition of the Catholic Church'."¹

Nor is Bossuet alone in his views of charity and liberty of conscience. Long since his day, such views have had the infallible sanction of pontifical authority. Pius VII. in a "Circular" to the Cardinals, in 1808, declares that *Toleration or Freedom of Conscience*, is "contrary to the canons, and to the councils, and to the Catholic Religion."² The present Gregory XVI. in his "Encyclical" for 1833, denounces by name "*Liberty of Conscience*" as "*a most pestilential error,*" and which, adds the Pope, "the unblushing impudence of some has held forth as an advantage to Religion."³ Such *ex cathedra* injunctions are, in the words of the noted Dr. Troy, "*immutable Articles of Faith,*" and therefore upon pain of damnation, ought to be equally on the lips as in the hearts of Dr. Murray and Mr. O'Connell, and fellows.

I think, Sir, that Dr. Murray, in place of falsifying Bossuet and his whole Church, had much better been writing his Pastorals, as he once did in company with Doctors Doyle and Milner, in recommendation of

Hohenloe's miracle-mongering! And I think too, Sir, that Mr. O'Connell had also better been thus ridiculously employed as he likewise once was, in publicly avowing, upon oath,⁴ his credence in the same Hohenloe's harlequinry, than in praising Jesuits, and talking of charity! If the heroism of these chivalrous knights had rested satisfied with such Quixotic feats, and had not been plied to poison and rend the social fabric, I, for one, would not have tried to disturb their dreams; I should have left the canvass and genius of another Hogarth, morally and amusingly, to depict their mummeries and nonsense!

I beg to conclude, in the words of Burnet, "To hear Papists declare against persecutions, and Jesuits cry up liberty of conscience, are, we confess, unusual things; yet there are some degrees of shame, over which when men are once passed, all things become so familiar to them, that they can no more be put out of countenance."⁵

Yours, &c. WILLIAM BAILEY.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH BOOKS OF ST. OLAVE, HART STREET, LONDON.

Feb. 5, 1642. For reliefe of poor Irish and English Children to be transported into New England, foure pounds three shillings, iiijs. iijd.

12 Feb. For y^e use above mentioned, iiijs. iijd.

Collected y^e 9 Sept. 1683, For and towards y^e relief of y^e French Protestants, y^e some of fifty-four pounds and fourteene shillings, 54l. 14s.

Collected y^e xxx April, 1686, For and towards the reliefe of the French Protestants, the some of two hundred five pounds tenn shillings and nine pence, 205l. 10s. 9d.

Collected y^e ij June, 1689, For the reliefe of y^e Irish Protestants, y^e some of eighty-six pounds fourteene shill⁶ and tenn pence, 86l. 14s. 10d.

¹ Dr. Kenny's "*Facts and Documents referring to Religion in France,*" &c. 1827.

² Consult vol. i. of "*Collection of Documents relating to the Negotiations between the French Government and Pius VII.*" London, 1812, 3 vols. Keating and Co. Booksellers to the English Vicars Apostolic.

³ *Protestant Journal*, Feb. 1833, where the whole "*Encyclical*" is at length.

⁴ Mr. O'Connell's Evidence before a "*Committee of the House of Lords,*" in 1825.

⁵ Bp. Burnet's *Papers*, p. 82.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Book of the New Moral World, containing the Rational System of Society, &c. By Robert Owen. (*Dedicated to the King.*)

THE New Moral World is founded on the following principles, data, and declarations, which we shall, without comment, lay before our readers; they must pardon our brevity, for they will see where we were, when we reviewed the work, and from the novelty of our situation excuse errors.

1. By scientific arrangements wealth will superabound *beyond* the wants and wishes of the human race.

2. Manufactured wealth will be worked up without any *disagreeable* or urgent labour, by improved mechanical arrangement.

3. No one will be so unwise as to desire to possess *individual* property.

4. People will no longer live in crowded cities, as Shoe Lane and Saffron Hill; but in gardens, pleasure grounds, arbours, berceaux, boscages, &c.

5. Money will not be required; its place will be supplied by good actions and kind feelings; all coin will be rose-nobles.

6. All people will be classified; according to that classification their work for the public will be selected. The evenings they will have to themselves. Quære. What sort of persons will be selected for editors of reviews? it is a home question.

7. All human laws will be unnecessary.

8. 'Women will be very much improved by a natural system of training.' We beg leave to observe that the *Gentleman's Magazine* does not give its fiat to this position.

9. All established *religion* is to be rooted out, as it is the evil genius of the world, the devil of the Christians, the real and sole cause of all lies and hypocrisy.

10. *Marriage* is to be abolished (v. Sect. xiii.), so "that one portion of *organized matter* may be permitted freely to seek some *other* portion of organized matter necessary to its best period of existence, thus obliging an instinct which leads the organized

being to unite with those objects which its own nature requires, to fill up a void or satisfy a want, which by its nature it was compelled for some wise end, or necessary purpose, to experience.

"It is in reality, therefore, the greatest crime against nature, to prevent *organized beings* from uniting with those objects, or *other organized beings*, with which nature has created in them a desire to unite.

"It is to secure the performance of this law, that nature rewards, with so much satisfaction and pleasure, the union of those organized beings who often, in despite of man's absurd and artificial arrangements to the contrary, contain between them the pure elements of union, by being the most perfectly formed to unite together, physically, intellectually, and morally. Man then, to be permanently virtuous and happy from birth to death, must implicitly obey the law of his, and of universal nature!!"

11. Men must cease to believe in *God* (Sect. xiv.) 'The error respecting this law of human nature has led man to create a *personal Deity*, author of all good; and yet there is no proof that such *personality* exists. There is no practical advantage to be derived from the supposition that the *power of the universe is an organized Being*, or that it should be personified in any manner whatever. When such opinions are rectified, and other important truths generally promulgated, *earth will be changed in consequence, into a terrestrial paradise!*'

12. Belief in future punishments will cease (Sect. xviii). 'It is probable that this error is destined speedily to be removed, and that these terms (of future punishment and reward) will no longer be applied as heretofore. That *arrangements* for punishing mankind, will soon appear too glaringly absurd and unjust, to be permitted to remain,' &c. &c.

13. The characters that are now called *bad*, would, under a rational system of society, become the most *useful*, and often the most *delightful* members of their circle. They often

possess strong powers of body and mind, too strong to be retained in the course opposite to their nature by existing human contrivances, and they therefore break through them. The time cannot be far distant, when the terms *bad* and *good*, relative to man, will have very different significations. The term *bad* will convey the idea, only that the individuals to whom it is applied, have been most *unjustly and ignorantly treated by the society in which they have been trained.*'

14. In the mystical language of Scripture, "the spirit *appears* to war against the flesh;" whereas the simple fact is, that the institutions of society have been formed through ignorance, to oppose one part of human nature to another, when no such opposition ought to have been thought of. The time is approaching, wherein the existing errors will be made evident to the public, and when, in consequence, all *past* and *present* characters will be considered a variety of *inferior* character only. That which is now called a *medium*, will be known to be a character very inferior to all, and will be made in future from the same average organization.

15. A superior human being, or any one approaching a character deserving the name of *rational*, has not yet been known among mankind. A man intelligent and consistent in his feelings, thoughts, and actions, does not now exist in even the most civilized parts of the world.

16. Men will know assuredly, and without a shadow of doubt, that truth is nature, and nature God, and God is truth, and truth is God, as so generally expressed by the *Mahomedans*.

17. When men shall be made wise by acquiring an accurate knowledge of the facts and laws of their nature, and can pursue a lengthened rational train of reasoning founded on them, no one will shrink from, nor be *ashamed of the discoveries which nature will then unfold*. It will be known to all, that our individual *physical feelings*, and mental convictions or sensations, are instincts of our nature; all will therefore express them as such. Nature will be justified; men's false shame of disclosing the truth will be removed, as each human being will have the knowledge which will enable

him accurately to express and explain the real power, state, and condition of his own mind, and will always speak the truth; his character will be fully known to every one.

18. When truth shall supersede error and falsehood, when by *common consent*, from *correction of the injury produced*, men shall abandon falsehood, and speak the language of truth only, then will some conception be acquired of what human nature is, and what are its powers and capacities for improvement and enjoyment.

19. The present irrational arrangements of society will give place to those which are rational. Some will not be trained to *force falsehood* into the human mind, and be paid extravagantly for so doing, while other parties are prevented from teaching the truth, or severely punished if they make the attempt. (i. e. there will be no Clergy to preach *falsehood*, but Carline and Taylor may instruct society in *truth*. *Scholias*.)

20. Thus the five fundamental facts, and the twenty facts and laws of human nature, on which the moral science of man is founded, are in perfect unison with each other.

21. The religions founded under the name of Jewish, Budh, Jehovah, God, or Christ, or Mahomet, or *any other*, are all composed of human laws, in opposition to nature's eternal laws; and when these laws are analysed, they amount only to *three absurdities*, three gross impositions on the ignorance and inexperience of mankind, three errors now easily to be detected by the most simple experiment of each individual upon himself. The fundamental doctrines of *all these* religions are, 1. "Believe in my doctrine, as expounded by my priests from my sacred books. 2. Feel, as these doctrines, thus expounded, direct you to feel. 3. Support my ministers, for their instructing you. If you faithfully perform these three things in my name, say the priests of all these religions, you will have the greatest merit in this world, and an everlasting reward in the next.

"All religions, and all codes of law, are built on the preceding dogmas, and all presuppose the original power in man to believe and to feel as he likes.

"Now the facts and laws of nature

demonstrate that all belief, or mental convictions, and all physical feelings, are *instincts* of human nature, and form the will. It follows that the three fundamental dogmas of all religions have emanated from ignorance of the organization of man, and of the general laws of nature. Hence the confusion in all human affairs; the inutility of all human laws, and the irrational and miserable condition of all human society."

22. As there will be no religion ("for whence the *power* which designs, or what its attributes, no man has yet ascertained, and upon this mysterious subject the human mind must of necessity wait until new facts explanatory of the mystery, shall be developed"), so there will be no necessity for different orders of society, divided, as they now are, into fools and knaves. Instead of servants, as kitchen-maids, grooms, helpers, dairy-maids, &c., the powers or agencies of *nature* will be directed to perform all the affairs of life which are unhealthy or disagreeable, which have hitherto been the work of servants or slaves. When the present ascertained powers of science shall be wisely directed, there will be no necessity for any human being to become the servant of another, and to perform that which to them would be disagreeable.

Lastly; the author advances a proposition which has occasioned us some queer and nervous apprehension as to what may be *our own fate*, when this new system comes into action. It is well known that *Sylvanus Urban* is no *boy*; it does not become us to say much of our personal appearance, but we reluctantly own, that we are not quite so *tall* as might be wished: of a very slight obliquity in the visual organs we say nothing, seeing that Sir W. Scott says such a defect gave an aspect of wisdom to the Duke of Argyle. Owing to a fall from our nurse's arms in infancy, we confess we limp a little with the left leg; and with the exception of a slight stammer when we are talking quickly, we believe that the portrait is exact. Now in the *present* state of society, we do not call these defects or blemishes; seeing that, though we are not quite so perfect a specimen of an organized being, as Comte d'Orsay or the Life-

Guards, yet we manage to pass through the offices of life, and mount our horse without frightening it. But there is a most dark and mysteriously dreadful passage at the close of Mr. Owen's book, which we cannot help fearing may involve ourselves within the scope of its meaning, and which bids us to fear that we shall not be permitted to behold the new Saturnian Age upon earth, or to share in its days of glory. What less, than that we are to be removed by some secret process, which the *second great Mr. Burke* so successfully practised, in order not to hurt the rising generation by the sight of our fair defects; what less than this is meant, we cannot imagine! Our readers shall have the whole passage, and we venture to hope that, through their interests, we may be permitted to finish our venerable existence according to the common course of nature. As we seldom move out of our garret in Aldermanbury, except to the printer's, and then are seen only by his *little devils*, we hope and trust we shall not by our imperfect organization, offer any obstruction to the future perfection of the rising world, or shock by our antiquated appearance the Apollos and Dianas of the next generation. Who could have looked for such a termination to the Gentleman's Magazine? That Sylvanus Urban should be surreptitiously taken off by pitch or poison, because he was not a perfect model of terrestrial beauty (yet being as we have proved, *above* the average mark, though he cannot vie with the fair editors of Annuals, as could not be expected), and least the little boys and girls of 1850 and 60, as they met him should cry out—'That poor man, mamma, is not perfectly organized!' We say, this is a fearful contemplation. What would poor old Mr. Cave have said to this? Why he would have said—Cave Canem. Now comes the blow—now descends the axe, which, cutting down the old trees, is to give vigour to the new. How many of the *Fraserians* will escape? Mrs. Norton indeed is safe; but we tremble for the Editor of Blackwood!!

"By the wondrous and hitherto mysterious organic construction of man and woman, the adults of the first generation that shall acquire a practical knowledge

of their own power to reform the matured character of each individual, will be enabled almost to recreate the character of succeeding generations. It is obvious through a knowledge of the constitution of human nature, or of the moral frame of man, that to form the highest character in man or woman, *no inferior example* [there we feel the blow] *must be seen in any one of the adult population!* therefore, the formation of an inferior character will be prevented. The superior external circumstances, which alone will be permitted to act upon and to influence each individual, will of necessity form all to be superior, according to the organization which they receive from nature. By this *simple, easy, and straightforward* mode of proceeding [oh, Lord! to call such butchering work easy and straightforward!] *measures the most effectual* [again!] *will be adopted*, to prevent one human being from acquiring a single inferior quality either of body or mind; and it is believed that the concentrated wisdom of society will be competent to effect this all-important object. As in this state all must perceive it to be for their interest and happiness that the most superior character which circumstances under the control of man will permit, should be formed for every one without a single exception—it would be most unwise to suffer one human being, in *any part of the world*, to be so placed as to acquire any inferior qualities; because it will be obvious, that if any inferior qualities should be permitted to be fixed in any one, all will be injured by the contaminating effects that such an example will have, not only upon adults, but more especially upon the ‘children of the rising generation.’”

So ends the first part of this treatise: the second is to contain the conditions of human happiness, to which we look forward with considerable anxiety, not only as wishing well to the community, but for our own sakes desirous to ascertain how soon the “*novus ordo rerum*” is to take place.

Dated Tuesday, Nov. 8. Midnight, over Coblenz. Wind N. E. E. Barom. 21 Far. Green's Balloon.

N. B. Cold so intense, that the ink froze in our bottle. Mr. Owen's book was unfortunately blown out of the car.

Reminiscences, by the Rev. R. Polwhele. 3 vols. 12mo.

WE must do Mr. Polwhele the justice to say that he has introduced his
GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

volumes by an excellent and spirited Sonnet, which were we not to give, we should do him injustice, and deprive ourselves of a poetical gem.

SONNET.

ADDRESSED TO THE POET LAUREATE.
Whilst others wander down their dusky dells,
Pleas'd with the melodies of tinkling rills,
Or scoop dim grots or saunter round green hills,
Or climb the hedges sprent with sweet harebells,
Or mark, where hamlets crown the misty vale,
The plodding peasant and the milkmaid's pail!—
I greet Thee midst thy mountains and thy fells,
Thy sea-like lakes, thy rocks by thunders riven. [Heaven!
Thy cataracts flashing to the effulgent
Such is thy scene of grandeur!—We, frail men,
Trill to the lowly grove the inglorious lay;
In concert with the redbreast and the wren:
'Tis thine, with the majestic eagle's sway
Soaring on rapid wing, to drink the golden day!

If Mr. Polwhele can always write in this vein, we shall be happy to receive a volume up by the mail. Such a sonnet Mr. Wordsworth would ‘endure,’ and Mr. Bowles would ‘commend.’

The *Reminiscences* contain some light agreeable chit-chat about people every one likes to know. Hannah More's Poem of the Slave Trade appeared 1788. “My wife,” said Bishop Horne, “having consulted Mr. Onslow, who was a native of one of our West India islands, came home quite comforted with a hope that matters might not be so bad; and in the *afternoon put into her tea the usual quantity of sugar!*” H. More wrote to Wilberforce against *too much learning* in the poorer classes. They were instructed, she said, in the whole circle of sciences. Ex. gr. ‘Who was Absalom?’ she asked a short little girl;—‘I think,’ was the reply, ‘he was an Exeter man!’ Another girl said, ‘I larns gogr. and the harts and the senses.’

P. 31. Under the head of Wolcot, Mr. Polwhele informs us that Wolcot, in his scuffle with Gifford, had mistaken the Juvenal W. Gifford, for the Antijacobin John Gifford, who had much abused him in the Antijacobin Review. Was this so?

P. 35. “Tom Warton's talent for ridicule was constantly exercised in the Common room at Trinity against Flamank, *Wisdom*, Parker, &c. *Wisdom* (a Greek Lecturer who could barely read the Greek letters), Warton nicknamed ‘Folly personified.’ Dr. Parker was one of the Doctores sine doctrina, &c. To his ca-

ture he sacrificed the headship of Trinity.—‘Yes! It cost him the Presidency,’ cried Bishop Buller, ‘but all the same a hundred years hence!’ ‘Perhaps not,’ said Dr. Downman. I was then sitting at table at the palace, Exeter, between Buller and Downman. Had the interlocutors changed speeches it would have been more (thought I) in character.”

P. 40. “In a late work (1783) Dr. Priestley, with great insolence (vol. I.) observed of ‘Bagot,’ change one letter of his name (the *a* for an *i*) and you have his true character.’ Dr. Bagot (Bishop of Bristol) sent his Letter on the Sacrament to Dr. Bell, in MS. Bell begged him to publish it. It is said that Bagot betrays a partiality for men of rank. But Lowth, the Bishop of London’s son, and Judge Wille’s two sons, were rusticated last term in consequence of their irregularity.”

P. 42. “Lord Loughborough—Wedderburne—‘the pert prim prater of the Northern race;’ but at Powderham, his dignity of deportment would not have reminded us of Churchill’s ‘pertness or primness.’”

P. 76. Letter from Professor White to Badcock:—

“My dear Friend, May 18, 1787. “However unpleasant it may be (and I think nothing in the world can be more unpleasant than to be obliged upon some delicate occasion, to write about pecuniary matters), yet it is a hard necessity which we must sometimes submit to. This situation I feel most sensibly at present; and my distress is, that I have promised more than I find myself able to perform.

“I have now waited upwards of a fortnight, with the most anxious suspense, for letters from two friends, Mr. Smith of Prior Park, and Mr. Aldridge, banker, at Bristol. I pressed them to send me immediately (as they used always to supply me with small drafts whenever I wished them) the sums of twenty pounds each, and my intention was to have sent these drafts to you into the West; but to my utter astonishment, I have not received a line in answer from either of these gentlemen. As they never disappointed me before, and as they both had proffered me services of this kind whenever an emergency should arise, I expressed myself with very great confidence when I had last the pleasure of writing to you; and I am sorry to be under the necessity of now making an apology for it. I will, however, immediately write to other friends, and hope I shall meet with better success.

“Though I have an income of 300*l.* per annum, I could not at this time raise

five guineas, if I had ever so pressing an occasion for so trifling a sum. I beg to be remembered kindly to your afflicted mother, and am, dear Sir, yours ever, and most sincerely.
J. WHITE.”

P. 99. “I am glad to find from you, that Cadell was afraid to publish a volume of Dissertations on authors, passages, and places mentioned in his History, which Mr. Gibbon had written for publication. This shows the strong impression, which the attacks upon his History have made upon the mind of the public. Cadell is a true Swiss in publications, and fights only for pay; he would therefore not have feared to publish, if he had thought he should find a sale; and Mr. Gibbon’s reputation, which had given a circulation to six ponderous quartos, must be great surely in Mr. Cadell’s estimation, not to give one to a single volume.”—Letter from S. Whitaker.

This is not agreeable to the mention of the same circumstance in Gibbon’s Memoirs, p. 110.

“It was magnificent in Grenville and Wellesley to give out, that for the two following years they meant to carry off the undergraduates’ prizes. Grenville’s “*Vis Electrica*” [1779] was a fine poem, in the style of Lucretius, and was admirably well delivered in the Theatre. In 1780, (the Marquis) Wellesley’s “*Mortem I. Cook*,” &c. &c. was preferred in general to the other, but I think it far inferior in merit.”

P. 112. “I had forgotten the *saffron cakes* of Toup, in Theocritum. It was the Cornish “*BUNN*” rich with currants and SAFFRON. See Warton’s [and Toup’s] Theocritus; and remember, Toup was a Cornish boy by birth, and a Greek from education. In Toup, there is certainly as much learned trifling, as in any of his brother commentators. In this instance of the *saffron cake*, particularly, Idyll. III. v. 5. *τον λιβυκον κνακωνα* or *Cneci*, tum flore tum semine, usi sunt veteres ad rem culinariam, *κνηκοπιουπος*—Athenæus, lib. 14, p. 649, *Quem locum intellexerunt interpretes, κνηκοπιουπος ηθovas sunt bellaria, Cneci, colorem referentia* [*Cornish*] *saffron cakes*.” See Toup’s Curæ poster. in Theocritum, p. 10.

P. 130. “About Malone, as a critic, I totally differ from you. He was very industrious and laborious, and ferreted out a good deal by these qualities; but had not, in my opinion, a spark of genius, nor even taste, where poetry was concerned. It is capable of proof that he did not rightly understand even the measure of English verse. Steevens was full of genius, but not always to be depended upon.

Sometimes he even made a sport of misleading his readers; but his powers were infinitely above any that Malone possessed. Northcote is a man of true genius, though occasionally defective as a writer. As to Mason, he was certainly a poet; but a malignant man, and particularly malignant against the good King George III., all which malignity was occasioned by some real or imagined slight shown by the King towards his imaginary merit. With all his powers, Mason was a despicable man morally; and that is the worst that need be said of a man.*—R. NARES to R. P.

P. 151. "Mention is made, by the Rev. James Plumptre, that he was writing a new *Life of Gay the Poet*. Did it ever appear? His biographers assert, that his ancestors held the manor of *Goldsworthy*. But Johnson says he does not find Goldsworthy in the *Villare*, nor do I find it in Capper's *Topog. Dictionary*." But it may be found in Lysons's *Devonshire*, † in the parish of Parkham, near Bideford. "The manor of Goldsworthy, which had been for many descents the property and residence of the family of Gay, was conveyed by them to the Coffins, before Risdon wrote his *Survey* [temp. James I]."

Vol. ii. p. 13. "I have been particularly pleased with your truly characteristic account of Randolph; who, though a good, a learned, and a well-natured man in essentials, had the rudest and most repulsive manners that I ever witnessed in any one. These qualities detracted much from his popularity as a Bishop, though he was a valuable one.—R. NARES to R. P.

P. 183. "In my notices of Toup, several little traits in his character, that have since come to my knowledge, might have been introduced with effect. That he was fond of field-sports I could not have conceived possible. But I have heard, I think from good authority, that he joined some of his neighbours in the diversion of hunting, *con amore*.

"In the pulpit he was (as we say) no great things. In his discourses there was no indication of a man of talent or learning. They were, in short, heavy, spiritless; except now and then they were lightened up or enlivened by a satiric stroke, or a personal allusion. In his

* "Jackson, (who died Bishop of Oxford) had not less an antipathy against Mason. At one of his supper parties, Mason happened to be mentioned, when Jackson spoke of him scornfully. I could scarcely suppress my indignation. Greville's report of Mason (in accordance with Kempthorne's) I am sure comes nearer to the truth"—R. P.

† *Magna Britannia*, vol. vi. p. 324.

day, funeral sermons were much in vogue, at half a guinea. If enriched by a stripe of Latin or Greek, the *purpureus pannus* was sure to bring a guinea. I have myself been so paid; and so was Toup. But for a certain sermon, preached at the funeral of a maiden lady, he got not, I will venture to say, even a mark, except of displeasure. The text was from Matt. xxv. "So the door was shut."

And thus we conclude our extracts from these entertaining and clever volumes. There is one passage in them, which more particularly does credit to Mr. Polwhele's taste and judgment, though it only announces a fact which is now universally acknowledged, viz. "I entertain a high respect for the *Gentleman's Magazine*; because it supports the old character of what a periodical ought to be. There is no malignity in it, but an evident wish to do justice to works of merit." This approbation will indeed reward us for our diurnal labours and our nightly watchings in the service of the public. But what will the other magazines say?

Oh! Blackwood, Fraser, Monthly, Old and New, What will become of you, if this is true?
Oh! Metropolitan—go out of town,—
Oh! beautiful Court Journal, do not frown!
British, this Critic's arrow is a fixture.
So hide your cover made of—Parson's Mixture.
Cease, petty rivals, all your jealous bickering,
And veil your caps—to Nichols and to Pickering,
And should your dutiful respect not vary,
You'll find a place in our—Obituary.

Watson's Statistics of Phrenology.

AN interesting little work to the Phrenologist. It is divided into five departments: 1. The History of Phrenology. 2. Philosophy of Phrenology. 3. Local Diffusion of Phrenology. 4. Literature of Phrenology. 5. General Summaries.

The history begins about 1796, when Gall first taught his discoveries, to the latest work of Mr. Combe, the great phrenologist of the present day, and who has had harder conflicts in defence of his favourite science, than any of his brethren.

In the philosophy of Zoology, we will mention, for the uninitiated, that the leading principles of Phrenology are these three:—1. All manifestations of the mind depend directly on the brain; and this whether the brain be regarded as the organ or instrument of the mind. 2. The faculties of the mind are manifested by different parts

of the brain, and that each particular faculty depends upon its own particular part of the brain. 3. When health and other circumstances are alike, the faculties are powerful or feeble in manifestation, according to the *sizes* of their organs—size being a measure of functional power. These three fundamental principles of the science, the Phrenologists say are proved by an overwhelming host of facts, as well as supported by analogies; while no facts have been found adverse to them, when fully understood.

It is probable, says the author, that exercise or activity of the organs increases their size; but whether so much as to alter the *external* configuration of the skull, after puberty, seems very doubtful.

It appears quite certain, that particular forms and qualities of brain are hereditary; but the laws of hereditary descent are yet unascertained. There is a presumption that the organs predominantly active in the parents, will be most developed in the children. The whole of this second division of the work is of great interest.

The existence of certain organs in the brain, is one thing; the mode of ascertaining their existence another. Now the bony and fleshy covering of the skull intervenes between the cerebral organs and the hand of the Phrenologist. That this is an obstacle to the progress of a science demanding great nicety of manipulation and delicacy of touch, must be granted; and we mention it for the purpose of observing, that we presume it was owing to the *thickness of our skull* that Mr. De Ville, acknowledged by the author to be a clever manipulator, made such a mistake as to pronounce that we had the organ of *music* very well developed; *whereas, the smallness of that organ is the only possible appearance of defect existing in the otherwise complete formation of our mental faculties.* The person who accompanied us to the Cave of Phrenology, was one distinguished for his capricious, violent, and angry disposition: him, Mr. De Ville pronounced to possess the organ of *justice* highly developed. Two greater mistakes could not be made; but whether for the want of knowledge in the Professor, or from the obstacles before mentioned being

in our case of unusual thickness, we cannot venture to pronounce.

We recommend Mr. W.'s book to all desirous of acquiring some knowledge of the history and progress of a system which ought to excite the curiosity if it does not satisfy the judgment of the physiologist and the moralist. To the same gentleman the public is indebted for some very interesting and accurate little volumes on British Botany.

Cowper's Works, by Southey. Vol. VII.

THIS elegant and accurate edition proceeds with undiminished attractions. The letters are followed by some judicious notes by the editor, on which we have only to remark:—

P. 57. We believe in our review of *the late* Mr. Grimshawe's edition, that we explained the allusion in the Miltonic lines, which Cowper did not understand, from a similar passage in A. Gill's *Poemata*.

P. 321. The mezzotinto print of Twining, we have often seen for sale in the stationers' shops at Colchester.

P. 322. Mr. Southey says, "that Mr. Park's knowledge of English poetry has never been surpassed! We can assure Mr. Southey, that he must very much limit his assertion to certain periods of English poetry, before it is correct; and that Mr. Park's *Heliconia*, and others of his works, abound with the grossest blunders, and show either the greatest ignorance, or the most extraordinary carelessness. Although we had long entertained this opinion, we would not advance it in opposition to the declaration of the Laureate, till we mentioned the subject to two friends, from whose intimate knowledge of Old English Poetry there could be no appeal; and they both fully confirmed our statement. If Mr. Park possessed a thorough knowledge of English poetry, he did himself great injustice in his works.

The Principles of Gothic Architecture elucidated by Question and Answer.
By M. H. Bloxam, Esq. Rugby.
12mo. pp. 96.

A GENERAL idea of the value and beauty of the architecture termed Gothic, is now so pervading a sentiment, that it has become a far less

desirable object to make new converts to the style, than to place the prevailing taste under the discipline of scientific principles and the guidance of the best examples. The present little volume may be regarded as a grammar, or rather as a primer of the art. To some its catechetical form may not be pleasing; but it has the advantage of having bound the author to a very clear and lucid arrangement, and there are as many sugarplums throughout the book, in the shape of pretty woodcuts, as any grown-up child can desire. The talents of Mr. Bloxam are perhaps better known by his very pleasing summary of Monumental Architecture; though the present was his earlier work, having previously appeared in a limited edition, the copies of which have been long "out of print."

After a very clear and intelligent introduction, on the origin, progress, and decline of Gothic Architecture in England, Mr. Bloxam proceeds to discuss, in several chapters, the different kinds of arches; the seven styles of 1. Saxon; 2. Norman; 3. Semi-Norman; 4. Early-English; 5. Decorated; 6. Perpendicular; and 7. Debased;—the Principal parts of a Church; its Subordinate parts; and, lastly, its internal Arrangement and Decorations under the old Religion.

And here we cannot help lamenting and even remonstrating on the continued use of the hateful term Gothic. If the various periods of the style are denominated after the respective periods of English history, why should a foreign name be retained to designate the whole? Besides, Mr. Bloxam treats only of Churches, not of Castles nor Houses; and his treatise would certainly have been designated with greater precision as a Catechism of English Church Architecture. We regard Gothic as a term most convenient to be turned exclusively to the abortive imitations of the last and present centuries.

In spite, however, of the opprobrium of its name, the antient architecture of England has again raised her head: and honoured be the tasteful handmaids of her attire! Among these the works of Mr. Bloxam may be justly enrolled. The present we recommend

especially to country clergymen. It treats of the value and beauty of particular parts of churches; and in the preservation of beautiful parts which have accidentally escaped destruction and even injury, much is within their power. They have also occasionally the quiet opportunity of supplying parts which have been lost; such as the mullions of windows; a cross at a gable end; a pinnacle, &c. and to do so with correctness and good taste, and to deserve the gratitude of a subsequent and probably more discriminating age, an arranged system like the present will be found of essential use.

We notice one historical error in p. 48, namely, that the spire of old St. Paul's was destroyed in the Great Fire: it had been burnt by lightning more than a century before, in the year 1561; and we may also correct another, though very trivial, misapprehension respecting the "*Sancte bell*," in p. 81. As this name was derived from the passage "*Sanctus, Sanctus, Sanctus*," we have little doubt that the final *e* is a misreading of the contraction *us* of some old manuscript. It is true we find it termed the *Sauwce* bell, which is evidently an abbreviation of *Sanctus*; as is the *Saint's* bell, which occurs in *Hudibras*, and which is still the popular name in places where the bell still exists.

Guidone, a Dramatic Poem, &c. By W. Smith, Esq. 1836.

THE Author says, "*Guidone*, though written in the dramatic form, might be described as belonging to the class of reflective or philosophic poems. It seems needless to add, that it was not composed for representation on the stage, or that the interest of the plot, or story, has been treated as a subordinate matter."

The Author, we think, should have gone one step further, and informed us as to what induced him to write a *drama not dramatic*. He acknowledges, and justly, its defects, yet he does not attempt to reconstruct it on a better principle. As a drama it fails, we think, wholly in three points:—There is no one leading person from whom the incidents spring, or who interests

us at all in his character and fate; there are no incidents in the whole progress of the play to captivate attention, or to awaken surprise and admiration; thirdly, the sufferings of the persons of the drama are not at all commensurate to the very exaggerated language in which they are described. As regards the first point, we think it will be readily allowed that no one feels any 'sympathetic throb of passion' towards Manfred or Camillo. For the second, it is true Bianca dies, but it is of a bad cold caught by sitting on a wet tombstone, and Manfred is killed at the end of the fifth act. Now for our third objection. Perhaps Mr. Smith may say, that our remarks are beside the purpose, for he has told us that his poem is reflective, and not dramatic. But it is in vain that he holds out this apology. We read a play, as we go to see a play, expecting to find its constituent principles displayed; and if not, we are disappointed. It is of no use, whenever the curtain is drawn up, to have the stage manager, in a blue coat and drab pantaloons, come forward and tell us that we must not expect any scenic illusion, or any display of passion; but that Mr. Macready and Miss Ellen Tree are coming from the Green Room to make a few philosophical reflections on the shortness of life, and the uncertainty of fate; on the accidents of the marriage state, and the solitude of celibacy.

If the Author presents us with a tragedy, as a tragedy his readers will consider it: it may be good or bad, but it is nothing else. The Author himself, and his humble servant the Critic, having then agreed, that this no-tragedy, or quasi-tragedy, is still a tragedy, we shall now proceed to the third objection we made, and which, if correct, may throw a doubt as to whether his poetry, confessedly not *dramatically*, is yet *philosophically* just. Camillo, one of the characters, was in love with an *honest*, poor girl, one Fiorinda, indifferent honest, please your worship, and very poor. His father, Antonio, urges him to marry Bianca, 'of broad lands the heir.' Now after his father's departure from the interview, Camillo thus speaks to his friend Vitelli, who naturally keeps asking for an explanation.

Cam.—Call me not friend. Avoid me evermore
As infamous and base. My heart, I think,
Was never set on villainy, yet I
Must act the villain and the traitor. Must!
I have no refuge but in other guilt,
No choice but of my victims and my crime.
For me there is no virtue in the world,
Nor right, nor honesty. What'er I do
It seems like guilt.

* * * * *
Cam.—They come, the passions to my bosom
leap,
Rage and foul shame and unavailing grief.
Those of Camillo's breast will make their home.
Oh! farewell peace! farewell ye tranquil hours,
Spent musing on a world at distance seen,
Or in calm self-review. Pleasant it was
With hopes and fears barr'd out, alone to sit
And watch life's taper silently burn on.
What sadness enter'd there was all mine own;
I made no other wretched. How I grieved
That the black current of my days gone by
Was slow and torpid! Oh! lament unwise!
Impatient folly! that had need to learn
How the swift fluent moments of delight
Round but the fall to terror and despair.

* * * * *
My dear Vitelli, I am lost, destroyed,
Ruin'd eternally—I am accursed—
Unfreighted of all good and happy thoughts,
And dark surmise on all things falls around.
Vit.—Help him, ye saints! and ye that take
your stand,
Bright angels, on the threshold of the skies,
Look down and help!

Cam.—Nay rather, if ye must
Cast forth for sympathies beyond this earth,
Invoke the spirits of that other world
To add their wail to ours. Why vex the blest?
Why in the air serene of their repose
Throw the shrill screamings of thine agony?
No! if there be a region free from ill,
Let not its fortunate possessors look
Once on this earth—the wild tumultuous dream
Would never from their minds. Here all is
dark,
Uncertain, changeful, and most miserable,
Wind-piloted, and moulded by the wind,
Our cloudy essence through a night of things,
Night in itself, floats for a little space, &c.

In the same strain *Guidone* comes in the second act, and makes the following apostrophe, without the audience having it in their power to sympathize with a gentleman, the cause of whose manifold inquietudes they do not know.

Let the storm on, it broke no calm in me,
Nor to my mind brings added turbulence,
Rather it stills tumultuous thoughts within.
To watch the uproar of the elements,
The rushing wind and the loud hissing rain,
And lightning pale, that scrawls with hurried
hand
Huge hieroglyphics on the screen of night,
Balking the dazzled vision of the seer,
Who fain would read that writing on the wall.
Peal on, ye thunders! and urge all your fires,
Ye quick repeated lightnings! till ye threat
The nations with a molten firmament.
For, while your dreadful pageant is displayed,
The vulture Conscience something will relax
The fixture of his talons, and surcease
The secret and unutterable wound.
Oh! that ye powers, too strong to ruin—
Whirlwind, and torrent, and the forky blaze,
Might enter in the past and ruin there,
And strike the life that *has been*. Oh! that *is*—
That ever must endure while I endure, &c.

There is more of this as we proceed, but we have given enough: it is an overstrained exaggerated feeling we do not approve. Had it been a hero's or a tyrant's last speech in the struggles of death, after the fearful drama was closing, it would have been more probable, more appropriate, and might have excited sympathy. But for a man to come forward in this 'Hercles' vein,' and call upon the feelings of the spectators in this manner, when he should have clearly and dispassionately narrated his griefs, before he indulged them, is it well-designed? This exaggeration in describing feelings, belongs to the *Byron* school, and is a blot in his poetical fame throughout, in our opinion.

There are a few unmusical lines and

Glances at Life in City and Suburb, by Cornelius Webbe.—Mr. Webbe is a very facetious gentleman, and has produced a volume which must please those who delight in the productions of Messrs. Colman, Hood, and Co.; and though our complexion is rather saturnine, and we are not often surprised into a smile, yet we permitted our Niece to read two or three of the tales to us after dinner, and when we awoke, we found we had taken no harm from them. The poor girl herself was convulsed with laughter at the story of the Long Lawyer, and the account of the Hippy; and to please our niece, we can assure Mr. Webbe, is a work of no slight merit on his part; for being constantly with us, and hearing our opinions of the multifarious works that pass through our hands, and herself often writing down our decisions, the girl has acquired a fine discriminating taste, and it is to her that the public is indebted for the excellent account of the *Annals* which we gave, to the satisfaction both of the public and the proprietors. Miss Lucy is not unknown to Lady E. Wortley, Miss Landon, and other ladies of first-rate talent, who found out the value of her acquaintance; and whose poems she sometimes finishes for them, at a moderate expense, when they have too much in hand. N.B. Miss Lucy's terms for odes, charades, and jeux-d'esprits, may be had at the Publisher's; blank verse is cheaper, and may be agreed for separately. Small parcels of *spare stanzas* and broken lines, bought at the sale of a deceased poet, may be had a bargain.

Sallustii Opera, with English Notes by Professor Anthou. Seventh edition. R.

inelegant expressions of no great consequence in the poem:—"Fulfilment of vows made in childish years"—"Push'd to the throne, myself Rinaldo"—"Breaks never"—"Age that excepts not any"—"Am rais'd at once to rectitude of port," &c. We should not have said so much on this poem, had it not, together with its faults, possessed many marks of talent, happiness of thought, vigour of expression, and many poetical images. We are convinced that the author could give us a better poem than this. But we see he dates from the *Temple*; if so, we despair. For he cannot justly make the Muse of Poetry his wife, and she will never live with him as his bed-maker.

Priestley.—We have had occasion to express our previous approbation of some of Mr. R. Priestley's editions of the classics. We willingly extend that to the present: a more useful and valuable edition of *Sallust* certainly has never appeared; and when it is considered how difficult his style must be to young scholars, from its brevity, its condensed expression, and its idiomatic phrases and affectation of antiquity, the value of Professor Anthou's labours will be duly estimated. There is an excellent *Life of Sallust* prefixed; and a large body of useful Notes, both grammatical and critical, follow the text. The book is printed in a very neat type, and with the greatest attention to its correctness. It is an edition that should be recommended by all masters, and well studied by all scholars.

History of the West Indies, comprising Jamaica, &c. By R. M. Martin. Vol. I.—Mr. Martin has presented to us a book containing much valuable information in a small compass: the account of Jamaica and of Trinidad are of peculiar interest. We should have liked a fuller, perhaps a more accurate, notice of the Botany of these islands. It has often been remarked that the *Zoology* is very scanty. Jamaica, for instance, scarcely producing a single animal except the monkey and the agouti (v. p. 82). The other islands in some respects are richer, but on the whole the list of animals is very small:—but is it not so in that *immense* island of New Holland?—while the zoology of Sumatra and of Java is comparatively varied, and of a higher class. These are curious facts. Jamaica, however, appears to have produced other animals now extinct. A com-

parison would be advantageous between the zoology of these islands and the American continent opposite to them. The author says, some cabbage-trees (palm) in Jamaica have been known 270 feet high. If so, they are among the loftiest trees yet seen upon the earth.

De Quincy on the Fine Arts. By T. C. Kent.—We have long possessed and highly esteemed this work in the original, and are gratified in seeing it for the first time in an English dress. The treatise of M. de Quincy is the production of a reflecting and sagacious mind, of a fine and delicate feeling, and of great knowledge of art. The great object of the treatise is to ascertain the boundaries of art in its various provinces; this inquiry is pursued with great acuteness and knowledge; and while the whole work gratifies, as it must do, the man of taste and the man of genius, it will be of great practical service to the artist, by pointing out to him the limits within which he must confine himself, and the great error he would fall into by invading the province of others. To Mr. Kent, we have no doubt, very many, who never heard of the treatise in the original, or who could not avail themselves of it in its native language, will feel deeply obliged by the translation.

Hopes of Matrimony, &c. By John Holland.—Mr. Holland has formed himself on the style of Campbell, and the expressions, cadence, and tone of the Pleasures of Hope, are traceable in his poem. He has chosen a good exemplar, and his own poem is very creditable to him. We will quote the Sonnet on Haddon Hall.

Rock-bas'd, tree-girdled, silent, smokeless, still
There stands a Mansion of the olden time;
To that strong postern gateway let us climb,
Portcullis'd once; look how that massive sill
Is worn by constant feet! or what goodwill
Of feudal spirits this brave spot hath seen!
There stood the Yeomen in their coats of
green, [shrill;
There the bold Huntsman blew his clarion
There at the massive table WASWORN sate,
There lay his dogs: there his retainers stood,
While in that gallery dames of gentle blood
Walked forth in beauty's conscious charms
elate,
When the rich arras, now worn thro' and thro'
Shone fresh; and the quaint fire-dogs glitter'd
bright and new.

A short Exposition of the Order for the Burial of the Dead, &c. By an old College Incumbent. 1836.—A very judicious and useful little work, forming a very excellent commentary on our most eloquent and impressive Service on the Dead.

The Family Liturgy, &c. By the Rev. W. Sibthorp. 1836.—This little work well fulfils its purpose. The Selection of Prayers and Psalms, and other parts of the Liturgy, is formed with care and judgment.

The Christian Legacy, in Fifteen Discourses. By the Rev. James Hough, Minister of Ham, Surrey.—We think the Author has done right in giving a greater publicity, through the press, to his forcible and interesting discourses, than they could have gained in any other manner. To make extracts from such compositions, in our limited space, cannot be expected, and would be of no profit to the reader. But we recommend them as the discourses of a pious and enlightened minister: the doctrine is sound, the illustrations well chosen, the language simple, and the feeling devout.

The Phylactery, a Poem. 1836.—The Author of this poem is a person of thought and knowledge,—a scholar and a divine. Shall we also say that he is a Poet? We answer in the affirmative. And yet there is a want of finish and elegance in his language, and a want of selection in his thoughts and images, which will act strongly against the popularity of his poem, as they detract also from its value. Its chief merit consists in the soundness and solidity of the reflections, and the earnestness and force with which they are delivered. We fully agree with the Author in his views of the social and civil state of the kingdom, and thank him for expressing himself on such important subjects in the voice of Wisdom and Religion. His poem is worth revising. Many vulgar and many unusual words should be suppressed, and some lines restored to a better measure. We do not like coparcenery, bezil, succedaneum; or such lines as,

“Stamp'd deeply in his susceptible breast.”

The Author's subject and style would lead him to Cowper's Task, and there he would find a model, in which, with little exception, the expression and the subject admirably harmonize; which is familiar without being mean, and which embellishes its didactic strain, by elegant illustrations and happy transitions. The Author should study Cowper's lightness and grace of allusion, as well as the severity and strength of his satire and rebukes.

Walks and Scenes in Judea and Galilee.—It is sufficient praise for such unassuming though excellent little books as

the one before us, that it is calculated to promote the cause of true religion, and to preserve and increase the holy flame of piety and virtue.

Essays on the Church, by a Layman.—Forcibly, clearly, candidly and convincingly written; we recommend this work to the impartial consideration of all Churchmen and Dissenters. We recommend also to our Senators, and all in authority, to peruse these pages before they proceed further in their ruthless work of what they call Church Reform. How the Dissenters can read it without shame and sorrow we cannot conceive; what would good old Baxter, or the pious and conscientious Howe, or Henry, or Owen, say to those who are now endeavouring to destroy a fabric of national glory which they honoured, and who are pouring out their hatred against a Church for which they offered up their prayers to God, in that same voice in which they thanked Him for their peace and their liberty! As we before noticed an earlier edition of this work, we shall not repeat what we then advanced; but we fearlessly declare that the arguments of this able writer, on the great points canvassed in his work, cannot be refuted. It is a work to which the conscientious Churchman can point with confidence; and which the candid Dissenter cannot close without deeply lamenting the violence, the perverseness, and the carnal motives of his brethren.

Friendly Advice to the Roman Catholics. By Thomas Combes. *With Notes, by the Rev. W. F. Hook.*—This little work is not designed for the theologian or the scholar, whether Catholic or Protestant; but it will be of great service to any who are in danger of being led astray from the religion of their fathers to the Church of Rome, or who are wavering in their faith. The corruptions of the Roman Catholics are chiefly and distinctly shewn; their deviations from the primitive Apostolic Church, and the unalterable nature of their tenets; so immovable, that time cannot shake; so dark that knowledge itself cannot illumine. The book is well edited, with judicious notes and an appendix.

The Oakleigh Shooting Code, &c. By Thomas Oakleigh, Esq. 1836.—If any of our friends, lay or clerical, should wish to be initiated into the mysteries of detonating locks, box-triggers, and Damascus barrels; or should be ambitious of knowing how to obtain the best gunpowder, or choose the staunchest pointer, let them first buy this book and then read it.

GENL. MAG. VOL. VII.

Borrowing won't answer the purpose, it must be *bought*. The fact is, it is what Blackstone is to a lawyer, and Bacon's *Liber Regis* to a parson—indispensable. No one should go to the moors without it. No one should sport at home without it. It should lie on the table between Walter's Angler and the folio Spectator: it will delight when all other books cease to please: it is inexhaustible. It may be read a hundred times over. It is a family book: we never travel without it; we slip it in our portmanteau between Mr. Jesse's volumes. It is read after tea to the ladies. We have only one fault to find with it—it ought to have been in verse!

[N.B. Our Reviewer, who is a very young hand, and a Cockney, is pleasant on this work; but, acknowledging all he says, concerning the entertainment it will afford, to be true, we add, that it is also full of the most sound and solid information. Health and long life to Mr. Oakleigh, of Oakleigh Hall!

May his dogs be staunch,
And his barrel sure;
And a wing or a haunch
Be'v'n every Moor.

May he kill his birds,
Like a sportsman clean;
And, without more words,
Whene'er he sends,
Some to his friends,
Let him think of the Gent's Magazine.

What is Truth? The Question answered in Eight Discourses, by the Rev. T. White, A.M.—This little volume is one that will be read with pleasure and profit. The subject of the discourses is treated throughout with knowledge and sound reasoning; and we beg particularly to recommend the fifth and sixth sermons on the Romish Church not Catholic; and on Christ's Reproof of the Pharisaical Traditions applied to those of Popery.

The Atonement, and other Sacred Poems. By W. S. Oke, M.D.—Though we cannot speak in very high terms of the poetry of this volume, yet the feeling and spirit that pervades it are worthy of all respect; and that we do not mean to disparage the poetical talent, we hope will be seen by our extracting a passage in the beginning of the volume.

“When Heaven's Eternal King, who reigns on high,
Clad with the beams of awful Majesty;
In order exquisite, whose power controls
Each steadfast orb, each planet as it rolls,
Had called from chaos this terrestrial sphere,
Out poured the light and wing'd the buoyant air;

Laid the deep waters, gave the mountains birth,
The fields adorn'd, and fertilis'd the earth;
Fix'd in the firmament the Sun's bright ray,
To give the light and glorify the day;
Created beasts to range the desert plain,
And whales to play within the liquid main:
Each fish that swims, each creeping thing that
moves,
Each wing that flies, and every foot that roves;
Provided each with its appointed food,
And saw that all was perfect, all was good;
Forth from the dust commanded Man to rise,
Lord of the Earth, and Image of the Skies!"

Essays, Letters, and interesting Papers of the late Rev. Thomas Charles, A.B. By the Rev. Edward Morgan, &c.—This volume will doubtless be esteemed by the serious and religious part of the community, to whom the name of the Author is familiar, and by whom it is united to all that was pure and elevated in principle and zealous in practice. The Author appears to us to have been a most sincere, pious, and excellent person, of sound scriptural learning, of good judgment, and of an unwearied zeal in the service to which he was dedicated. This volume forms a portrait of him that will be cherished by his friends, and esteemed by all.

Female Improvement. By Mr. John Sandford. 2 vols.—The *Gentleman's Magazine* may not be considered the best vehicle for judgments on female character; but if persons will do us the favour of considering our age, seeing that we have seen more than a century pass by since we were young, and consider what experience we have derived from so long a period, what maturity of views—what coolness of judgment—what acquaintance with mankind—he will, we hope, consider us not altogether unacquainted with the wants and wishes of the female sex; though long passed the age in which we should wish to be anything to them but what Mentor was to the young Telemachus. Well, then, upon the centenary of our experience, we pronounce Mr. Sandford's book to be very judicious and prudent, and such as imparts much truth in a very pleasing and agreeable manner. Characters neither of women or men are formed by reading, nor much moulded by advice, however sage and good; but a few broad and leading principles, strongly and clearly defined, may be most advantageously given; and we think the article on Marriage in this work, contains observations which, rightly considered, might obviate much misunderstanding, correct many false notions, and open the way to much future happiness: and we say this, not only on this head, but as regards other parts of the same work.

The Sacred History of the World. By Sharon Turner. vol. 11.—This volume is not inferior in interest to the former; and the mass of curious information in the notes, drawn from remote quarters, and brought to the illustration of the text, recommend it both to the Theologian and the Naturalist.

Bishop Taylor on Repentance.—This excellent and elegant Treatise has been abridged by Mr. Hale, and all the controversial parts omitted. In this form its general utility is much increased, and we do not know a work more full of eloquence and piety.

Frithiof's Saga, or the Legend of Frithiof, by Isaias Tegner. Translated from the Swedish. 1835.—This poem was published at Stockholm in 1825, and in 1831 it had gone through five editions. It has been translated into Danish, and in Germany no less than three versions of it, all well executed, have been given. The present translation appears to us, who do not possess the original, to be excellent; elegant, spirited, varied,—while the metre is skilfully changed; and though in some cases difficult, managed with facility and grace. 'The aim of the translators has been to render the original with as much exactness and as little paraphrase as possible. How far in this attempt they may have missed the grace and ease which are the essentials of good composition, it will be for the English critic to decide. The singular resemblance between the two languages, renders it very practicable to be literal without being dull; to copy very closely the form without sacrificing the spirit; and, above all, to dispense with the enfeebling aid of expletives and epithets.' The poem itself is very interesting, and perhaps the most pleasing that has ever been founded on the Mythology of the North.

Daniel's Prophecy of the Seventy Weeks. Interpreted by a Layman.—Few persons are not aware of the difficulties that attend the interpretation of this important Prophecy; so great indeed have they appeared, as to induce some who have written expressly on the subject of Prophetic Evidence, to pass it over in silence, as in despair of bringing it satisfactorily to bear in evidence of the declaration of the Divine foreknowledge given to mankind. Those who have endeavoured to elucidate it, not only differ widely from each other, but are obliged to such violent and forcible alterations and adaptations, as to afford no reliance on the soundness of their views, or the success of their labours. Adhuc

sub judice lis est.—We must content ourselves in expressing *the Layman's* views briefly in his own words. "The explanation which I am about to propose, proceeds upon the principle of a *literal*, in preference to a figurative, and a *Jewish*, in preference to a Christian construction, of every expression of the Prophet. The main subject of the Prophecy, that is, all which is contained in the period of Seventy Weeks, being supposed to relate exclusively to Jewish interests; and the cutting off the Messiah, and the coming of a Prince to destroy the City and Sanctuary, being considered as merely incidentally alluded to, in an interval of time totally distinct from that period. Where the 'City' is spoken of, it will be *literally* interpreted as the City of Jerusalem, not the figurative City, or Ecclesiastical Polity of the Jews; and the sacrifice and oblation, will be that sacrifice which was offered morning and evening in the Temple, till within a short time of its destruction by Titus." There is much research, sound reasoning, and ingenuity displayed in the progress of the argument, and the book will repay the perusal.

Life of Howard the Philanthropist.
By T. Taylor.—This is a vast improvement indeed upon the only biography of Howard which we possessed, viz. that of Aikin; more circumstantial, full, and accurate, both in the account of his public acts of beneficence, and in the pictures of his private and domestic life. Indeed, the man himself is set before us, as far as any painting can represent the reality of life. The history is full of instruction and delight; and a very noble and rare character is portrayed. The object which Howard had in view was worthy of his aims; his labour could not be lost; and he appears to have been the first, who ever cast his eye on that great, but hidden and obscure path of misery. What alleviation of human misery has followed his progress!—how many fetters, through him, have rusted unworn on the nail! how many doors of darkness have been rolled back on their hinges, to admit the light of morning and of liberty!—how many hearts have poured forth their songs of praise to the fountain of Mercy! Good God! how long might legal murder, authorised torture, permitted misery, have prevailed, if this messenger of mercy had not appeared to alarm the consciences, to awaken the judgment, to arouse the feelings of mankind for their fellow men, and to carry to the thoughtless hearts of society the deep groans and dying agonies from the subterraneous dungeons of punishment and woe. We know no nobler

field of exertion, we recognise no purer motive of action. Nothing in Howard can be misunderstood or misrepresented, except by the envious, the malignant, and the base. Neither fame, nor wealth, nor ambition, nor any of the meaner motives that mingle almost unknown with our best designs, had any share in his: the purity, the singleness, the active benevolence, the unwearied exertion, the zealous religious feeling that actuated his whole life, cannot be denied. 'He abstained from evil:' 'he went about doing good.' Can man deserve a higher praise than this?
'As ever in his great Task-master's eye.'

Twenty Years in Retirement. By John Blakiston, Esq.—How much in these volumes is real, and how much is fictitious, and how much between the two, we cannot say; but Mr. Blakiston has made his volume not without attraction to all who are disposed to read them, as they appear to have been written in good-humour and with an attentive observation of the society he lived with. We cannot say his state-politics or his church-politics are exactly suited to our views; and we *hope* that his portraits of the clergy, whom we know, are overcharged; but there is nevertheless much judicious observation, and much clever narrative in the volumes, which we have no doubt have much amused the author in their composition, and we think he must have not seldom laughed over his own *rifacciametos* of such characters, if such existed, as Dr. Butt, and Mr. Coddleskin.

Theocritus, Bion, and Moschus, translated by M. J. Chapman. 1836.—There is considerable merit in this translation; and chiefly in giving a closer and better representation of the *style* of Theocritus than any preceding ones, which had assumed too inflexible and stately an air. There is a sort of antique comic humour about the Sicilian poet—a love of homely, *country* expressions—a sneer or smile—a laugh and joke—all in harmony with the occupations and manners of his *personæ dramaticis*. Now this, Mr. Chapman has seen and kept in mind, and imitated often with success. His versification also is freer and more varied than his predecessor's. The notes, we think, are the worst part of the volume; they have no learning, and too much pertness, while Mr. Chapman's poetical *dicta* are too authoritatively laid down; as for instance 'Shelley, a poet equal to the best after Shakspeare, and a scholar, second to none.'—Ergo, Shelley was equal to *Milton*, to Spenser, to Pope. Now where is the use of such

hyperbolic phrases?—Shelley was a man of fine genius, and great poetical powers, accompanied with many considerable defects. His poems never have, and never will get into general circulation: he is a poet for the few. Nothing can show a more defective judgment than the choice of his subjects, and judgment is a large constituent of genius. As for his scholarship, it was very good—all the scholarship a poet requires; but as for its being second to none, 'credo cras, non hodie.' He was a very superior man of intellect, and can stand sufficiently high on the pedestal of his real merits and fame.

Death disarmed of his Terrors, or Lent Lectures. By the Rev. R. C. Cox, A.M.—The author speaks with great modesty of these discourses; but they are no dis-

credit to his knowledge, his judgment, or his piety. The third Lecture, on the Consciousness of the Soul after Death, is well written; the arguments fairly put; and we think the right conclusion drawn: notwithstanding difficulties which suggest themselves even on this hypothesis, it is by far the most reasonable, and seems most accordant with Scripture. We must say the same of the last sermon, the Recognition of Each Other in the Life to Come:—all argument from analogy is in its favour.

LODGE'S *Annual Peerage* for 1837 is become quite a library book. It is the handsomest volume of the kind yet produced; with the addition of the arms engraved in wood, in a style never surpassed.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

At the sixty-eighth anniversary of the foundation of the Royal Academy of Arts, lately held at their apartments in Somerset House, the silver medals were distributed to the following artists. To Mr. Douglas Cowper, for the best copy made in the painting school. To Mr. Ebenezer Butler Morris, for the next best copy made in the painting school. To Mr. John Waller, for the best drawing from the life. To Mr. John Tarring, for the best drawing of the principal front of Goldsmiths' Hall. To Mr. Conway Weston Hart, for the best drawing from the antique. To Mr. George Mitchell, for the best model from the antique.

"*Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not.*" Painted by THOMAS STOTHARD, R.A., engraved by W. H. WORTHINGTON. The name and designs of the late Mr. Stothard have been familiar to every lover of embellished literature for the last half century, from the time when some sweetly engraved prints by James Heath were regularly published in weekly and monthly numbers by Mr. Harrison, in "The Novelist's Magazine," "The Sacred Classics," and "The British Magazine." These works were progressively brought forward by Mr. Heath, who was the author of several clever essays and biographies in the last, and who sold several thousand impressions of the other two works. Now they are rarely seen; but many artists have collected and treasure proofs of the plates. Both the painter and the engraver acquired fame and numerous commissions from their

respective productions in those cheap publications. It may be safely asserted that Mr. Stothard made more designs from which prints have been published than any artist in the world. The print now before us, is skilfully engraved from one of his latest oil paintings, and while it exhibits all the peculiarities and elegancies of the artist's fancy and pencil, it constitutes a most interesting illustration of a memorable and pathetic passage in the life of Jesus Christ. That sublime personage is shewn in the midst of a group of grateful and graceful mothers, with their darling and chubby children ready to be presented to the human Godhead. Immediately behind this group are five of his disciples in varied attitude and expression; beyond whom is a building crowning a rising ground. The engraver has rendered this picture clear, impressive, and highly effective as a print, by the variation of lines and colours adapted to the draperies, the flesh, the landscape, and the sky.

The Game Keeper's Stable, and Down Charge, a pair of prints, engraved by P. BROMLEY, from pictures by A. COOPER, Esq. R.A. The painter of these pictures is one among many other instances of genius and talent overcoming all difficulties, and advancing their possessor to envied fame, to personal distinction, and to fortune. Mr. Cooper was the son of indigent parents, and in early life had to contend with privations and hardships. Accident made him an artist; perseverance, good sense, and good taste, advanced him to excellence in the department he

chose to pursue. At school he made sketches and scratches, like many other schoolboys; but it does not appear that he ever made an effort at painting, or even attempted to copy from nature till he had attained twenty-two years of age. In the service of Mr. Henry Meux, the celebrated brewer, he had charge of a horse named Frolic, and was so fond of it, for every man has his hobby, that he wished to possess its portrait. But his purse was not adequate to such a purchase; he tried his own pencil and brush, and succeeded to the astonishment and admiration of friends. Mr. Meux bought the picture and encouraged the artist, and the latter has done credit to his master and fostering friend. From the days of Snyder perhaps no artist has portrayed the horse and other animals with greater truth, beauty, and expression than Cooper; and it may be said that he far exceeds that admirable artist in delineating the human figure in varied and powerful action, which is fully exemplified in his battle scenes.

The two prints before us, are plain simple representations of common nature;

a man, a horse, and dogs; but even with such materials, without any romantic or picturesque scenery, without any forced striking effects of sky, or light and shade, the eye is pleased, the mind is satisfied. The old grey pony, represented most admirably foreshortened both from before and behind, is evidently a faithful portrait; whilst the spaniels and the sportsman have unquestionable resemblances to living prototypes. Breadth and simplicity of effect, masterly drawing and pencilling, with harmony and truth of colour and chiaroscuro, are unitedly displayed in this pair of pleasing prints. It is but justice to a young engraver, P. Bromley, to say that he has manifested much skill in translating into one colour the oil pictures of the painter. As specimens of the mezzotint style they are full of feeling and good taste. The subjects are, first, a sportsman with his gun, two dogs, and a grey pony, in the field with a pheasant just shot; and secondly, the pony in the stable, with two spaniels, and dead game hanging up.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The twelve Minor Prophets in Coptic, with a Latin Translation. By the Rev. H. TATTAM, F.R.S. &c. Rector of St. Cuthbert's, Bedford.

The Testimony of our Lord's Discourses to the Divinity of his present character. By G. PEARSON, B.D., Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

Geology of Scripture. By GEORGE FAIRHOLME, esq.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons. By the Rev. H. DUNCAN.

Life of Roger Boyle, First Earl of Orrery, who performed so conspicuous a part in the reign of Charles I., under the government of Cromwell, and in effecting the restoration of Charles II. By Mr. CROFTON CROKER.

The Life of Thomas Chatterton, containing his unpublished Poems and correspondence. By JOHN DIX.

A Narrative of the Imprisonment of the Honourable Edwin Lindsay, in the Island of Papa-Strour, for upwards of twenty-five years; his extraordinary Liberation, and subsequent Disappearance. By MARIA WATSON.

The Third Volume of the Marquess Wellesley's Despatches. Edited by MONTGOMERY MARTIN.

A Century of Thoughts on a Multitude of Subjects. By the author of "Sayings worth Hearing," &c.

The Orchidaceæ of Mexico and Guatemala. By JAMES BATEMAN, esq.

Dr. Lindley's *Sertum Orchideum*, No. 1.

Amaryllidaceæ, with a treatise on Hybrid Vegetables subjoined. By the Rev. W. HERBERT.

Horticultural Tour through Germany, Belgium, and France in 1836. By JAMES FORBES, F.H.S. author of "*Hortus Woburnensis*", &c.

The Poetical Works (now first collected) of the late THOMAS PRINGLE.

German Poetry for Beginners. By Dr. BERNAYS.

A History of British Birds, by Mr. YARRELL; and a History of British Reptiles, by Mr. BELL.

A Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books, containing the Books published in London since December 1834 to the end of December 1836.

Syllabus of a Course of Lectures upon Trigonometry, and the Application of Algebra to Geometry.

The Mathematical Principles of Mechanical Philosophy. By J. H. PRATT.

Ladies' Botany, volume the second, with numerous plates. By Dr. LINDLEY. This volume will complete the work.

Dr. LINDLEY's Botanical Register, or Ornamental Flower Garden and Shrubbery, for 1836.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. This was the anniversary meeting; his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, Pres. in the chair.

After the President's address, a report of the proceedings of the Council during the last session was read by the Secretary, who announced, at its close, that two Copley medals had been awarded, the one to Professor Berzelius, for his systematic application of the doctrines of Definite Proportions to the Analysis of Mineral Bodies; and the other to Francis Kiernan, esq., for his Discoveries relative to the Structure of the Liver; and also that one of the royal medals, for the present year, had been awarded to Sir John W. F. Herschel, for his paper on 'Nebulæ and Clusters of Stars,' published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1833; and the other royal medal to George Newport, esq., for his series of 'Investigations on the Anatomy and Physiology of Insects,' contained in his papers published in the Philosophical Transactions.

The election of Council and officers for the ensuing year then took place:—President, H.R.H. the Duke of Sussex, K.G.; Treasurer, Francis Baily, esq.; Secretaries, Peter Mark Roget, M.D. John George Children, esq.; Foreign Secretary, Charles Koenig, esq.

Other Members of the Council.—G. B. Airy, esq. A.M.; W. Allen, Esq.; J. Bostock, M.D.; the Earl of Burlington; S. H. Christie, esq.; Visc. Cole, M.P.; J. H. Green, esq.; G. B. Greenough, esq.; W. Lawrence, esq.; J. Lindley, Ph.D.; J. W. Lubbock, esq. M.A.; Rev. G. Peacock, M.A.; W. Hasledine Pepsy, esq.; Rev. A. Sedgwick, M.A.; W. H. Smyth, Capt. R.N.; W. H. Fox Talbot, esq.

Dec. 8. F. Baily, esq. in the chair. The time of the meeting was chiefly occupied in the reading of the minutes of the proceedings of the anniversary; after which the sequel of Mr. Graham's paper on the Constitution of Salt was read.

Dec. 15. W. Lawrence, esq. in the chair. A paper was read, entitled, "Further Observations on the Optical Phenomena of Crystals," by W. H. F. Talbot, esq.

T. Graham, esq. was elected a fellow.

Dec. 22. Mr. Bailey in the chair. Read, observations and experiments on the solar rays, in reference to the oxy-hydrogen microscope, by the Rev. J. B. Reeve.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Nov. 24. Col. Leake, M. P. in the chair.—The Rev. R. Cattermole, the Secretary, read a paper by G. Finlay,

esq., on the *Dernus* of Aphidna; the position of which has hitherto eluded the researches of antiquaries, notwithstanding its celebrity, as one of the twelve states which formed the Athenian confederation, previously to the organization of the Attic state by Theseus, and from its connexion with the carrying off and concealment of Helen by that hero. Mr. Finlay concluded that Aphidna is to be sought for in that part of Diacria which lies beyond the ridge at the head of the Athenian plain, connecting Parnes and Pentelicus.

Mr. Hamilton, the Foreign Secretary, afterwards read several passages of letters lately received from his son, Mr. W. T. Hamilton, who is at present travelling in Asia Minor. The principal was an account of the remains of the ancient Tavium, at Balghar-Kioui, Kioui, on the confines of Pontus and Galatia, discovered by M. Texier. These ruins are numerous and remarkable; but the object which casts every other into the shade is, what appears to be the Temple of Jupiter, mentioned by Strabo. It presents the perfect ground-plan of a magnificent edifice, 219 feet in length and 140 in width, remaining entire to the height of six or eight feet. This, Mr. Hamilton considered the most striking monument of antiquity, which he had yet seen in Asia Minor.

Dec. 8. D. Pollock, esq. in the chair. The paper read was a translation, by Mr. Hamilton, of the second part of Kugler's *Essay* (Berlin, 1835) on the Polychromy of Greek Architecture and Sculpture.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 28. Sir John Barrow, President, in the chair. Two papers were read; one a letter from Mr. Davidson, who is on his journey to Timbuctoo; and the other a communication on the 'Monuments and Relics of the Ancient Inhabitants of New Spain,' by Capt. Vetch, R.E. illustrated by 30 highly curious and interesting sculptured figures, chiefly female, from the banks of the river Panuco. These monuments, when America was first visited by the Spaniards, were in the same ruined and deserted state as we now find them, and the time and manner of their destruction and abandonment seems as much wrapped in obscurity, as those of their origin and construction, notwithstanding the annals of the Alcohuan empire include the end of the 12th century. In the state of Yucatan, pyramids and other remains are said to be numerous; the ruined cities near Palenque in Chiapas are of great extent, and of a very imposing character; in the state of

Oaxaca are the ruins of Milta and others; in the valley of Mexico remains prevail to a great extent; near Zacatecas are the ruins styled by the Spaniards *Los Edificios*; in the state of Chihuahua are the *Casas Grandes*; near Maconi and the river Panuco are the ruins of two cities; and doubtless many more are yet to be discovered.

A letter from M. D'Avezac, Secretary to the Geographical Society at Paris, mentions two expeditions about to sail from France for the Pacific Ocean—one commanded by Captain Du Petit Thouar, the other by M. de la Place: their object is not science especially; but as M. Dortet de Tessan, one of the Corps des Ingénieurs Hydrographes, will be embarked, doubtless the cause of Geography will gain.

Dec. 12. After the reading of different letters and communications from various travellers,—viz. Mr. Davidson in Africa, Mr. Hamilton, in Asia Minor, and Mr. Schomburg in British Guiana,—the president, Sir J. Barrow, announced that the result of an interview of the deputation of the society with Lord Glenelg respecting a proposed expedition of Lieutenants Gray and Lushington in Australia, stating that the plan that had been partly laid down was not likely to be carried into effect, from the want of naval means at the Swan River, but that Government had it in contemplation to despatch a ship-of-war to survey the hitherto unexplored tract on the north-west coast, which would afford a facility to those gentlemen to penetrate to the interior, in order to determine points of great geographical interest. On this part of the coast the tides rise 36 feet: the air is humid and hazy, and there are other indications of a great river or expanse of fresh water; and it was not improbable but their observations would enable them to decide upon the existence or not of a great inland sea, which had so long excited the attention and divided the opinions of geographers.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Dec. 3. The general meetings of the Session commenced this evening; Col. James Law Lushington, C. B. in the chair. A great variety of presents were announced for the library and museum. Colonel Smythe read a paper on some of the habits of the 'Tbugs, a singular race of murderers in Hyderabad, which were brought before the notice of the Society in 1832, in a letter from Lieutenant Reynolds, by whose exertions several had been executed, and about three hundred more sentenced to work upon the public roads. They consider that in the exercise of their pursuits they are conciliating the

approbation of their goddess, who once formed a determination to destroy all mankind except her own race; and, owing to the secrecy and regularity of their plans, they have long perpetrated their crimes with success, burying the bodies of their victims as soon as despatched, which they effect by strangulation with a piece of cloth or a pocket handkerchief. Through the decisive and judicious conduct of the Government and authorities, this singular and barbarous race are now almost entirely extirpated.

MEDICO-BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 14. Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair. A communication was read from Sir Henry Kerr Porter, accompanying an official report delivered to the Venezuelan Government on the efficacy of the *cuichuncullo*, a medicinal remedy of considerable repute in the cure of elephantiasis, and analogous disorders throughout the Caraccas. Its generic name is *viola parviflora*, and it was described some years since in a letter from Dr. Bancroft, addressed to the society, as "*jonidia parviflora*," who pointed out its utility in several cases in Jamaica. The remedy was first employed by the Abbé Velasco, who derived his knowledge from the Indians, and its efficacy was described in high terms by the Medical Board of Caraccas and other authorities.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

This Society resumed its meetings Nov. 22, under the presidency of Dr. Birkbeck. A paper was read on the Winds and their causes, by Professor H. W. Dooé of Berlin; and on the 13th Dec. various communications were received from all parts of the country descriptive of the late storm of wind.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 29. J. E. Gray, esq. President in the chair. A general meeting for the election of officers and council, was held this evening, it being the anniversary of the birthday of John Ray, the illustrious English botanist, and which is in future to be the anniversary of the Society. J. E. Gray, esq. was elected President, and Dr. Macreight and C. Johnson, esq. Vice Presidents.—A paper was read by Mr. Meeson, on the physiology and formation of wood.

Dec. 15. The Secretary read a communication from Dr. McIntyre, F.L.S., on the plants growing spontaneously on and about Warley-common, Essex. He stated that the number of genera of which he had seen specimens exceeds 340, including ten genera of ferns. A communication from Mr. Dennes, confirming

the habitats of some rare plants found round Deal, Kent, as mentioned in Mr. Watson's "New Botanist's Guide," was also read.

ST. JAMES'S ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 13. This new society held a meeting this evening at Pimlico, Stafford Row. A list of the newly-elected members was read; among them were the names of the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Egremont, Fitzwilliam, and Rosslyn; Viscounts Combermere, Melbourne, and Sydney; Lord Hill, Lord John Russell, and the following Members of Parliament—Mr. Childers, Sir Wm. Clayton, Mr. Ridley Colborne, Mr. Dick, Mr. Ewart, Sir George Grey, Mr. Hutt, Mr. Strutt, and Sir Eardley Wilmot. The secretary stated that the Earl of Egremont had announced his intention of presenting a pair of Hooper swans to the society, that Lord Derby had given a pair of summer ducks, and that the Duke of Bedford, in addition to his subscription of 11., had sent a donation of 25l. The aviary of the Society is established on the ornamental water and islands in St. James's Park.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 25. Dr. Daubeny gave an account of the observations which he had made on several thermal waters in Germany this autumn, and noticed the recent discoveries of Ehrenburg, respecting the existence of infusoria in chalybeate springs, as well as in a fossil state in various rocks. He noticed also the observations on the earth's temperature, carried on at Brussels by Professor Queelet.

Dec. 9. A paper was read by Professor Powell, entitled, "On Cause and Effect."

It was announced that Dr. Macbribe, Principal of Magdalen Hall, had accepted the office of President; Mr. Twiss, of University College, that of Treasurer; and Mr. Hill, of Christ Church, that of Secretary for the ensuing year.

WESTMINSTER MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 19. Dr. Uwins this evening read a paper on Homœopathy. It consisted chiefly of a review of Hahnemann's published opinions and reasoning, with the additional enumeration of cases occurring in the author's own experience, strongly corroborating the new doctrine of infinitesimal doses. Immediately succeeding the reading of the paper, the author unfortunately left the room. The debate was nevertheless very animated. Dr. Bureaud again adduced many instances of the illusory character of the system: among others, the Report of Dr. Prechet, of Leipzig, was mentioned. The

violent disputes that lately occurred in the Homœopathic Society of Paris, leading to its dissolution, was stated as an evidence of the absence of truth and philosophy in the doctrine; and the chemical analysis of some of the preparations by Mons. Trossaut, was instanced in proof of its empiricism. Every speaker strongly condemned the practice.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Dec. 5. The Institute held its first meeting for the session, when the following papers were read: A communication from Mr. Catherwood on removing houses in New York, with drawings; An essay by Mr. P. F. Robinson, on railway bridges, recommending the use of straight instead of skew arches, and a paper containing the results of a series of experiments to ascertain the strength of various works by Mr. Tredgold. Mr. Cowell exhibited his plan for altering window-sashes to facilitate the cleaning and the repairing of the same, and Mr. Balle his new ventilating hopper. The appointment of a committee for the purpose of ascertaining whether the sculptures in the Elgin collection had been originally painted, was announced.

Dec. 19. At a meeting of the institute this evening, C. Barry, esq., V. P. in the chair, after several interesting letters were read, and donations received from honorary and corresponding members, and professors in various parts of the world, Mr. Britton read a paper "On the application of monastic, or Christian architecture to modern mansions; with reference to, and a description of Toddington, the seat of Charles Hanbury Tracy, esq. M. P." In the course of this essay, Mr. Britton traced the decline of monastic architecture, on the dissolution of religious houses by Hen. VIII., and the introduction of the Italian style by Holbein, &c., and pursued the history of the art to the revival of Gothic in the reign of Geo. III. under the auspices of Walpole, Warburton, Bentham, and others. From the absurd attempts at imitation made by Walpole, at Strawberry-hill, and by other amateurs of that time, he turned with congratulation to the vastly improved and extended knowledge of the style, so pre-eminently manifested in the recent competition for the designs for the new Houses of Parliament. During this short sketch, Mr. B. ventured upon some severe but discriminating criticisms, on the works of Inigo Jones, Sir Christopher Wren, the late Mr. Wyatt, &c., and endeavoured, (in contradiction to Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Wilkins,) to defend the architecture

of the middle ages, as being much more appropriate to this country, and to the wants of its inhabitants, than the classical, Pagan, temple-architecture of ancient Greece and Rome. The lecturer then proceeded to a minute description of the new mansion at Toddington, which excited much interest as the work of an amateur architect; the whole having been designed and erected during the last twelve years, by the accomplished proprietor of the manor. From the description of the vestibule, the cloister, the staircase, and the principal architectural façades, we should imagine that this mansion must fully support the lecturer in his assertion of the present improved taste, appreciation, and knowledge of the architecture of the middle ages.

Mr. T. L. Donaldson, the secretary of the institute, read a paper, illustrative of the Geological Section, just published in Professor Buckland's *Bridgewater Treatise*, of which section he exhibited and explained an enlarged drawing.

Amongst the donations of the evening we were gratified to observe one from several Fellows of the Institute, of their shares of the proceeds of the exhibition of the designs for the new Houses of Parliament, amounting to about £90. This donation was received with great approbation; and, after the thanks of the meeting were unanimously voted to the respective donors, and to Messrs. Britton and Donaldson for their interesting papers, the meeting adjourned.

ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 13. A meeting of this institution was held at their rooms in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; when Mr. J. Woolley gave a lecture on modern German Architecture. He observed on the improvement that had lately manifested itself strongly in the German style of buildings, which formerly, like our own, were mixed up of various styles, and often of the most heterogeneous masses. Gotthard Langhens, he stated to be amongst the first who wrought a reformation in the German architecture. Of this the Brandenburg Gate, at Berlin, is a grand and remarkable specimen. It is a fine attempt to return to the purity, grandeur, and simplicity of the true Grecian style. He justly eulogised the taste and skill of Schenkel, the Prussian architect, who followed still more successfully this reformation in architecture, as his works will show, the chief of which are the museum and the theatre at Berlin, and the grand guard house. He mentioned Schnor and other German architects in terms of admiration, and described the

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palaces and other public edifices erected recently by them in Munich, Dresden, and other capital cities of Germany.

There were many donations of books, drawings, &c., announced by the secretary. Amongst them was another portion of the splendid work "The Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra," the once justly celebrated palace of the Moorish Kings of Granada. It is by Owen Jones, esq. architect, and it certainly surpasses all that we have hitherto witnessed of the magnificence and good taste of that very extraordinary people.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY SOCIETY.

Dec. 12. The first conversazione for the present season was held on this evening, at the society's house, in Bridge-house-place. The utmost pains had been taken by the committee entrusted with the superintendance of the arrangements of the evening, to render this entertainment as highly intellectual and interesting as possible. Original papers were read by F. F. Stotham, esq. on "spontaneous combustion," and by — Meryon, esq. on the "Laocoon," illustrated by casts of that matchless group of ancient art. The introduction of music, vocal as well as instrumental, enlivened the evening; the performers being amateurs, chiefly members of the society.

The fitting up of the rooms was distinguished by a display of taste and elegance seldom witnessed, the walls of the lecture room being nearly covered with paintings by amateurs as well as modern masters; among the latter were some exceedingly pleasing pictures by Leslie, Bass, &c. with copies of paintings and mosaics from Pompeii; specimens of minerals, fossils, and other natural productions, with many rare and curious examples of art.

So tasteful and elegant was the appearance which the lecture and reading-rooms, thrown into one apartment for the occasion, presented, that a subscription was entered into by the members for the purpose of keeping up the recollection of the scene by a drawing, which was afterwards made by R. W. Bass, esq. and of which a print will be shortly published.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

On Monday, Dec. 19, the King's Scholars of Westminster gave their third and last performance of the *Adelphi of Terence* in their Dormitory at the School; a crowded as well as classical audience evidently were present, from the enthusiasm with which they responded to the points

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made by the actors during the performance of this finished comedy. The mild and benevolent temper of *Micio* was well depicted by the quiet and placid enunciation of Balston, the Captain of the School. *Demea*, the testy, strict, and cautious parent, his brother, was exceedingly well represented by Howard. *Filide* was excellent in *Syrus*, particularly in the drunken scene, where his free but vacant impertinence was irresistible. *Æschinus* and *Ctesipho* were very genteel Athenian rakes.

The Epilogue, which we have given below, was humourously acted. It ridiculed the *centralization* of philosophy on a recent occasion at Bristol, and amusingly adverted to the march of intellect, as exhibited in the puffing advertisements inserted in the broad sheet of the Times newspaper, &c.

PROLOGUS.

Ergo iterum in scenam audemus prodire, locisque
Et pietas nostri vos meminisse jubent,
At nequis prisicum gravius reprehendere morem—

(Morem spectator quem probet ipse) velit :
Sane haud nescimus cui sceno inserviat usu.
Quos populi mores pulpita honesta colant.
Scilicet ante oculos vivax effertur imago :
Notum est quod cupiat quisque, loquatur, agat.

Hinc verum exprimitur, mens hinc ratioque probatur,
Que captanda patent ; que fugienda, trabas.
Si genera ergo hominum diversa Terentius offert

Querendi causa est, iudicique locus.
Judiciumne deest pueris ? at semper habemus
Cereæ queis labor est fingere corda pius.
Quod semper decuit, laudant : quod purius infert

Religio nobis purior ipsa, monent.
Si mox e senibus prodiit acerbius alter,
Clarius exemplo, quale sit ira, patet :
Alterius faciles sint mores, corque benignum ;
Et tibi, quod placeat cernere, quodque probes.
Ergo iterum liceat, que vestra et nostra, fruamur—

Nec rigidus censor parva theatra premat.
Ast hilari risu conatus sponte juvenis ;
Utque olim, foveat pectora prisicum amor.

EPILOGUS.

Demea—Syrus.

D. Credere nolo tibi, Syre, connubialia festa
Fiunt, an nostris festa aliena placent ?
Micio an iste senex, vetula cum conjuge, Athenas
Linquens tentabit Bristolense fretum ?
Non equidem tibi credo, Syre—*S.* Ut lubet—
ecce maritus

Ipse novus. (*Enter Micio.*) Salve *Demea*.
D. Frater ave !

M. Ah ! iurgabis, ut es solitus : mi *Demea*,
frontem
Exporge, et creptis commodus esto bonis.
D. Anne bonis ?—*M.* Ingens nimirum turba
Sophorum

(Nam nos *Musa* vetat dicere Philosophos)
Turba Sophorum ingens urbem ornat Bristolensem ;

Vix septem jactat Græcia, qui sapiunt—
D. Qui sapiunt ! periere olim septem sapientes ;
Hic san- nostro tempore nemo sapit.

M. Ergo eo Bristoliam.—*D.* Num vis strepere
inter olores

Argutus anser ?—*M.* Non ita : crede mihi
Turba sophorum omnis rerum novitate tenetur,

Atque Anglos novit fallere Grævus homo—
S. Nec *Syrus* hoc nescit.—*D.* Quid *Sostrata* ?—
M. Garrit aniles

Ex re fabellas—lux erit historicis.
D. Quam navem ascendes ?—*M.* Nullum.—
D. Vah ! quomodo abibis ?

M. Aërio in curru, machina in *Æolia*.
Quam facit ipse *Syrus* jam nunc.—*D.* Quidnam audio ?

S. Facta est :
Atque novus dicar *Dædalus*.—*D.* Haud dubito—

At nupta egreditur. (*Enter Sostrata with a newspaper.*) Mi *Micio*, quod petis, hic est.
Rowlandi *Kalydor* te faciet juvenem :

Pulveris et solis multa est injuria ; fiet
Nulla, evanescent pustule, amœnus odor
Ex te spirabat, nivea la-tabere fronte,
Ore rendenti, purpureisque genis.

M. At dentes (*So.*), nigros dentes ornabit
Odonto ;

Firmabit lavos, restituet veteres—
M. At crines ? (*So.*) Gaudeto, oleum subtile
Macassar

Amissam poterit reddere cæsariem.
D. Alter *Adonis* eris. Quænam *Medea* facessit
Talia ? Quis patri consultit *Æsonides* ?

So. Huic homini nomen Rowlando est.—*D.* Iste profecto

Solus in arte sua est.—*M.* Si duo præterea
Anglica terra viros tales fortasse tulisset—
So. Desine—Rowlando terra habet illa pares :

Plurimi (*Olivari* charta numerantur eadem—
D. Hui ! nimium est !—*So.* Chartam, si placet, ipse legas.

D. Tu, liberte, legas.—*Sy.* Folium recitabo
Sibyllæ.

M. Incipe.—*Sy.* Ubi incipiam ?—*M.* Quæris
ubi incipias ?

Perlege chartam.—*Sy.* Omnem !—*M.* Cur non ?
—*Sy.* Opus *Herculis* esset !

Quanta supercilies !—*So.* Selege quod placet.
Sy. Sarsaparilla—*Eukeirogeneion*—*Odontepukazon*—

Balsama que nequeant fallere, lac roseum.
D. Perge.—*Sy.* Panharmonicon ; Pantchaicon ;
et Pantheon ;

Et Pan—*D.* Nimirum $\omega\pi\tau\ \tau\ \sigma\iota\gamma\iota\tau\tau\ \omega$.—
M. Ita est.

Elixir vita—*Gowlandi* lotio vera—
Ferrea trabs—navis ferrea—ferreum iter—
Ferrea—*D.* Quam speciosa deliinc miracula
pronit ?

Sy. Est quoque quod senibus mitia corda
dabit ;
Securos somnos, mentem anxie late carentem :
Est quoque quod steriles prole beare potest.

D. Anne volatilium in vestra fit mentio charta ?
Sy. Sal, sal, sal aiunt esse volatile, et est
Nympha volans.—*D.* Nympha ! annon Sally
volatilis illa est ?

Sy. Est etiam plaustrum Bristolense volans.
D. Euge ! volans plaustrum ! fertur fugisse
—*Bootes* ;

Quid si tarda ejus plaustra volare parant ?
So. *Demea*, mi frater, nobiscum ascende—vi-
gebis—

Nam sumes pilulas mille salutaris.
D. Mille !—*M.* Ah ! ne timeas ; duo vel tria
millia sumas,

Si sit opus.—*So.* Frater, frater amate, veni.
Desere Athenarum delubra vetusta.—*D.* Mi-
nerva

Invita.—*So.* Nuge ! vestra *Minerva* anus est ;
Stulta anus.—*D.* An currus nos quatuor iste
tenebit

Aërius ?—*Sy.* Sedes firma parata tibi est.
D. Occupet extremum scabies ! voltabimus
una—

Plaudat spectator quilibet, et valeat.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Dec. 22. The subject of the Chancellor's prize for the forthcoming year is, "The conflagration of Rome in the time of Nero."

The subjects of the prizes of fifteen guineas each, given by the two Representatives for the encouragement of Latin prize composition, are—1. For the Bachelors—"Quænam beneficia Academia, qualis nostra est constitutio ac forma, ad rempublicam afferat?" 2. For the Undergraduates—"Utrumque tempus consulas, tum antiquius, ut cognoscas, quid optimum fuerit; tam recentius, ut notes, quid fuerit aptissimum."

The subject of Sir W. Browne's medals will this year be—For the Greek Ode—"Ingenuum cul sit, cui mens diviniorque as [norem.]

Magna sonaturum, des nominis hujus honorum.
For the Latin Ode.—"Newtonus."

For the Greek Epigram—

"— Nil fuit unquam

Sic impar sibi."

For the Latin Epigram—"Proximus sum egomet mihi."

The subject of the Porson prize is—Shakspeare, *King Lear*, Act 3, Scene 2, —The speech of *King Lear*, omitting the intervening passages by which its continuity is broken:

Beginning—

"Blow winds, and crack your cheeks!
rage! blow!"

And ending—

"I am a man
"More sinned against than sinning."

SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF THE LATE
G. COLMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 29. This day the disposal commenced of the household property of the late Deputy Licencer, by Mr. George Robins. There were some original pictures, interesting to artists as well as to collectors: the well-known portrait of George Colman, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, from which the engraving was taken; another by Gainsborough, also engraved; a third in crayons by Rosalba, painted in Florence; and a fourth by Zoffani, which formerly belonged to Garrick. A highly-finished miniature of Shakspeare, by Ozias Humphrey, in 1784, a copy of which, taken for the late Duchess of Chandos, was sold at her sale for 40*l*. There were also some water-colour drawings by the late John Emery, esq., Mrs. Terry, and others; some excellent engravings, more than a thousand volumes of books, French and in English; and a collection of miscellanies, including the MSS. of the elder G. Colman's most esteemed productions, and several of G. Colman the younger—amounting in all to twenty-six pieces.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERIMENTS AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Shortly after the termination of the last session of Parliament, very extensive alterations in the existing House of Commons, with a view both to ventilation and improved transmission of sound, were commenced under the auspices of Dr. Reid of Edinburgh. In the first place a new ceiling of an entirely novel construction has been interposed between the ancient roof and the floor. The ceiling may be considered as divided into three portions, the centre from one end to the other being perfectly horizontal; the two other compartments are inclined planes, each making with the centre an angle of about 120 degrees. Those portions of the ceiling which form inclined planes are glazed, while the centre is panelled, to aid in accomplishing the great purpose of ventilation. The side galleries, occupied solely by members, have had their floors materially altered, and an inclination has been given to the ceiling beneath them, which corresponds exactly with the inclination of the lateral compartments in the newly-constructed ceiling above. The strangers' gallery has been advanced and lowered, so that its front row is on a level with the members' side gallery, and altogether it is brought more within the body of the House, so that its back forms a much better reflector for sound than heretofore existed. The reporters' gallery has been similarly advanced. The floor of the House itself remains at its original level, but is entirely perforated with small holes in close proximity, in aid of the object of ventilation.

The works having been brought so far near completion as to warrant it, an experiment was made with the House filled by men from the foot-guards.

Dr. Reid then proceeded to exhibit by means of a glass model on the table of the House, the operation of his plans. He stated that the main object which he had proposed to himself to achieve was to introduce imperceptibly a constant supply of fresh air, either cool or heated, as the state of the weather or the number of members in the House might require. He pointed out that a short distance beneath the former floor a second floor had been formed, in which were between 20 and 30 large apertures of about 18 inches in diameter. Through these apertures the cool or heated air was in the first instance admitted; and immediately over them were placed large platforms like tables, sustained by short feet, which had the effect of dispersing the great body of air which the large apertures admitted. The air then enters through perforations made

in the actual floor of the House, consisting of the almost incredible number of 350,000. They are about the sixth of an inch in diameter on the surface of the floor, but expand downwards in order to prevent their being easily choked or becoming stopped. The egress of the vitiated air is provided for by means of each panel of the centre compartment of the ceiling being raised by blocks several inches above their styles; and it is drawn off by the action of a large circular shaft, which has been erected in Cotton-garden at a distance of about 20 feet from the eastern wall of the building, and constructed so as to contain at an elevation of 10 feet from the earth an exceedingly large coal-fire. The draft created by this shaft draws the air from the roof of the House down a smaller square shaft. The action of both shafts is regulated by dampers.

Dr. Reid tried several experiments, with a view to show the rapidity of circulation through the House:—He first caused the introduction of a smoke so dense that it was impossible to see five yards

forwards. In about one minute and a half, by the action of the shaft, it was entirely expelled. He next introduced the odour of ether, which was strongly perceptible to every person present, and dispersed in an equally short space of time by the active but imperceptible introduction of heated air. In like manner was the scent of oranges raised and dispersed. It was reported that during the whole of the experiments the temperature varied only from 60 to 62 degrees, but Dr. Reid stated it was quite in his power to lower it to the condition of the outer atmosphere. The acoustics were then tried by speaking and reading in all parts of the House, and by various voices, and were pronounced by the gentlemen present to be at all points in the highest degree satisfactory. It ought, however, to be mentioned that there was an absence of that continual murmur or buz which characterises the sittings of the legitimate occupants of the House.

The expense of the alterations is estimated at about 12,000*l.*

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Dec. 1. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

George Robert Rowe, esq. M.D. member of the Roy. Coll. of Surg. and formerly Surgeon to his Majesty's forces, now of Chigwell, Essex, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Sir T. Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. exhibited an original painting of Queen Mary I.

The Rev. Thomas Streatfeild, F.S.A. exhibited some drawings from paintings at Knole in Kent, the ancient seat of the Earls and Dukes of Dorset.

Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. Secretary, communicated a paper on a Greek inscription found in Egypt, now in the British Museum, and supposed to have been originally placed under a statue of Jupiter.

Mr. Brandreth's essay on the Roman remains in the vicinity of Dunstable, was then concluded.

Dec. 8. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

William Berkeley Call, esq. of Whiteford House, Cornwall, and Old Bondstreet, London, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Streatfeild, descriptive of the paintings at Knole, of which Mr. Herbert Smith's drawings were exhibited. They are in the form of an ancient altar piece, representing a story in which an elderly personage, whose portrait is highly finished, is several times

repeated, together with St. James, and evil spirits in hideous forms. Mr. Streatfeild expressed some anxiety to ascertain the history of the picture and of the story; but if, as is most probable, it is a curiosity brought from the continent during the last century, these are questions of less interest.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. communicated a drawing of part of a fluted column, evidently of Roman architecture, though subsequently wrought on one side into a clustered pillar of English architecture; which was found during the recent alterations at Christ's Hospital, in an ancient wall belonging to the monastery of the Grey Friars (a spot very little removed from that of the Roman altar found on the site of the New Post Office, and recently published by the Society). Mr. Kempe remarked that the great rarity of relics of Roman architecture, occurring within the bounds of Londinium, may be attributed to the constant practice of the builders of the middle ages in working up the materials of former structures: of which practice this was an instance.

H. W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an impression of a large and very rare print of the Princess Mary, the eldest daughter of King Charles the First, executed in mezzotinto, with a background in the line manner, by the Count de Siegen, the person who in many of his plates has put forward the claim (and apparently

with the best right) to have been the inventor of the art of mezzotinto. (See a notice of Mr. Diamond's former communication on this subject, in our number for last March, p. 296.) The Count was a man of rank, and being a mere amateur, his works were probably only privately circulated; which may account for their present rarity (and that of the Princess Mary is one of the scarcest), and for the circumstance of his claims to the invention having been hitherto so little known. Mr. Diamond now presented a catalogue of the several plates in mezzotinto known to have been executed by the Count Siegen, Furstenberg, and Prince Rupert respectively, together with their dates as far as can be ascertained.

Dec. 15. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Mr. Kempe exhibited a cinerary urn, of plain red pottery, found inclosed within a larger one, of coarser materials, at the Dissenters' burial-ground, in Deveril-street, Dover-road; the same spot where the mirror and lachrymal bottle, represented in our Nov. number, p. 507, and several other Roman relics, have been exhumed.

Mr. William Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office, communicated a copy of a charter of King Richard I. granted during the interval between his father's death and his own coronation. His style is *Dominus Anglorum* and not *Rex*; he uses the singular *Ego*, and not the plural *Nos*; and the document furnishes additional proof that Richard's reign was not considered to begin until his coronation, and that all his regnal years were dated from that solemnity. Henry the Second died on the 7th July 1189, and Richard was not crowned until the 3d of September; so that the chronological importance of this circumstance is very great, as affecting one sixth part of every year of Richard's reign.

Sir W. Betham, F.S.A. and Foreign Secretary of the Royal Irish Academy, presented a printed copy of three papers lately read by him at that institution, with some additional remarks. They are, 1. On an astronomical instrument of the ancient Irish, in the possession of the Dean of St. Patrick's; 2. On the ring money of the Celts, and showing its similarity to that now current at Sennaar, and generally through Abyssinia; 3. On the identity of the Phœnician and Irish languages, as proved from the ancient names of places in the shores occupied and frequented by the Phœnicians, which are shown by Sir William to be highly appropriate and significant when translated by the usual explanations of the

Irish dictionaries. We shall notice these interesting papers more fully hereafter.

John Bruce, esq. F.S.A. communicated (from the Arundel MSS. now in the British Museum) some interesting documents relative to the latter days of Sir Thomas More, which have hitherto been overlooked by his biographers. One is a pathetic petition to the King, in the name of his wife and children, written at the time when the ex-Chancellor had suffered eight months' imprisonment; and when, in consequence of the confiscation of his property, his family were reduced to a state of great deprivation, though he does not appear to have then imagined his life to be in danger; Mr. Bruce thinks it was probably penned by Sir Thomas himself. It appeals forcibly to the "most blessed disposition" of the King, on the ground that the offence for which Sir Thomas was then a prisoner in the Tower was "grown not of any malice or obstinate mind, but of such a long-continued and deep-rooted scruple as passeth his power to avoid or put away." The petition prayed the King, "for the tender mercy of God, to deliver him out of prison, and suffer him quietly to live the remainder of his life, with only such entertainment of living as it should like" his most noble Majesty, of his "gracious almons and pity to appoint him." The other document was a copy of the indictment preferred against Sir Thomas More. Considerable doubt has existed with respect to the exact legal crime for which he was put to death. Such doubts are put an end to by this document, which proves that he suffered under the Statute of 27 Henry VIII. which made it treason to 'imagine, invent, practise, attempt, wish, will or desire, to deprive the King of the title of his Royal Estate,' or to counsel others to do the like. Three facts were alleged by which Sir Thomas was brought within this Statute. I. That he 'maliciously held his peace' when interrogated as to whether he would accept the King to be Supreme Head of the Church. II. That he counselled Bishop Fisher in his Treason, by writing letters to him whilst in the Tower; and III. That in a conversation with Mr. Solicitor-general Rich, he denied the power of Parliament to make the King the Head of the Church; it being a dignity over which they had no control.

Dec. 22. Mr. Hamilton in the chair.

The Rev. James Basnett Miles, B. C. L. of Queen's College, Oxford, Perpetual Curate of Hannam, near Bristol; the Rev. Samuel Fox, of Morley, near Derby, translator of Boethius; Thomas William Fletcher, of Dudley, co. Worc. esq., and Mr. Charles Roach Smith, of

Lothbury, were elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. Amyot communicated a drawing, made by a German artist, under the directions of Sir Thomas Reade, the British Consul-general at Tunis, of a very important Punic inscription, cut on a monument or mausoleum, at Thugga, near Carthage. Copies of this inscription had been already published by Sir Grenville Temple and by General Camillus Borgia; but as these copies had been represented by Professor Gesenius, of Halle, to differ materially from each other, the present had been very carefully made, at the request of the Council of the Society, and, though differing from each of the former, Sir Thomas Reade, in the strongest terms, vouched for its perfect accuracy, the stone itself being now in his possession at Tunisia. He, at the same time, sent drawings of other inscriptions, selected from more than a hundred observed by him during his journey to Thugga; and states that a very large number of splendid remains, hitherto unpublished, might be copied with great advantage to literature, by a competent person employed for the purpose, in that part of Africa.

The Society adjourned to Jan. 12.

ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR FAKENHAM, CO. NORFOLK.

Mr. URBAN, *Lothbury, Nov. 1.*

THE Roman Coins, of which a description is herewith sent, were found a few years since near Fakenham, in Norfolk, by a labourer. They are all of small brass, and generally of the commonest reverses. The mint letters, as may be supposed in a collection of fifteen hundred coins, are combined in a variety of ways, indicating chiefly the mintage of the towns of Arles, Treves, Aquileia, and Lugdunum. None occur among those of the Emperor Constantine of the particular classes assigned to the *London Mint*, from which we may reasonably infer that the hoard remained in the same state in which it was imported from the continent. Neither does this collection contain any of the coins of the intervening emperors Carausius and Allectus (frequently found throughout this county), which, individually, probably would have been the case, had it been formed of coins current in Britain at the period of Constantine the Great. This part of Norfolk is particularly abundant in coins and other Roman remains. At Wighton (near Walsingham), not long ago, as some workmen were cutting a water-course in a meadow below a rising ground, which the neighbouring people have always

known by the name of the Roman Encampment, they discovered a great number of human skeletons, four of which had in each of their mouths one of the small coins assigned to the Constantine era, with 'urbs Roma' on the obverse, and the 'Wolf suckling Romulus and Remus' on the reverse.

Yours, &c. CHAS. ROACH SMITH.

Tacitus.—IMP. C. M. CL. TACITUS AUG. Radiated head of the Emperor. Rev. VICTORIA GOTTHI. Victory standing, with wreath and palm branch. In exergue P.

IMP. CL. TACITUS AUG. Rev. SPES PUBLICA.

Idem. Rev. FELICITAS TEMPORUM.

Idem. Rev. FELICITAS SAECULI.

Diocletianus.—IMP. DIOCLETIANUS P. F. AUG. Rev. MONETA SACRA AUGG ET CAESS NOSTR. In exergue SA.

Maximianus (Herculus)—MAXIMIANUS NOBIL. C. Rev. MONETA AUGG ET CAES N.N.; in the field SF in exergue DC TR.

IMP. C. MAXIMIANUS P. F. AUG. Rev. VIRTUTI AUGG. Hercules strangling a lion.

IMP. MAXIMIANUS P. F. AUG. Rev. PAX AUGG. exergue B.

D. N. MAXIMIANO P. F. AUG. Rev. HERCULI CONSERVATORI. (in exergue PLN.

Idem. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. in exergue PLN.—39 more of this reverse with a trifling variation, such as a small altar by the side of the Genius on some, and an N in the field on others.

Constantius.—FL. VAL. CONSTANTIUS N. C. Rev. MONETA AUGG ET. CAES. NN in field SP. in exergue PTR.

DIVO CONSTANTIO PIO (Veiled head.) Rev. MEMORIA FELIX (in exergue PTR. an altar with fire; on either side an eagle.

Idem. Rev. Idem. in exergue PLN.—There are 14 more of the two last.

Galerius Maximianus.—IMP. G. VAL. MAXIMIANUS P. F. AUG. Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM; in field SA; in exergue PTR: with 90 similar.

Maximinus.—MAXIMINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. GENIO. POP. ROM: with 90 similar.

IMP. C. GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS P. F. INV. AUG. Rev. GENIO IMPERATORIS. in exergue AT.

IMP. C. GAL. VAL. MAXIMINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. Idem. in exergue KTU.

Maxentius.—IMP. C. MAXENTIUS P. F. AUG. Rev. CONSERV: VRB. SUAE. Rome personified and seated in a temple of 6

columns.—24 more with the same legend, but almost all differing in the structure and ornaments of the temples, some of which also contain 2 figures. The marks in the exergues are, AQP—ST—BBS—PT—ABQ—TT—I.

Idem. Rev. AETERNITAS AUG. N. in exergue MOSTT. The Dioscuri with horses and spears.

Idem. Rev. VICTORIÆ AETERN. AUG. N. in exergue MOSTQ. Victory with wreath and palm branch.

Licinius.—IMP. LICINIUS. P. F. AUG. Laureated head to right. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM; in field SF; in exergue PLN.—90 similar with the exception of some having a star and some TF in the field.

Idem. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. in exergue PTR.—90 more of the same.

Idem. 39 similar. Rev. Idem. exergue ATR.

Constantinus.—FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS NOB. C. Laureated head to the right; bust togated and, on some, in armour. Rev. PRINCIPI JUVENTUTIS. In field SA; in exergue PTR.—Four similar, in exergue PLN and PLC.

FL. VAL. CONSTANTINUS NOB. C. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. in exergue PLN.—About a dozen similar with SC—SA—and A in the field, and in the exergue PLC.

Idem. Rev. MARTI PROPUGNATORI; in field SA, in exergue PTΩ.

Idem. Rev. MARTI PATRI PROPUGNATORI (PTR.)

Idem. Rev. MARTI PATRI CONSERVATORI.—PTR.

Idem. Rev. MARTI PACIF.—PLN.

IMP. C. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. GENIO POP. ROM. in field CI^H S exergue PLC.

Idem. Rev. PRINCIPI JUVENTUTIS—PLC.

Idem. Rev. MARTI PATRI PROPUGNATORI.—About 80 of the above.

IMP. C. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. SPQR OPTIMO. PRINCIPI. In exergue MOSTT. 3 military standards.—Four similar.

CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. Laureated head to right. Rev. ADVENTUS AUG. exergue PLN. The Emperor on horseback; on the ground a captive.

CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. FELICITAS AUG. N. N.—In exergue PLN. A helmeted female seated in a chair.

Idem. Rev. COMITI AUGG. NN PLN. The Sun standing; in his right hand a globe, in his left a whip.

Idem. Rev. PRINCIPI JUVENTUTIS—PLN.

Idem. Rev. CONCORD. MILIT. PLN. Female between 2 standards.—2 similar. CONSTANTINUS AUG. Armed head.

Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI.—175 of this type; marks in exergue PARL, MIL, and TT.

IMP. CONSTANTINUS AUG. Rev. MARTI CONSERVATORI. Head of Mars.

Idem. Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI. Head of the Sun.—60 of these two.

IMP. CONSTANTINUS P. F. AUG. Rev. SOLI INVICTO COMITI.—There are upwards of 800 of this type, differing from each other only in the exergue marks, which are PTR—MSL—TABL—RTR—MLN and BTR.

EXCAVATIONS AT ROME.

The excavations at the Forum of Rome, ordered by Government, have, it is said, ascertained the precise position of the Tribune, from which the orators harangued the people. It has hitherto been supposed to have been in the centre of the Forum; but it appears now to be proved that it stood at the top of the capitol. All that has now been cleared, appears to agree perfectly with the descriptions of the historians and the ancient medals. The arch of Septimus Severus is on one side, and that of Titus and the Colosseum in front.

MOLIERE'S CHAIR.

A large wooden chair has been preserved at Pezenas, in the south of France, which is called Molière's arm-chair. It appears that when Molière visited Pezenas, he was accustomed every afternoon to go to a barber's shop in the town, which was the general resort of loungers and newsmongers, and used to sit in this chair while he was being shaved, and that he held a sort of levee in the shop, for some hours. The Municipal Council of Pezenas lately entered into some inquiries, with a view to prove that this chair was really the one in question, and, the fact having been established, they decided upon sending it to Paris as a valuable relic.

LATIMER'S PULPIT.

In carrying into effect the improvements in the church of St. Helen, Worcester, it has been found necessary to remove the ancient pulpit from which Latimer poured forth his peculiar but effective eloquence. The sacred relic has been purchased by a gentleman of the neighbourhood. It is so connected with the history of the Reformation, that it ought to be preserved in some national depository. The pulpit from which Richard Baxter preached is carefully preserved at Kidderminster, as is the chair of Wickliffe at Lutterworth, and the chair of Bunyan at Bedford.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Journals have been of late filled with lamentations and complaints on the subject of the unfortunate expedition against Constantina, the details of which are given under the news from Africa. Regret at the loss of thousands of brave men—a conviction of the increased difficulty of extending, or of even maintaining, the African colony of France—pride deeply wounded by a reverse which ought not to have been possible, and the demonstration that disorganization and indiscipline pervade the French army—all tend to fill the strictures of the press on the ill-fated expedition with pain, bitterness, and indignation. The Gazette de France states, that two things had been resolved on by government—the recall of Marshal Clausel, and a new expedition.

A society has been formed at Paris on the plan of the London Mechanics' Institution. It was first suggested by the celebrated geometrician, Monge, and the labour of instructing is principally confided to the pupils of the Polytechnic school. Classes are organised to teach the principles of mechanics, optics, and all the branches of natural philosophy; as also, the fine arts, grammar, and languages. Each class is presided over by an advanced member; and the plan is so successful that the society musters at the present time upwards of 1,500 members.

On the 19th of December, the great balloon, which lately left Vauxhall Gardens for the continent, made an ascent from the barracks in the Rue Poissonniere, in Paris, whither it had been conveyed from Weilburg, in Nassau, for the purpose. Six adventurous voyagers entered the car, consisting of a lady named Roscoe, Lord Yarmouth, M. Guy Lus-sac, of the Academy of Sciences, M. Pilte, a director of the French Gas Company, Mr. Hughes, one of the proprietors, and Mr. Green. The machine, with its living freight, rose gracefully and majestically amid the plaudits of the crowd: but in less than ninety seconds it was nearly obscured by the fogginess of the atmosphere; and before the expiration of two minutes it was entirely veiled from sight. The aeronauts descended in perfect safety at a quarter past three, about one mile beyond Vitry.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain are of the most unsatisfactory character. There appears not the least prospect of a termination to the civil war. On the contrary, Carlism appears to be every where on the increase—the Constitutional leaders either treacherous or rank cowards—and the cause of the Queen in a condition all but desperate. Generals Rodil and Alaix have been removed from their commands, and succeeded by Rivero and Narvaez. Gomez, according to accounts, was continuing his route to the North, and had got as far as Siguenza. The Queen's troops remain far in the rear, the soldiers of Alaix, it is said, having refused to obey Narvaez.

After a lengthened discussion of many days, the Spanish Cortes have passed the 6th clause of the Ministerial proposition, authorising the banishment of conspirators, by a majority of 94 to 53. By this article the Ministers are authorised to *exile any suspicious person*, without trial, or showing cause, or even producing what they term their moral proofs of suspecting the party as a conspirator, for six months to the islands. The immediate effect of this decree was, to terminate the existence of two Madrid journals, the *Corsario* and the *Tribuno*. The latter announced its own dissolution in a sheet edged with black, in which was a formal adieu to the subscribers. M. Calvo de Rosas was the editor, who remarks therein, that it remains to be seen whether the despotism of the Ministers, supported by the majesty of the Cortes, will suffice to quell the civil war, or whether it will not rather quell liberty, and all rational hopes of a better state of things.

According to the latest accounts, Bilbao was closely invested by the Carlists, without any hopes of effectual relief. It appears that on the 5th of Dec. General Espartero, commander of the Queen's forces, made a movement to relieve the town, but Eguia and Villareal being on the watch, seized the opportunity, and gave the Christino general battle. The action lasted the whole of the day, at the close of which, Espartero was forced to retire from all his positions, though he had been protected by the fort of Desierto, the steam-boats, chaloupes, &c.

The news from St. Sebastian, of the

11th of Dec. are by no means favourable. The troops were almost without supplies, wholly without pay, and beginning to mutiny. The most distinguished of the officers were inclined to leave the place. General Evans was preparing to return to England.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Government has at length issued a decree for the abolition of the slave-trade, imposing imprisonment and heavy fines on persons engaged either directly or indirectly in the trade, and declaring that all Portuguese seamen found on board slave-vessels will be condemned to serve four years in the navy without pay.

TURKEY.

The Turkish Sultan has recently opened in person a bridge 1280 feet in length, and 22 in width, connecting Constantinople with the populous suburbs of Galata and Pera. A road leading to the new edifice from the imperial palace, five miles in length, was constructed in twenty-four hours by a body of twelve thousand workmen.

AFRICA.

The French arms, under General Clausel, have sustained a serious defeat in a late attempt against Constantim,

the capital of the province of the same name, composing the eastern part of the territory of Algiers. He undertook the expedition at the head of 7000 men. Owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather, and the wretched state of the roads, the troops became weary, diseased, and unfit for active service; and on the 22nd Nov. while passing through an almost impracticable defile, exposed to the incessant attacks of the Arabs, they were deprived of nearly the whole of their baggage and provisions. Although some miles from Constantina, they still advanced to the attack, though it was resolutely defended; nor did they give up the effort, until compelled by the fears of starvation and the loss of their remaining ammunition, which was captured by the Arabs, who harassed them at every step, and beheaded all their prisoners. The retreat was most disastrous. Of the 7000 men who accompanied Marschal Clausel, only 1500 returned to the point from whence they had set out, and of those the greater part were either ill or suffering under extreme hunger and fatigue. On the 27th, they would have been wholly destroyed had not the Second Light Infantry formed into square, borne alone the attacks of the enemy, and thus saved the remains of the army.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Dec. 5. A meeting of the clergy of the archdiocese of *Armagh* was held for the purpose of petitioning against the system of Education now adopted in Ireland, under the auspices of the Government. The Lord Primate presided. A petition to the House of Lords was unanimously agreed to, to which the names of all the clergy present were appended. The petitioners pray, that "the present system may not be persisted in, but that out of the funds set apart for Education in Ireland a portion, such as your Lordships shall in your wisdom deem suitable may be appropriated for the endowment and support of schools, to be conducted solely on Protestant principles; persuaded that such an arrangement, liable as it should seem to no reasonable objection on the part of Roman Catholics, will be found better suited to the divided state of the religious community in Ireland, than a system which, by exacting a forced compliance or a dishonest compromise, from Protestant parents, cannot fail to introduce laxity of opinion on essential points, or to perpetuate that disagreement and contention of which it has already proved a fertile source."

GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

In a petition lately presented to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, signed by a great number of the inhabitants of the city and county of *Worcester*, it is stated, that in the city of Worcester alone (from the revenues of the cathedral church of which city a considerable sum will hereafter be placed at the disposal of the Board) there are ten livings, of which three only have houses of residence, and three only an annual income amounting to 200*l.*; and that within the diocese of Worcester there are numerous livings with an average population of nearly 5000 persons, whose joint average income does not exceed 120*l.*, and where there is no house of residence. On these grounds the petitioners pray that no funds arising from the suppression of ecclesiastical offices in the diocese of Worcester (after due provision made for those places from which those funds are locally derived) may be, in any way, alienated, until the just claims and pressing wants of that diocese be supplied.

The York Public Cemetery.—A report of the committee for conducting this important work has been published, from

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which it appears that the committee obtained plans and estimates for the chapel, the lodge, and the fences, which being adopted, were laid before the Archbishop, the Archdeacon, and the Dean of York, who signified their approbation of the whole. The committee afterwards obtained, by public advertisement, tenders for the greater part of the works, which have been let satisfactorily; the costs of the chapel, vaults, iron railing, and wall-fencing being about 3000*l*. The committee have offered two premiums to landscape gardeners for the best designs for ornamenting the grounds; and it is expected that the whole of the buildings will be completed and ready for use by the 1st of next August.

Mr. Faulkner's manufactory at *Manchester* has been burnt, and property in value exceeding 10,000*l* destroyed. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Loughton-hall, Essex, the seat of Mr. William Whittaker Maitland, the High Sheriff for the county, was, with the exception of a portion of the eastern wing, totally destroyed by an accidental fire, and property to the amount of between 20,000*l*. and 30,000*l*. consumed. Amongst the property burnt were upwards of 10,000 volumes of valuable books, comprising a quantity of scarce works, many of them unique.

Nov. 22. A very numerous meeting of the clergy and gentry of the diocese was held in the Council Chamber, Salisbury, for the purpose of forming a Diocesan Association, in aid of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, &c. of Churches and Chapels. The chair was filled by the Earl of Shaftesbury. Before the meeting broke up, the subscriptions amounted to upwards of 2400*l*. At different times, within a few years, there have been thirty-eight grants to churches in this diocese, from the parent society, amounting together to 6900*l*. which sum has been the means of providing 8973 additional sittings.

Dec. 20. A small chapel was consecrated near High Beech Green, Essex, by the Bishop of London, called St. Paul's, Waltham. The venerable Archdeacon Hamilton and many of the neighbouring gentry attended the ceremonies. The edifice has been built by the private subscriptions of Capt. Sotheby, R.N., the lord of the manor, and his friends, there being no place of worship nearer than Loughton or Waltham Abbey.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A preliminary meeting of booksellers

took place Dec. 16, at the Albion Tavern, Aldersgate-street, for the purpose of entering into resolutions, and taking into consideration, the means of establishing an institution for the support and assistance of decayed Booksellers, their widows, and assistants. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. Cosmo Orme, esq. of the firm of Longman and Co. was in the chair. Several resolutions for the purpose of carrying the objects of the meeting into effect were unanimously agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up rules and regulations. It was announced that the Chairman had sent a donation of one hundred guineas. Letters were also read from Mr. Murray, Messrs. Longman and Co., and other eminent booksellers, approving of the objects the meeting had in view.

Nov. 29. The metropolis, in common with many other parts of the kingdom, experienced the effects of a tremendous storm, which was productive of frightful damage; stacks of chimneys were blown down in all directions—in several instances the roofs of houses were wholly carried off or fall in. The whole stack of chimneys on the west side of Brownlow House, Belgrave-square, was carried by a sudden tremendous gale of wind directly through the roof of the mansion, precipitating the ponderous materials into the lower rooms. In the suburbs generally a great number of modern houses were unroofed, or the walls forced in by the hurricane. The utmost confusion prevailed among the shipping in the River, many of which went adrift, and it was reckoned that 200 boats above and below bridge were either sunk or broken. In the Parks and Kensington Gardens nearly 200 trees were uprooted. The number of persons taken to the Metropolitan Hospitals, who suffered from accidents during the gale, were 23—Saint Bartholomew 12, London 3, Guy's 1, Westminster 3, North London 1, and Middlesex 3. The accounts from all parts of the country of the disasters arising from the hurricane were of the most distressing character. At Brighton the chain pier sustained so much damage, that several months must elapse before it can be completed again. At Plymouth the new church was partly unroofed, as well as the Theatre and the Royal Hotel. Indeed, there is scarcely a town or village in the country which has not suffered more or less.

Dec. 14. The opening of the *London and Greenwich Railway* was celebrated, attended by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, several Foreign Ministers, and many gentlemen connected with the sci-

entific world. The Southwark end of the railroad was tastefully decorated with flags and banners bearing various devices. An awning, with three tiers of seats, was erected at each side, for the accommodation of those who waited for admission to the carriage trains, and to see the trains go off and return. Five trains of carriages started, conveying 1500 persons. At the Deptford end an address was presented to the Lord Mayor by the parochial authorities; and his lordship, having returned thanks, proceeded to inspect the Company's extensive workshops under the railway, the machinery of a portion of which resembles the patent block machinery in the Dockyard at Portsmouth. On the return the Lord Mayor's train of carriages again took the lead, and performed the journey of three miles in less than eight minutes. Immediately after, upwards of 400 ladies and gentlemen sat down to a splendid *dejeuner*, prepared in the Bridge-house Tavern, Southwark, at which A. R. Dottin, esq. M.P. (chairman of the company) presided. This great national work reflects the highest honour on the gallant projector Colonel Landmann, and no less credit to the contractor, Mr. Macintosh, under whose orders no less than sixty millions of bricks have been laid by human hands since the Royal Assent was given to the Act of Parliament for its formation in 1833. The surveyors and architects have been

Messrs. Smith and Newman; but the success of the whole is mainly due to the persevering exertions of George Walker, esq. the managing director.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 23. This evening Mr. Charles Kemble having been appointed to the office of Licensor by the Lord Chamberlain, took his leave of the stage, of which he and his family have been for so many years the most distinguished ornaments.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was *Harlequin and George Barnwell, or the London Apprentice*.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 29. A new play, in five acts, by Mr. Sheridan Knowles, called *The Wrecker's Daughter*, was acted for the first time. The scene is laid on the coast of Cornwall; and the plot is full of domestic interest. The principal character (Robert the Wrecker) was personated with most powerful effect by the author himself. The play was well acted throughout, and announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

Dec. 1. A grand spectacle, called the *Devil on Two Sticks*, was produced. It was a very shewy but rather tedious affair.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was *Gammer Gurton, or the Lost Needle*.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Aug. 1. Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Thos. Fitzhugh, esq. to be Major.

Aug. 8. Thos. Blewitt, esq. late 86th reg. to be one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Nov. 23. 14th Foot, Capt. Benj. Whitney to be Major.

Dec. 7. Duncan M'Dougall, esq. and Major J. G. Le Marchant, Brig.-Generals in the service of the Queen of Spain, and Capt. W. Consideine, Colonel in her Majesty's service, to accept the insignia of the order of San Fernando.

Dec. 9. 22d Foot, Capt. Sam. Brendram Boileau to be Major.—37th Foot, Capt. Joseph Bradshaw to be Major.—49th Foot, Capt. Sam. Blyth to be Major.—51st Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Cha. Bayly to be Major.—Unattached, Major John Ross to be Lieut.-Col.

Dec. 14. Charles Pym, of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, Gent. to be an Assistant Commissioner for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales.

Dec. 16. Gilbert Gordon, esq. to be Consul at Havre de Grace.

38th Foot, Gen. H. Pigot, 82d Foot, to be Col.—51st Foot, Captain John Flamank to be Major.—58th Foot, Major John Wharton Frith to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Firebrace to be Major.—82d Foot, Major-Gen. Sir John Wilson to be Col.—Brevet, Major James Michael, E.I.C.S. to be Lieut.-Col. in the East Indies only.—Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry,

Lieut.-Col. Benj. Chapman Browne to be Supernumerary Major.

Dec. 23. 93d Foot, Major Robt. Watson Gordon to be Major.—Staff, Major Thos. Falls to be Deputy-Adjutant-general to the Forces serving in the Leeward and Windward Islands, with the rank of Lieutenant-Col. in the Army.—J. R. Wheatley, esq. to be Secretary to the Privy Purse.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. T. Thorp, to be Archdeacon of Bristol.
Rev. H. Barker, a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral.

Rev. C. Abbott, Croagh V. co. Limerick.
Rev. W. Bellwood, Sinnington P. C. co. York.
Rev. J. Bewsner, Lapley V. co. Stafford.
Rev. R. Bromehead, Normanton Temple P. C. co. Derby.

Rev. T. R. Brooke, Avening R. co. Gloucester.
Rev. R. Burns, Church of Spott, co. Dunbar.
Rev. R. Cooper, Howe R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. J. Furnival, St. Helen's P. C. co. Lancast.
Rev. C. Gape, Hillington V. co. Lincoln.
Rev. H. Garnett, Chebsea V. co. Stafford.
Rev. H. R. Gilbert, Cantley R. co. Norfolk.
Rev. D. Gordon, parish of Eldeston, co. Ross.
Rev. J. M. Harrington, Chalkley R. Dorset.
Rev. W. Hendrickson, Oakamoor P. C. co. Stafford.

Rev. R. E. Hughes, Compton Winyates R. co. Warwick.

Rev. J. H. Johnson, Tilkehead V. Wilts.
 Rev. E. Keppell, Longford V. co. Derby.
 Rev. T. Keppell, Warham R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Knight, Heytesbury P. C. Wilts.
 Rev. C. Lloyd, Bettws Bledrws R. co. Cardigan.
 Rev. J. R. Marsh, Brimington P.C. co. Derby.
 Rev. M. W. Mayow, Market Lavington P. C. Wilts.
 Rev. E. Ness, Wyken P. C. co. Warwick.
 Rev. L. A. Norgate, Bylaugh P. C. Norfolk.
 Rev. A. Ollivant, Kerry V. co. Montgomery.
 Rev. C. Overton, Clapham V. co. York.
 Rev. T. Plogt, Blymhill R. co. Stafford.
 Rev. T. Powell, Turnastow R. co. Hereford.
 Rev. J. Russell, Jacobstow R. Devon.
 Rev. W. D. Ryland, Hinton R. co. Northampton.
 Rev. W. A. Shirley, Whiston R. co. York.
 Rev. A. Stonhouse, Stratford P. C. Wilts.
 Rev. W. L. Sutaby, Denston P. C. Suffolk.
 Rev. — Walpole, Winslow V. Bucks.
 Rev. T. Whipham, D.D. Ideford R. Devon.
 Rev. E. C. Wilson, Crowsby Ravensworth V. co. Westmorland.
 Rev. H. E. Wright, Litton R. co. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Revs. J. Allen, T. G. Hall, and J. R. Major, to the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
 Rev. J. Bourke, to Earl Mayo.
 Rev. R. Burgess, to Lord Monson.
 Rev. C. Dodgson, to the Bishop of Ripon.
 Rev. T. Rankin, to Lord de Saumarez.
 Rev. J. Smith, to Earl of Camperdown.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Haggard, D.C.L. Chancellor of Lincoln.
 Rev. R. Eden, to be Master of Camberwell Collegiate School.
 Rev. S. Burnell, second Master of Kensington Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 22. In Portland-place, the wife of Harry Hoyle Oddie, esq. a son.
 Nov. 6. The wife of the Rev. Archd. of Cork, a son.—10. At Alwalton rectory, Huntingdonshire, the wife of the Rev. John Hopkinson, a son.—At Ilfracombe, the wife of the Rev. R. Gould, a son.—13. At the Parsonage, Daresbury, Cheshire, the wife of the Rev. C. Dodgson, a son.—18. The wife of the Rev. W. Waldegrave Park, of Ince Hall, Cheshire, a son.—20. At Sion Hill, Bath, the wife of Capt. Geo. Gosling, R.N. a son.—21. At Buckland, Faringdon, the Countess of Carnarvon, a son.—At Grove, the wife of Col. Geo. Wyndham, a dau.—23. At Shrewsbury, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, a dau.—At Shelford, at the house of her father, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Chas. Wale, K.C.B. the lady of Sherlock Willis, esq. a son.—24. In Eaton-place, the Countess of Denbigh, a dau.—25. At Loverton House, near Lutnes, the wife of T. W. C. Whitbread, esq. of Loutham Park, Suffolk, a son.—In Arlington-street, the Countess of Brecknock, a dau.—26. The wife of the Rev. R. Stephens, of Culver House, Exeter, a dau.—At Gittisham, the wife of the Rev. T. L. Marker, a dau.—The wife of the Rev. G. L. Benson, Vicar Choral of Salisbury, a dau.—27. The wife of the Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Rector of Barwick in Elmet, Yorkshire, a son.—29. The wife of Alexander Crombie, esq. of Thornton Castle, Kincardineshire, a son.—At Heanton Satchville, Devon, the Right Hon. Lady Clinton, a dau.—30. In Bryanstone-square, the wife of G. S. Harcourt, esq. of Ankerwycke House, Buckinghamshire, a son.

Dec. 1. In Bryanstone-square, the Lady

Enma Portman, a son.—2. At the vicarage, East Stoke, near Newark, the wife of the Rev. J. Hutchinson, a son.—3. In South Audley-street, the Lady Louisa Finch, a dau.—At Plumstead hall, Norfolk, the wife of Henry Stracy, esq. a dau.—4. At Lower Wallop vicarage, Hants, the wife of the Rev. W. B. Tate, a son.—At Paris, the lady of the Right Hon. R. Cutlar Fergusson, a son and heir.—At Yeovilton rectory, Somersetshire, the Hon. Mrs. Towry Law, a son.—In Melville-street, Edinburgh, the wife of Col. John Mayne, a son.—9. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, the wife of Robert Rankin, esq. Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, a son.—11. At the rectory, East Lavant, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. Legge, a son.—In Arlington-street, Mrs. Beresford, a son.—13. The Viscountess Deerhurst, a dau.—14. At Reading, the wife of John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A. a dau.—15. At Raleigh House, Brixton, the wife of the Rev. C. Jolaids, of Little Munden rectory, Herts, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 9. At Whitehaven, the Right Hon. Lord Thurlow, to Sarah, only dau. of P. Hodgson, esq.—15. At Cardiff, G. Allan, esq. of the Colonial Bank, Kingston, Jamaica, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Rev. W. F. Ireland, D.D.—19. At Hampton, Capt. Courtney Boyle, R.N. to Miss Wallace Ogle, dau. of W. W. Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, Northumberland.—At St. James's, Chas. Towneley, esq. to Lady Caroline-Harriet Molyneux, dau. of the Earl of Sefton.—22. Capt. John Evans, to Mary Jane Baily, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Turner, Vicar of Henock, Devon.—At Bristol, Mr. Keene, of Penhow Castle, to Ellen Maria Ford, eldest dau. of the Rev. S. Williams.—23. At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. C. Rawlins, Vicar of Thornton, York, to Eleanor, dau. of the late G. Rickards, esq. of Piccadilly.—24. The Rev. P. H. Lee, Rector of Stoke Bruerne, Northamptonshire, to Mary, dau. of R. Willis, esq. of Limehead, Lancashire.—J. Dawson, esq. of Limehouse, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Rudge, Rector of Hawkhurch, Dorsetshire.—26. At Baughurst, Hants, the Rev. R. Pole, second son of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. to Eliz. Anne, dau. of Ric. Elmhurst, esq. of Cleathorpe, Lincolnshire.—29. J. Howell Blood, esq. of Witham, Essex, to Harriett, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Lewis, Rector of Ingatstone, Essex.

Dec. 1. At Bristol, N. W. Simons, esq. of Swansea, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. Collins, Rector of Oxwich and Loughor, Carmarthenshire.—7. At Dean, Lancashire, E. R. Gale Braddyll, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Braddyll, of Conishead Priory, to Sophia, second dau. of W. Hutton, esq. of Hutton Park.—At Melcombe Begis, Thomas, second son of the Rev. M. Onslow, Rector of Bradford Peverell, Dorsetshire, to Lucy Ann Katharine, dau. of the late Rev. John Cutts Lockwood, Vicar of Croydun, Surrey.—8. At Clifton, Gloucestershire, James Wallis, esq. late Major 46th reg. to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Breach, esq. of Hendon, Middlesex.—10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Mr. Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, to Miss Campbell, dau. of Sir Henry Campbell.—13. At Shrivellham, Berks, the Rev. T. Mills, Rector of Stretton, Suffolk, to the Hon. Elizabeth Frances Barrington, sister of Viscount Barrington.—14. At Chelsea, G. Dod, esq. of Manor-terrace, to Hermione, fourth dau. of the late Major Cotton Worthington.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Clark, esq. Major 34th reg. to Charlotte Sophia, third dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir John, and sister to the present Sir Hugh Dalrymple, Bart. of North Berwick.

O B I T U A R Y.

CHARLES THE TENTH, EX-KING OF FRANCE

Nov. 4. At Goritz, in Illyria, in his 80th year, his Majesty Charles the Tenth, late King of France, and K. G.

Charles-Philippe de Bourbon was born Oct. 9. 1757, the fifth and youngest son* of the Dauphin Louis, son of King Louis the Fifteenth, by his second wife Maria Josepha of Poland, third daughter of Augustus the Third, King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony. The title of Comte d'Artois was given to him in infancy, and he retained it until the accession of his brother Louis XVIII. when he assumed that of Monsieur.

The Comte d'Artois was married on the 17th November, 1773, to the Princess Maria Theresa, daughter of Victor Amedeus III. King of Sardinia, and sister to the consort of Louis XVIII. at which period he was only in the 17th year of his age. By this Princess, who died at Gratz, in Hungary, the 2d June, 1805, he had two children—Louis Antoine, Duc d'Angoulême, born the 6th of August, 1775, who, on his father's succession to the Throne, became Dauphin of France, and who married Theresa Charlotte, his first cousin, the only daughter and only surviving child of Louis XVI. but by whom he has no issue; and Henry Charles, Duc de Berri, who married, in 1818, Maria Caroline, daughter of Francis I. late King of the Two Sicilies, by whom he had two children, viz. Maria Theresa Louisa (called Mademoiselle), born 28th September, 1819, and Henry Charles Dieudonné d'Artois, Duc de Bordeaux (a posthumous Prince), born the 29th September, 1820. The Duc de Berri was mortally wounded by an assassin in Paris, on the 14th of February, 1820, and died the following morning.

The Comte d'Artois was never favourably spoken of with reference to his domestic relations. On the contrary, he acquired a character for dissipation and extravagance, which rendered him highly unpopular, especially when contrasted with the conduct of Louis XVI. and of Monsieur; the private character of the former was not only untainted, but highly estimable; the latter, though somewhat luxuriously inclined, had conducted himself in a way which secured to him considerable public respect, whilst the ease

and affability of his manners contributed to render him highly popular. He was enabled, in consequence, to brave the first storm of the Revolution, and it was only when its demagogues hurled their insane fury against the very name of Royalty, that he took refuge in flight. The Comte d'Artois found it necessary for his own personal safety to quit France at the onset of the Revolution. He visited the Court of his father-in-law, the King of Sardinia, at Turin, and subsequently other parts of Europe; but at length sought an asylum in England, where he resided for a considerable period. Becoming deeply involved in pecuniary embarrassments, and some of his creditors being very clamorous and urgent, it was found necessary to assign him, as it were, a refuge; and Holyrood-House, Edinburgh, being a privileged place, where the stern ministers of the law could not enter for the purpose of enforcing pecuniary claims, it was fixed upon by the British Government as a residence for the Comte and some of his family, as he might be there enabled to live without molestation.

In this respect also the characters of the two surviving brothers were strongly contrasted—Louis XVIII. contrived to live at Hartwell, in Buckinghamshire, without being subject to any of the inconveniences just alluded to, and maintaining a character which was always considered highly respectable, whilst his personal conduct conciliated the esteem of all those who approached him, or in any way came in contact with him. The Comte d'Artois, on the other hand, was by no means liked; there was a hauteur in his manner which was not at all pleasing, or calculated to insure him respect or esteem; and his careless and improvident habits, especially situated as he then was, were very ill adapted to raise his character. His fixed sojourn at Holyrood-House was of necessity rather monotonous. Some arrangement having been effected with his creditors, he was subsequently enabled to live at Hartwell, with his brother Louis XVIII.; but here there was very little difference between one day and another, except what was afforded by an occasional journey to London, or to the other quarters, and those very rarely. They lived pretty much a retired life, nor could it be otherwise; and, indeed, for a considerable period, their prospect, with reference to restoration, seemed so shrouded in gloom, that they might have almost calculated upon passing the remainder of their lives in this country.

One of the incidents, however, that oc-

* The sons of the Dauphin were, 1. Duc de Bourgogne, 2. Duc d'Acquitaine, who both died young; 3. King Louis XVI.; 4. King Louis XVIII.; 5. Charles X.

curred whilst in England to the Comte d'Artois, deserves to be recorded, as it is said to have altered the frame of his mind, and to have brought on that sort of gloomy moroseness which marked some parts of his subsequent conduct. The Comte had a great many mistresses, but the one to whom he was most tenderly attached was Mme. de Polastron. This lady, in her connection with the Comte d'Artois, felt all that excess of sentiment natural to a woman of southern climes, and the Prince met these sentiments with equal intensity of feeling. Some time before her death, the Chaplain in ordinary of the Comte d'Artois died, and a substitute was sought for. M. de Latil, then only an Abbé, was preparing to embark for America, when the vacant appointment was offered to him. It was then but a poor provision, but the young Abbé preferred it to taking the chances of a voyage to America. Mme. de Polastron, who was then in a dying state, wished to prepare for her approaching end, but she had lost her ordinary confessor, and had but a limited confidence in the young chaplain. She, however, desired to see him, and after frequent interviews, made her confessions. Upon this she entreated the Comte d'Artois to promise to comply with a last request she would make to him. The Prince entered into the engagement. It is said that Mme. de Polastron then made him solemnly swear he would never give his affections to another woman. This ceremony left a deep impression on the weak mind of the Comte. Madame de Polastron, having thus enchaind the future life of her lover, died contented. Charles X., who was then only 45 years of age, remained ever after faithful to his sacred engagement. From this time M. de Latil (afterwards a Cardinal) became the confidant of every thought of the Prince, and his ascendancy increased with the age of his penitent, until it attained an extent impossible to describe, and to which may be attributed many of the faults of the reign of Charles X. In 1814 he was frequently urged to marry again. The friends to the dynasty, seeing with pain that the Duke d'Angouleme had no child, and not knowing whether the Duke de Berri would be as fortunate in his marriage as he had been in his previous amorous adventures, were induced by the perspective of a failure of the elder branch of the family, to reiterate appeals to him to contract a new alliance, but he as constantly refused.

In the conduct of the Comte d'Artois, or Monsieur, subsequent to the second restoration, whilst he was the heir presumptive, there was nothing particularly striking or remarkable; but he never en-

joyed any popularity at all approaching to that which was conceded to his brother, his sentiments being known to approximate too much to the exploded dogmas of the *old regime*, and his manners and deportment, though polite and courteous, betraying evidence of great constraint, and evincing that he was more playing a character which he had assumed, than speaking or acting from the dictates of his heart.

On succeeding his brother as King of France, by the title of Charles X. he made his public entry into Paris on the 27th of September, 1824. Had he then formed a resolution to be in reality a Constitutional Sovereign, and adhered to it permanently, the greetings of the people with which he was then hailed, might have lasted during his life, and all might have been well; but his devotion to priestly influence got the better of whatever sense he had, and thus was gradually brought on the catastrophe. Not possessing, or contemptuously spurning, that tact of which his brother Louis XVIII. had successfully availed himself, he lost a throne, which common prudence might have enabled him to retain, and secure for his family.

On the 25th of July 1830, in consequence of the result of a general election, Charles the Tenth issued his two fatal ordinances, one abolishing the freedom of the press, and the other changing the mode of election, and greatly contracting the number both of electors and of their representatives. The Three Days of riot ensued, which have since been called the "glorious Revolution of 1830." The King retreated from St. Cloud to Rambouillet, where he offered to abdicate in favour of his grandson the Duc de Bordeaux, and requested from the Provisional Government a safe-conduct to a sea-port. He embarked at Cherbourg, and arrived off Spithead on the 17th August. On the 23d he landed at Poole, and for a time he took up his residence at Lulworth Castle, the mansion of Cardinal Weld (see a full account of his reception, with a view of the castle, in *Gent. Mag.* vol. C. ii 202). He immediately began to console himself with field sports, of which he was passionately fond. After two months he removed to Edinburgh, and resumed his old quarters at Holyrood-House; where he continued, we believe, for less than a twelvemonth, and then removed to the dominions of Austria.

There were many remarkable coincidences in the histories of Charles X. and James II. Both spent their youth in exile, and both returned without being rendered wiser by adversity. They each endeavoured to govern on principles which

events had rendered impracticable, and the downfall and exile of each was the consequence. The advisers who drew this ruin upon them were of the same sect and faction in both cases; and the measures which they adopted are remarkably similar. They each bore their exile with much fortitude and resignation, leaving behind them pretenders to the thrones from which they were driven. In both cases they were succeeded by princes of their own blood. It is not the least remarkable of these coincidences, that the Bourbons and Stuarts, having succeeded to abortive democracies and military despotisms, were represented on their return by princes of despotic and lazy habits—the licentious Charles and the gourmand Louis; and that those who held themselves to be peculiarly wise in the affairs of the world maintained that these apparently careless monarchs could not maintain themselves on their thrones. The result was far different from the prediction. Charles II. and Louis XVIII. died quietly in their beds, after having laughed at the plots and conspiracies by which they were surrounded, leaving behind the legacy of banishment to their steadier and more decorous fanatical brothers. It is only fair to Charles X. to say that he had no trace of that perfidy which stains the character of the Stuart dynasty in general, and of James II. in particular. He was universally and justly considered to be strictly honest and veracious.

Latterly, in his retirement, Charles X. appeared as an amiable, warm-hearted, well-disposed old man. Having led a very dissipated life when young, his latter years passed in acts of superstitious mortification, under the direction of his confessors. He constantly wore sack-cloth or hair-cloth next his skin; he fasted much, and prayed several times in the course of the day; and he frequently imposed upon himself, as a penance for some hasty expression, the remaining several hours without uttering a word.

It is remarkable that, of the whole Capetian race, a line of thirty-five sovereigns, Charles X. is the only one who has attained his 80th year; a circumstance which, connected as it is with the contemporary longevity of King George the Third, may be regarded as exemplary of the generally improved duration of human life at the present æra.

The Royal Exile, with his family, lately removed from the Castle of Prague, much to the annoyance of the Austrian Government. On the 4th Nov. the King was in good health, and joined his family in celebrating the anniversary of San Carlo

Borromeo (his patron saint). The day following he was seized with a violent inflammation of the bowels, and in a few hours he was no more. The ceremonies usually observed at the death of the King of France were strictly observed by his faithful followers.

The manner in which the French have received the death of Charles X. does them great credit. It was free from revolutionary passion to a degree that could hardly have been believed six years ago. The French journals of nearly all shades of politics have spoken with great kindness of the deceased ex-monarch, and represent his private character to have been most estimable.

The Archbishop of Paris addressed a letter to the Curates of the metropolitan parishes, enjoining them to refrain from offering any cause for offence to the Government by celebrating masses for Charles X., but to content themselves with praying in secret for the soul of him “whom they loved in the spirit as well as in the flesh.”

In London a service for the Dead was celebrated at the French Chapel on the 24th Nov. The chapel was hung in black, upon which escutcheons of the Bourbon family were attached alternately with funeral candelabra. In the centre of the chapel was placed a bier, or cenotaph, upon which also appeared “the likeness” of the Bourbon crown. The English Court went into mourning for ten days, on Sunday, Dec. 18.

THE COUNTESS HOWE.

Oct. 25. At Penn House, near Ams-ham, in her 37th year, the Right Hon. Harriet-Georgiana Countess Howe.

Her ladyship was born Dec. 18, 1799, the second daughter of the Hon. Robert Brudenell, by Anne, daughter of Sir Cecil Bissbopp, Bart. and sister to the late Lord de la Zouche. She was consequently sister to the present Earl of Cardigan, the Countess of Chichester, Lady Bingham, &c.

On the 20th March, 1820, she was married to Richard-William-Penn then Viscount Curzon, who was created Earl Howe at the Coronation of King George the Fourth, and who, with a brief intermission arising from party virulence, has been Lord Chamberlain to her Majesty Queen Adelaide throughout the present reign. The Countess was herself appointed one of the Ladies of her Majesty's Bedchamber.

The estimable character of this distinguished lady have induced us to exceed our usual bounds in giving insertion to the following warm but well merited

eulogium upon her virtues, from a provincial paper.

“Countess Howe not only held an elevated and honourable rank in society, by birth, but she adorned that station by her unsullied honour and exemplary virtue; and for her excellent qualities was selected by the best of Queens, as one of her friends and companions. Nor was her conduct in private life less exemplary. Her chief enjoyments were found within the circle of her domestic duties; and she was herself the source of delights which flowed back to her own bosom, with increased satisfaction.

“By the numerous poor, whom she had ever under her own special care and tutelage, the news was indeed received,

‘With eyes o’erflowing and with bleeding hearts.’

Though they had not lost the kindly and almost parental interest of the Noble Earl himself, yet the wife and the widow are now bereft of one, into whose ear they were graciously invited, and constantly accustomed, to pour all their wants and sorrows; and from whose fervent sympathy, they were ever sure to find relief.

“Of the eight Schools, established and anxiously superintended by herself, in this and a neighbouring county, we shall merely say, that, though in every other respect the tender minds, thus training, may not be deprived of a single one of their temporal advantages, yet we must lament, that they will not now grow up in the love and admiration, and imitation, of so Christian a patroness.

“To her friends, the loss of one so amiable, so considerate, so judicious, so courteous, so attaching, so beloved, has left a chasm which can neither be supplied, nor forgotten. To have been admitted to her esteem and affection, will be at once their pride and consolation.

“In the court of our Sovereign, where her lofty virtues and example were duly appreciated, her death is a national loss. Her intellectual powers, her naturally pleasing yet dignified manners, her elegance and refinement of mind, must have endeared her to any court. But her high and holy principles, her firm and conscientious observance of duty, her faithful allegiance to the King of kings, rendered her official service and attendance inestimably valuable in a British palace, and amidst a British court.

“But to close this very imperfect sketch—who may invade the privacy of those, whom she has left in the mournful chambers of home, the now wintry solitudes of Penn and Gopall; the desolate widower and motherless children? Peculiarly fitted by nature, habits, and acquirements, for the beloved husband of her youth and choice,

‘Made for the man, of whom she was a part,
Made to attract his eyes, and keep his heart;’

she has indeed left a void in his deeply affectionate breast, which neither time nor change can fill up, nor human professions nor consolations alleviate.”

The remains of the Countess were deposited on the 3d Nov. in the family vault at Penn church, followed by the Earl, his three eldest sons, and a respectable retinue of tenants, but with as little state as possible. Besides a still-born son, she had ten children, seven sons and three daughters, who all survive her.

ADM. LORD DE SAUMAREZ, G.C.B.

Oct. 9. At Saumarez, his seat in the Island of Guernsey, in his 80th year, the Right Hon. James Saumarez, Lord de Saumarez of the Island of Guernsey, and a Baronet; G.C.B. G.C.S. Admiral of the Red, and General of the Royal Marine Forces.

This very eminent naval officer was born on the 11th March, 1757, the third son of Matthew Saumarez, esq. (third son of Matthew Saumarez, of Saumarez, esq.) by his second wife Carteret, daughter of James le Marchant, esq.

He entered the naval service at an early age, and, after passing through the usual grades, during which he was actively employed, principally in the West Indies and America, he obtained the rank of Post-Captain at the age of twenty-four, and was appointed Acting to the command of the *Russell*, 74 guns, then forming part of the fleet of Lord Rodney. Very shortly after this appointment, the action of the 12th of April, 1782, took place, in which the *Russell* bore a distinguished share. At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he obtained the command of the *Crescent*, of 36 guns, and on the 19th Oct. 1793, received at Spithead an express from the Admiralty, with orders to look out for a French frigate which was expected daily to sail from Cherbourg. He lost no time in putting to sea, and had the good fortune of falling in with *La Reclusion*, a fine French frigate, the very next morning. He succeeded in capturing her after a close action of two hours and a half, without the loss of a man, while 120 were killed or wounded on the part of the enemy. This was the second ship taken in the war. For this gallant action Capt. Saumarez received the honour of knighthood, and a handsome piece of plate from the merchants of the city of London.

On the 8th of June, 1794, Sir James

Saumarez was cruising off Jersey in the *Crescent*, of 36 guns, in company with the *Druid*, of 32, and the *Eurydice*, of 30, when, about half-way between that island and France, they fell in with a squadron of French ships of war, consisting of *Le Scœvola* and *Le Brutus* (*razés*) of 44 guns each, *La Danaë* and *La Félicité*, of 36; together with a brig of 12. The superiority of the enemy being much too great to be opposed with the least chance of success, or even safety, it became the sole object of Sir James to escape from them. He felt confident that the *Crescent* and *Druid* could outsail the French squadron; but the *Eurydice* was neither in good condition, nor at any rate a fast sailer. He therefore ordered her to push on for Guernsey roads, whilst with the *Crescent* and *Druid*, he followed under easy sail, occasionally engaging the enemy. The French perceiving that they gained on the *Crescent* and *Druid*, entertained great hopes of being able to overtake and capture them; but, as soon as the British Commander perceived that the *Eurydice* was sufficiently ahead, he ordered the two other frigates to crowd all sail they could. The French squadron, on their part, were not deficient in skill or activity of manœuvring, and they had succeeded so far in gaining upon the *Eurydice* and *Druid*, that the capture of at least one of these vessels must have followed, but for a masterly manœuvre. On seeing the perilous situation of his two consorts, Sir James hauled his wind, and stood along the French line, an evolution which immediately attracted its whole attention, and the capture of his own ship, the *Crescent*, seemed for some time inevitable; but he had in reserve, for his own preservation, a scheme which in the first part of its execution required great courage, and in the latter part consummate knowledge of the Channel, and great skill in the management of the ship. Being well acquainted with the coast himself, and possessing an experienced pilot, a native of Guernsey, as soon as he had completely succeeded in his object of securing the escape of the *Druid* and *Eurydice*, he ordered his pilot to push the *Crescent* through an intricate passage never before attempted by any ship of her size. The attempt completely succeeded, and in a very short time the *Crescent*, with her two consorts, safely reached the roads of Guernsey, to the no small surprize and discomfiture of the French squadron.

The Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey immediately published, in public orders, a flattering testimonial of the "consummate professional skill and masterly ma-

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nœuvres which had demonstrated, with brilliant effect, the superiority of British seamanship and bravery, by repelling and frustrating the views of a squadron of the enemy, of at least treble the force and weight of metal."

Sir James subsequently commanded the *Orion* 74, and was in Lord Bridport's action of the 23d June, 1795, when the *Orion* was one of the ships fortunate enough to be engaged. He was afterwards attached to the Mediterranean fleet under the command of Sir John Jervis, and shared in the glories of the 14th of February. Having, the following year, been detached to join Lord Nelson, he was second in command to his Lordship in the glorious victory of the Nile. Late in the action he received a wound in the side from a splinter, which killed his clerk. A circumstance occurred at the commencement of this battle which we cannot avoid noticing, as proving the certain and destructive fire of the *Orion*:—when taking up her station in line, she was annoyed by the "*Sérieuse*" frigate at anchor, which the *Orion* had to pass. Sir James ordered the starboard guns to bear upon her, which were discharged with such good effect as to sink her even before the *Orion* dropped her anchor abaft the beam of the "*Peuple Souverain*." Sir James, after the victory, was sent home with the captured ships, and appointed a Colonel of Marines.

On the 1st Jan. 1801, he was made a Rear-Admiral of the Blue, with orders to hoist his flag on board of the *Cæsar* of 84 guns, which ship he had previously commanded in the Channel fleet.

In this year he was created a Baronet, by patent dated 13th June; and was appointed to the command of the squadron off Cadiz. On the 6th of July he made a daring attack on a superior force in the Bay of Algeiras; but, the enemy's ships being warped under some strong batteries, and the wind failing, Sir James found every effort to get nearer the enemy prove ineffectual, and was constrained to withdraw his forces after an action of five hours, leaving the Hannibal aground, and in their possession; the squadron returned in the evening to Gibraltar to repair their damages. Although this action was not crowned with the success it merited, there have been few attacks on record in which the perseverance and bravery of the British navy were more conspicuously displayed.

With an expedition unparalleled in naval annals, he repaired his shattered ships, and on the 12th inst. put to sea, and offered battle to the enemy's fleet, now considerably reinforced, consisting of

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ten sail of the line and three frigates, while his own force only amounted to five sail of the line, a frigate, and a polacca. From the moment it was known to the Admiral that the intention of the enemy was to put to sea, he formed the most favourable hopes that the action off Algiers would lead to a beneficial result for his country. And in this he was not disappointed; for before midnight two of the enemy's three-deckers were blown up, and a 74 captured; it then became so totally dark that none of the enemy's ships were visible. The Admiral continued his course during the night; and in the morning, when he discovered the enemy's ships, was reluctantly compelled to desist from further pursuit, they being too near the port of Cadiz to admit of his again attacking them. The Admiral returned with his prize to Gibraltar, where they were welcomed by the acclamations of all the garrison, and a general illumination took place over the rock; thus, in only six days, ended a series of events, acknowledged by the most experienced judges to have never been surpassed in boldness of attempt, and ultimate success. Nor was England alone benefited by this victory, for Portugal itself may be said to have been preserved by the defeat of Linois, he being destined to seize a fleet of British merchantmen in the Tagus, and to cooperate with the land forces of France in the capture of Lisbon; but in consequence of his ships being so disabled they were laid up at Cadiz, and never again during the war left that port.

For this brave action Sir James received the order of the Bath, Sept. 5, 1802, together with the unanimous thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and a pension of 1,200*l.* per annum. The Thanks were proposed by Earl St. Vincent, then first Lord of the Admiralty, and seconded by the immortal Nelson, who declared that "A greater action was never fought than that of Sir James Saumarez."

After the short interval of peace, Sir James was appointed to the command of the Guernsey station, and subsequently second in command of the Channel fleet. In 1808 he hoisted his flag as Vice-Admiral of the White on board the *Victory*, and was made Commander-in-chief of the British fleet in the Baltic, where for five years, by his firmness and conciliation, he kept Sweden faithful to her engagements to this country, and overawed the power of Russia in those seas. The King of Sweden conferred upon him the insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the order of the Sword, and presented to him a magnificent sword set with dia-

monds. His present Majesty, Bernadotte, sent Lord de Saumarez in 1834 his full-length portrait.

When this country was visited by the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, Sir James Saumarez received the personal thanks of those monarchs, together with those of Prince Metternich, on the part of the Emperor of Austria, for the services he had rendered to the common cause of Europe. When the Monarchs visited Oxford, Sir James was admitted with them to the honorary degree of D.C.L.

The last of Lord de Saumarez's public services was the command at Plymouth, from 1824 to 1827. In 1831 he was appointed Vice-Admiral of England, which appointment he resigned for that of General of Marines in the year following. It is believed the latter rank will now be abolished. At the coronation of our Sailor-King, he was called to the House of Peers, as Baron de Saumarez, of the Island of Guernsey, by patent dated 12th Sept. 1831, an honour which his friends had looked for at the conclusion of the war.

In 1834, Lord de Saumarez was elected an Elder Brother of the Trinity House.

His lordship married Oct. 27th, 1788, Martha, daughter and heiress of Thomas le Marchant, esq. of Guernsey, (her mother was of the family of Dobree, another of the most ancient houses in the island,) and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. and Rev. James, now Lord de Saumarez, Rector of Huggate, in Yorkshire, who married in 1814, Mary, second daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir William Lechmere, but has no issue; 2. the Hon. Thomas le Marchant Saumarez, who married in 1829, Catharine Spencer le Beresford, youngest daughter of the late Lt.-Col. Spencer Thomas Vassall; 3. the Hon. John St. Vincent Saumarez, a Captain in the Rifle Brigade; 4. Mary-Dobree, who died in 1812; 5. the Hon. Martha-Harriet; 6. Carteret, who died in 1814; and 7. the Hon. Amelia, married in 1822 to William Young Herries, esq.

Lord de Saumarez was no less characterized by his virtues in private life than by his public services. To the poor he was unostentatiously benevolent, and he was a warm supporter of many religious and charitable institutions. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and also of the Naval and Military Bible Society; and one of the oldest members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. His piety was sincere and habitual; he made a point of suppressing, as much as pos-

sible, the odious vice of swearing; his manners were ever courteous and affable. In his native island, where he lived much, from the benevolent idea that there his presence would be most useful, he was looked up to with respect and affection. This was amply testified at his funeral: when, although it was his wish that it should be conducted in as private a manner as circumstances would admit, it was impossible to resist the application of the gentlemen composing the Royal Court of the Island, to be admitted to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory. They accordingly attended in a body, as did almost every gentleman in the island. The pall was supported by General Ross, the Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey; Col. the Hon. W. H. Gardner, Major White of the 70th regiment, Capt. Duceall de Saumarez, R. N., Capt. N. Mauger, R. N., Col. Guille, and Lt.-Col. Cunningham. The mourners were his Lordship's second son and son-in-law, Mr. Herries, Capt. John Listron, R. N., Col. Mann, Rev. Thomas Brock, S. Dobree, esq., &c. The body was deposited in the family vault in Côtel churchyard.

A portrait of Lord de Saumarez has been published in Brunton's Naval History.

REV. JOHN PRYCE.

Dec. 2. At his seat, Dôlvorwyn, Montgomeryshire, after a protracted and painful illness, aged 66, the Rev. John Pryce, Vicar of Bettws, in that county.

Mr. Pryce will long be remembered for his sterling friendship and liberality. Possessing an independent fortune, he restored the vicarage-house, previously a dilapidated and inconvenient residence, but now an elegant cottage ornée, constituting a sweet feature of the retired vale in which the village stands. Although bred to the sacred profession, his constitutional ardour would not allow him to be backward during a period of public solicitude. At the time of Bonaparte's threatened invasion, when nearly every man who could bear arms became a soldier, especially in a county whose comparatively thin population then rendered it difficult to produce a well-mounted force, he assumed the command of a troop of yeomanry. As an equestrian, Mr. Pryce was pre-eminent, and consequently an enthusiastic admirer of that, perhaps, noblest of animals, the horse. His family was a collateral branch from the Pryces of Newtown Hall, the representatives of Elystan Glodredd, a Prince of the tenth century, territorial Lord between the rivers Severn and Wye, who espoused a daughter of Einion ab Hywel Dda; Mr. Pryce was therefore descended from one of the Five Royal Tribes of Wales.

MRS. RUDGE.

The subject of this memoir, whose death was announced in our Obituary of October last, was descended from a family of Nismes in France; her grandfather, with his family, emigrated from thence to England on the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, with many other families now of the first distinction in this country, to preserve unmolested their Protestant faith.

Her father, Peter Nouaille, esq. possessed a highly cultivated mind, had spent much time in Italy, and returned to England, from his travels abroad, one of the most accomplished gentlemen of the old school. Soon after, he married the heiress of the Delamare family, then resident at Greatness, near Sevenoaks, Kent, which property he became possessed of in right of his wife; the issue of this marriage was, the subject of this memoir, and one son. On the former, her father bestowed his particular attention in the cultivation of her mind, improving to a high degree a natural taste for those accomplishments which he himself possessed in so eminent a degree. His house, which was constantly frequented by the most distinguished literary characters of the time, both foreign and native, afforded her the opportunity of acquiring a perfect knowledge of the modern languages, and besides French, Italian, and Spanish, she obtained a competent acquaintance with the Latin, and since, with the friendly assistance of the late Reverend Stephen Weston, studied with considerable success the Hebrew, for the purpose of reading the Bible in the original.

Her proficiency in music was of the first excellence, executing the most difficult passages of the most eminent authors with the utmost facility at sight; and the refined taste with which she performed the favourite compositions of Handel, Scarlatti, and other authors of the ancient music, never failed to rivet the attention of her auditors.

Her skill in drawing and etching was equal if not superior, to her knowledge of music, copying from nature only with fidelity and precision, both in landscape and natural history; her knowledge of botany, acquired from the instructions of her husband, enabled her to illustrate his treatises on various new species of plants from New Holland, &c. published in the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th volumes of the Transactions of the Linnean Society, as well as his work on the unpublished plants of Guiana in fifty folio plates; in all of which, the magnified parts of fructification, so difficult to be developed from dried specimens, are drawn with the utmost precision and accuracy, by which she

obtained a perfect knowledge of the admirable and wonderful formation of flowers and of the physiology of vegetation.

Her labours in the science of botany were duly appreciated on the continent, by her name being given, (in compliment to the excellence of her drawings,) to a species of the Genus *Nymphaea* or Water Lilly, by Dr. G. F. W. Meyer, of Gottingen, in his elegant work on the new plants of Essequeboe, wherein he has justly distinguished her abilities by classing her with those celebrated botanists, Mrs. Elizabeth Blackwell, Misses Lawrence and Hutchins, and Mrs. Dawson Turner and her two daughters Maria and Elizabeth, who have embellished the various botanical works of their relatives with their drawings.

Dr. Meyer in his work says: "Domina ANNA RUDGE, uxor illustris EDUARDI RUDGE, F.R.S. S.A. L.S. H.S. &c. Londini, femina nobilissima et ornatissima, cujus in gratiam *Nymphaeam Rudgeanam nostram nominavimus, omnes icones ad opus mariti, cui titulus Plantarum Gujanæ icones et descriptiones hactenus ineditæ*, Lond. 1805, pertinentes summa arte laude concinnavit. Quarum iconum elegantissimarum indolem habitumque naturæ fidiissimum, an exactitudinem botanicam qua delineatæ sunt, magis admireris, vix constare videtur."

This work, on the new plants of Essequeboe, was sent to her from Gottingen by the author, with the following address: "Domine Annæ Rudge, femine ornatissimæ, et de re Botanica maxime meritæ, hoc specimen offert—observatissimus Auctor."

She also illustrated with her drawings, both her husband's and eldest son's communications to the Society of Antiquaries in the *Archæologia*, vol. 17, as well as in the 5th vol. of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, on the antiquities discovered in tracing the foundations of the entire buildings of the Abbey Church of Evesham, which were demolished with inveterate zeal at the time of the Reformation, of the particulars of which building no traces were to be found in any publication before, of either its dimensions or its style of architecture, until the foundations of this celebrated Abbey Church were, during part of the summer months in the course of fifteen years, gradually laid open and investigated, every carved fragment carefully preserved, of which accurate drawings were made by her, and a plan laid down by her son from actual measurement as the work proceeded.

There was no subject, however intricate, but she had the peculiar talent by close and patient investigation of making her own.

The expatriation of her family, on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, led her to make herself acquainted with the conflicting tenets professed by the Roman Catholic, and the Protestant Reformed Churches, and availing herself of the opportunity which her husband's library afforded, she perused with great attention and care the histories of the Councils of Trent, Basle, and Constance, the works of Tertullian, Pascal, Abbadie, Saurin, Fenelon, Mosheim, and the lives of the Reformers, from which she obtained an intimate knowledge of the truth of the Christian Religion, and the superiority of the Reformed Church over the Roman, from its consonance with the pure and uncontaminated practice of the first Apostles.

After five weeks of acute and patient suffering, in humble resignation to the divine will, she resigned her spirit into the hands of that Divine Being whose mercy and justice is boundless as the universe, closing a spotless and well employed life, with the best hopes for the enjoyment of eternal happiness, through the merits of our blessed Redeemer.

Her temper and disposition were cast in the mould of human kindness; ever attentive to others, the word self, had no place in her vocabulary—the model so beautifully, and with such true sentimental feeling, set forth in the Gospels, was the object of her constant attention, which all who profess Christianity are bound to use their best endeavours to imitate. No tendency to censure others ever met with any encouragement from her in social intercourse; on the contrary, whenever observations of such a nature were made, she always adduced some trait in the character attacked, to palliate reproach, which cast a bright ray of light on the shadow of obloquy.

Her charities, in the exercise of which she omitted no opportunities, were administered with judgment and discrimination, after obtaining a correct knowledge of the circumstances of the parties relieved. The high degree of estimation in which she was held by the inhabitants of Evesham, was fully manifested on the day of the funeral, the houses, both public and private being closed on the occasion, when the funeral of her whom all delighted to honour, intended to be private and attended only by the family and their connections, was voluntarily accompanied in solemn silence to the family vault in St. Lawrence Church, by a very considerable portion of the population of the borough; the church of All Saints, in which the service was performed (that of St. Lawrence being under repair) was crowded to excess, and with difficulty was a sufficient space

obtained to conduct the procession from the church to the family vault, where the last ceremony was most feelingly performed by the Rev. Vicar, amidst the silent and deep regrets of his very numerous auditory.

J. L. M^cADAM, Esq.

Nov. 26. At Moffat, co. Dumfries, aged 80, John Loudon M^cAdam, esq. the introducer of the system of Road-making known by his name.

Mr. M^cAdam was the second son of James M^cAdam, esq. of Waterhead, in the stewardry of Kirkcudbright, and of Susan Cochrane, a near relative of the Earl of Dundonald. The family ranked among the Barons of Scotland, and was seated at Waterhead previous to the accession of James the Sixth of Scotland to the English throne. They were originally descended from the once powerful Highland clan of M^cGregor; the first Baron of Waterhead having been Adam M^cGregor, from whom was derived the present family name of M^cAdam. James M^cAdam, the father of John Loudon, was the last of his line who professed the ancient Barony. His profuse expenditure occasioned its passing, by purchase, into the hands of a junior branch of the M^cAdam family.

Mr. M^cAdam was, during the lifetime of his elder brother, adopted by an uncle in America; where he remained until the close of the revolutionary war. On his return, with other royalists, to his native country, he was speedily put on the commission of the peace for Ayrshire, and when, soon after, the lieutenantancies of counties were established by law in Scotland, he was appointed a deputy-lieutenant for that county in the original Act of Parliament. It was in the course of his active services as a magistrate and trustee of roads, that Mr. M^cAdam's attention was first attracted to the want of scientific principles in the construction of roads. From that time to an advanced period this subject continued to occupy all the leisure of an active life, and the results were freely given to the country. Mr. M^cAdam was in his 60th year when he first commenced his public career as a reformer of roads; thus effecting a great national measure during that period of life which men of common minds devote to retirement and repose. He resided for some time at Bristol, where he was highly respected. Mr. M^cAdam has left a widow, and two or more sons by his first marriage, upon one of whom (Sir James Nicoll M^cAdam) was in 1834 conferred the title of Knighthood, which the father declined on account of his age and growing infirmities.

In manner and address no man could be more agreeable. He was a man of science generally, conversed most intelligently on almost every subject, kept pace with the advancing knowledge of the age, and composed with all the accuracy of a professed *litterateur*. From Government he received, in two different instalments, 10,000*l.*—a very slender reward, indeed, considering the vast utility of the improvement he originated. He was not rich; but he has left behind him what is better than money—a name which is as familiar as a household word.

CHARLES DAY, Esq.

Oct. 25. Charles Day, esq. the wealthy blacking manufacturer, of the firm of Day and Martin, High Holborn.

By his will he has left all his property to trustees, viz. William Underwood, of Vere-street, woollen-draper; William Croft, of Gower-street, esq; and Pinder Simpson, of Old Burlington-street, gentleman, on trust, to pay to Mrs. Day, his widow, 2000*l.* a-year during her life, in addition to which she is to have the use of the mansion and furniture at Edge-ware; to Mrs. Horace Clagget, his daughter, he gives 3000*l.* a-year during her life, and 1000*l.* on the birth of each child; to the two children of his favourite sister he gives 10,000*l.* each; to several poor relations he charges his estate with annuities of 40*l.* a-year during their lives, and an annuity to the same amount to his body servants; and to each of his nephews and nieces he bequeaths 1000*l.* He then directs 100,000*l.* to be devoted to the establishment of a charity, to be called "The Poor Blind Man's Friend," the interest of which, after allowing for the salary of a clerk and other expenses, is to be applied, under the sole direction of his executors, to the granting of annuities of from 10*l.* to 20*l.* each, to poor blind men and women.

After selling the business of the blacking-manufactory, which he calculates will produce 69,000*l.* at nearly five years' purchase, he directs that the whole of his residuary estate should accumulate for 21 years, being invested to the best advantage from year to year; at the end of which time the whole amount to be divided amongst the surviving legatees, in sums proportionate to the amount of their legacies. The property, not including the estate at Catterham, near Croydon, in Surrey, is said to amount to 450,000*l.* sterling.

On the 24th of November Dr. Lushington applied to the Prerogative Court, for the purpose of having an administration granted, *pendente lite*, to the effects of

Mr. Day. The executors were desirous of obtaining the opinion of the Court, as the deceased had been totally blind for many years before his death. It was proposed on the part of the executors, in the first instance, to propound the will and codicil of concurrent dates, and then to take the judgment of the Court upon some other codicils, without opposing any of them; but there remained one codicil which they found it their duty to oppose. The Court granted an administration, limited as prayed, for six months, with liberty to apply for an extension of the term, on security to the amount of 30,000*l.*

JOHN BANNISTER, ESQ.

Nov. 8. At his house in Gower-street, Bedford-square, aged 76, John Bannister, esq.

We have all heard of Jack Bannister, the comedian, the tragedian, and the gentleman; the latter was a character Jack never lost on any stage. Comparatively few of us have seen him; with this disadvantage, if the writer of the present memoir attempts a sketch of *the actor*, it must needs be drawn from the recollections of his friends and contemporaries.

John Bannister, better known as Jack Bannister, was born in London in the year 1760, the son of Charles Bannister, famous as a singer and as a wit, at that time a very young man, and a provincial actor, with a light purse. He gave his son a better education than might have been expected from his narrow means. Jack appears to have been intelligent when a boy, and to have had an early or natural taste for drawing. The time arrived, when it was considered how to place him out advantageously in life; Jack had his choice, and chose the profession of a painter. In the hope of obtaining for him a proper master, David Garrick, a man of taste and general influence, was by some friend apprised of young Bannister's talents and wishes. The great actor desired to see the boy, who without loss of time waited on him, and that interview took place which Bannister afterwards so vividly pourtrayed in his monodramatic performance called "The Budget." The boy was desired to spout some passages from Shakespeare's play; which he did in such a manner as to please the Roscius, who became very fond of him, and offered to instruct him for the stage. But the boy still preferred the sister art of painting life on canvass. Garrick therefore recommended him as a pupil to Louthborough, who consented to take him on payment of two hundred pounds. The elder Bannister had not this sum to part with, but found a friend who was willing to advance it for

him. By the sudden and untimely death of this kind individual, the agreement was broken off almost as soon as arranged; but young Bannister was enlisted a student of the Royal Academy. He made some progress in the art of drawing, particularly in the study of heads; but soon discovering, that a tedious time must elapse ere he could hope to make a lucrative business of painting, and that immediate receipts of money were of importance to his parents, he relinquished this pursuit, and joined his father on the stage. We find that "Master J. Bannister" performed at Drury Lane Theatre through the seasons 1772-3-4, the minor characters in Tragedy and *walking gentlemen* in Comedies. After this he left the theatre for a while to study under his kind patron Mr. Garrick. We cannot be surprised that a boy of fourteen years of age, or little better, should have had to fill the parts of nobodies in nothings. His ambition was to shine in the "higher walks" of tragedy! Mr. Garrick advised the next part in which he should appear, and it is well known how judicious this advice was.

On the 27th August 1778 "Mr. Bannister, Junior," made his first appearance at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket, on his father's benefit-night, as Dick, the stage struck 'pothecary lad, in Murphy's farce "The Apprentice." This character called forth his real and admirable tragicomic powers, and brought him off with eminent success. In the autumn of the same year he was re-engaged at Drury Lane Theatre, and played the part of Zaphna in the tragedy of "Mahomet," a translation from Voltaire. The play-bill states, "being his first appearance on this, and second on any stage." The fact is, that Jack Bannister wished his right honourable appearance as Dick at the Haymarket might be considered his *début* (so called) on the stage, regarding the parts he had formerly played as nothing more than introductions to stage-tactics; which every actor must become familiar with before he can delineate characters of importance with any success. Mr. Garrick greatly admired the play of Mahomet, and took much pains to perfect Jack in it. Besides Zaphna, he played Dorilas in the tragedy of "Merope," during the same season.

In the spring of 1779 the Bannisters, father and son, played at Covent Garden Theatre. Mr. Bannister, Junior, appeared as Achmet in Dr. Brown's tragedy "Barbarossa." Mr. Garrick originally played this part, and influenced Jack to try it; indeed, we have his authority for saying, Garrick taught him to play the four parts of Achmet, Dorilas, Zaphna,

and Dick (in the *Apprentice*). On his own benefit night, 24th April, he acted the Prince in Henry IV. Part I., and Shift, in Foote's farce "The Minor;" and gave for the first time on the stage, imitations of other performers, which were considered to be very clever. It is worth observing, that when "The Apprentice" was performed here, during this season, Lewis played Dick, notwithstanding Mr. Bannister's success in that part at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket.

In the season 1779-80, we return with him to Drury. Sheridan's mock tragedy "The Critic," was produced, and Mr. Bannister was the original representative of Don Ferolo Whiskerandos. The piece was acted upwards of fifty nights during this season, and Bannister was the Don as many times. With the exception of *Zaphna*, he appeared in no other character till his benefit night, April 21, 1780, when he assumed Hamlet, we should imagine with little success. In Act 2d, according to the play-bills of the day, the elder Bannister gave singing imitations, and Jack Bannister a variety of imitations. The Bannisters were excellent mimics. At the Haymarket, in the summer of the same year, he played among other parts, Gradus, (the musty student, in the farce of "Who's the Dupe," which he hit off to a nicety, Young Norval, Hippolitus, Shift, and a speaking Harlequin, in Mr. Colman, senior's, "Genius of Nonsense." In the latter he gained great fame. Certainly, it was not for want of trial that Jack Bannister did not succeed in very many "walks" of the drama. Mr. Colman had discovered in what his merits lay, and could apply them, but Bannister had still a preference for tragedy. His greatest achievement, as we shall show, was in the union of Tragedy and Comedy.

His time had *not yet* come. While Lewis was at Covent Garden, Woodward at Drury, and Edwin at the Haymarket, Mr. Bannister had no employment in the squib and cracker parts of Comedy, the light infantry of the drama; and it was not till the death of Edwin that his talents had sufficient opportunity to be appreciated.

The younger Colman, whose death fore-ran the death of Bannister a brief ten days, was one of his earliest friends. When the young Oxonian, he made acquaintance with the youthful actor behind the scenes of his father's little theatre, and he has given the following interesting and amusing description of Jack Bannister at the time of which we have been writing. "He suffered the fate not very uncommon for an actor, who, before he is of age, begins his profession in London, of buckl-

ing to a drudgery very much below his innate excellence, but his abilities were then in the bud, and his *line* undecided; so he took for the convenience of the theatre *any* line, good, bad, or indifferent, either in tragedy, comedy, or farce; no trifling proof of his versatility of talent." "After his long established celebrity as a Comedian, it is curious to recur to his earliest days in the Haymarket Theatre; when he was frequently tied to a sword, and rammed into a full-dress coat, to represent Lord Falbridge in 'The English Merchant,' and other *deadly lively* characters, little above those which are called, in the stage language, '*walking gentlemen*.' There was a very persevering sky-coloured suit of laced clothes, which was always lugged out of the Haymarket wardrobe for him upon such occasions; and Jack Bannister, in his light blue and silver, with a sword by his side, was to all playgoers at that time as infallible a token of a clever young actor in a bad part, as deep mourning is the sign of death in a family."

At Drury Lane Theatre, in the seasons 1781, 2, and 3, still bent on tragedy, Oronoko, Posthumus, and Chamont, primary heroes of the serious muse, were the most notable of his personations. From this time he made but few attempts in tragedy, Tancred at the Haymarket, and Shylock some years afterwards on a benefit night, "when strange things hap," being, we believe, the only instances. As a comic actor he grew more and more a favourite, and by sure degrees "Honest Jack," gained a firmer hold in the hearts of his countrymen than any other actor ever celebrated.

In 1783, Mr. Bannister married Miss Harper, then a pleasing vocalist of Covent Garden and the Haymarket Theatres, a monied and a ladylike woman. This union was blessed with unalloyed and well deserved happiness. In 1792, his wife, on account of their increasing family, retired from the stage.

On the death of Edwin (in 1790), the liveliest and most farcical of all comedians, the heroes of O'Keefe's extravaganzas descended to Jack Bannister, and even those who had so lately seen Bowkitt, could not fail to be pleased with the acting, fiddling, capering, and singing, of Jack Bannister's dancing-master. His Peeping Tom, and his Lingo, were equally as excellent; so was his Trudge in "Inkle and Yarico," his Lenitive in "The Prize," and his Sylvester Daggerwood. Other favourites, during his brilliant career, were Dabble in "The Humourist," the Three Singles, brothers differing entirely in character, but in appearance as like as

gooseberries, in Prince Hoare's farce of "Three and the Deuce" (which was written expressly to suit the actor's talismanic powers), Acres in "The Rivals," Tim Tartlet in "The First Floor," Sir David Dunder in "Ways and Means," Pedrillo in "The Castle of Andalusia," Michael Perez in "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," Mercutio, in Romeo and Juliet, Rolando in "The Honeymoon," Sadi in "The Mountaineers," Scout in "The Village Lawyer," Bobadil in "Every Man in his Humour," Tristram Fickle in "The Weathercock," Storm in "Ella Rosenberg," Dashwood in "Know your own Mind," Robin in "No Song no Supper," Dr. Pangloss in "The Heir at Law," Gregory in "The Mock Doctor" (to the Dorcas of Miss Mellon, a rare treat), Job Thornbury in "John Bull," and Michael in "The Adopted Child"—pathos, humour, wit, and nonsense, all, he could make his audience weep and smile alternately. Those who know the parts we have mentioned, will appreciate the versatility of his talents. But we have as yet reserved those performances in which he never found an equal.

One of these was Ben in Congreve's "Love for Love." Ben may be compared to a rough and vivid picture by Salvator Rosa, all but moving in itself, yet which can only move in our ideas, or in a living representative as powerful as itself. Jack Bannister alone could give this creature life.

With amazing spirit he entered into the extravagant part of Colonel Feignwell, in Mrs. Cowley's Comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," changing his manner so entirely in its different transformations that those who were unacquainted with the plot might likely enough mistake the actor. This play would not have been tolerated, unless admirably acted.

Another of his master-pieces was Young Philpot in Murphy's farce "The Citizen;" but Walter in "The Children in the Wood," was the character in which, above all others, he delighted not only every lover of the drama, but every admirer of nature. Never did a performance, not excepting the Lady Macbeth of Mrs. Siddons, nor the Othello of Kean, more absorb the attention of an audience; never were so many tears shed in a Theatre, as when Jack was Walter.

We must now retrace our steps a little. In 1796 Mr. Bannister left the Haymarket Theatre, finding it more profitable during the summer months "to star" about the provinces. He returned to the Haymarket but for one season, 1804. In 1807, he took into the country his collection of songs, imitations, and dramatic recitations, revised and rewritten by his friend (George

Colman "the Younger," under the title of "The Budget." These were delivered in a monodramatic entertainment, after the example of Mr. Dibdin and others, an example followed in our day, when the late Charles Matthews was "At Home."

Bannister's "Budget" was an annual income to him. His was one of the few instances in which actors have had the good sense to keep the money which the stage had brought them, and in this, as in his general character, he exalted his profession. Gentleman Smith was not a completer gentleman than Bannister.

In 1802-3, Mr. Bannister succeeded Mr. Kemble as stage-manager at Drury Lane Theatre; but, finding the duties of the office too irksome, he resigned it after one season. He was very subject to the gout, which prevented him from taking the squib-and-cracker parts he had been accustomed to play, but he acted all his better characters with increasing effect. In 1815 his troublesome disease urged him to quit the stage. Otherwise he was in the very prime of life, and his dramatic powers were in their full perfection.

On the 1st June, 1815, Mr. Bannister took leave of the stage, acting Echo in Kenney's comedy "The World," in which he gave imitations of popular comedians, and Walter in "The Children in the Wood." At the conclusion of the performances he addressed the audience very admirably, and to this effect—"Seven and thirty years," he said, "have elapsed since I appeared before you, my kind benefactors. Considerations of health warn me to retire. Your patronage has given me the means to retire with comfort."

The loss of Mrs. Siddons to the stage was scarcely more regretted than that of Jack Bannister. He was *the pet* of all who knew and all who *saw* him. His name was "honest" Jack, a term as familiar to us, as ever could have been *rare* Ben Jonson to our ancestors. No sooner was Jack's face espied on the stage, than the audience were in raptures: his marked simplicity of character, and the modesty of his demeanour, stamped him the wortbiest fellow of his craft, while his deep clear-toned voice, and sparkling eye, endeared him tenfold more.

The following picture of his latter days in private life, has been drawn by a late great writer and kindhearted man (in the Quarterly Review, April 1836). We give his words:—"There is Jack Bannister, honest Jack, who in private character, as upon the stage, formed so excellent a representative of the national character of Old England—Jack Bannister, whom even foot-pads could not find it in their hearts to injure.

—[This distinguished performer and best of good-fellows was actually stopped one evening by two foot-pads, who recognizing in his person the general favourite of the English audience, begged his pardon, and wished him good night. Horace's wolf was a joke to this.]—there he is, with his noble locks, now as remarkable as when covered with snow, as when their dark honours curled around his manly face, singing to his grandchildren the ditties which used to call down the rapture of crowded theatres in thunders of applause."

His wane of strength was gradual. The interesting old man has been seen for many years taking his daily walks in Gower-street, and making his way with the help of a good stout stick. Of late his man-servant attended to support him. He died on the evening of the 8th Nov. in the bosom of his family. His wife survives him.

There are some pictures of Mr. Bannister by De Wilde, and other artists, in the gallery of Theatrical Portraits, belonging to the Garrick Club (the collection of the late Charles Mathews). Mr. Bannister visited the gallery during last autumn; he seemed pleased to recognize once more his early friends and brother players, told anecdotes of some, and "fought their battles o'er again." It is said the last play he saw was Shakspeare's "Romeo and Juliet," Miss Fanny Kemble being the Juliet.

On the 14th Nov. the remains of Mr. Bannister were buried in the family vault under the communion table in the Church of St. Martin's in the Fields; the coffin was placed alongside that which bore his father. The principal mourners were members of the late gentleman's family. The procession was followed from the Church to the grave by the most eminent members of the theatrical profession, amongst whom were Messrs. Charles Kemble, Bartley, Meadows, Macready, Cooper, Dibdin, Harley, Braham, Farren, Eeake, Yates, King, Davidge, Mathews, Wilson, Henry, and Forrest.

It is interesting to look back to the names of those actors who paid a similar respect to the memory of the elder Bannister. Our Readers will find them in Vol. 74 of our Magazine.

Such was the life, and such the happy end,
Of one who lived to gladden and to mend
The hearts of stubborn thousands of his race,
Who taught good humour from his happy face.

M. RAYNOUARD.

Oct. 27. Aged 75, M. Raynouard, the eminent French philologist.

He was born at Brignole in Provence, on the 17th Sept. 1761. Until near
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forty years of age, he practised as an advocate; when, having fortunately attained an honourable independence, he determined to turn to that literature of which he was the devoted admirer. But, the revolution of 1789 having commenced, he was, like so many others, forced by it to take a part in public affairs. In 1791 he was nominated a member of the Legislative Assembly; but, shortly after, being undeceived in the favourable opinion he had formed of its tendencies, he attempted to escape, but was thrown into prison in the May of that year, and did not recover his liberty until after the 9th Thermidor. In 1806 he was summoned to the Corps Legislatif, by the department du Var, where his name and exalted qualities were generally known. In 1811 he still sat in that assembly, and he was chosen, together with the virtuous Lainé, a member of the Commission charged to report to the Emperor on the state of France. Their sentiments, which were dictated by M. Raynouard, were more true than pleasing to the tyrant, and the Corps Legislatif was dissolved.

In 1814 M. Raynouard delivered several speeches in the Chamber of Deputies, always in favour of good measures; and he also demanded the liberty of the press.

In the same year he obtained the prize at the Institute for a poem, intitled, "Socrate dans le temple d'Aglaure." In the following year he obtained forward his tragedy of "Les Templiers," which had previously been declared deserving of the great prize, in M. Geoffroi's report on the duennial prizes in 1810. That judgment, however, was not approved by the Emperor, and M. Raynouard was not crowned. He was, however, nominated a chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, and he had in 1807 succeeded the poet Lebrun in the second class of the Institute. Being retained, in 1815, on the list of the members of the Academie Francaise, he obtained on the 20th Oct. in the same year, the honour of being inrolled also in the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. Finally, in 1817, he succeeded Sicard as Perpetual Secretary, and during many years discharged the duties of that office with indefatigable zeal.

The researches which M. Raynouard was driven to make in defence of "Les Templiers," led him to the study of the sources of the French language, particularly the dialect of the troubadours, the ancient poets of his native clime. In his "Observations Philologiques sur le Roman de Rou," M. Raynouard demonstrated grammatical rules before unknown, and the discovery of which has greatly facilitated the progress of subse-

quent students of the remains of ancient French literature. In several articles in the *Journal des Savans*, commencing in 1816, he reviewed nearly all the publications which treat on this subject, and has there thrown great light on many questions not yet determined. He has been succeeded in the management of this *Journal* by M. Villemain. Some years before his death, he resigned many engagements, and among others that of Secretary to the Academie, for the purpose of devoting himself entirely to his "Glossaire comparé de la langue des Troubadours." Of this valuable work the first volume only has been published; but, as he has left all the necessary materials in an advanced state of preparation, its completion is confidently expected from some one of his surviving friends. M. Raynouard is said also to have left an autobiography, to the publication of which we look forward with much interest.

In M. Raynouard, the literature of France has sustained a real and irreparable loss. He had certainly no rival there in philology, and he has left behind him no equal. He possessed a depth of judgment which is seldom found in his countrymen. But a great variety of knowledge, and a remarkable sagacity of views, were not his only merits: his friendships were cordial and sincere; and his private life every way correspondent to his distinguished rank in the circles of science.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Drumcondra, near Dublin, aged 52, the Rev. *Francis Baker*, Vicar of Balrothery, in the same county.

The Rev. *John Darley*, Rector of Arboe, co. Tyrone, and late Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin, third son of Mr. Alderman Darley of that city. He was a distinguished scholar, a profound theologian, and a sincere and pious minister of the Gospel.

At Chester, aged 72, the Rev. *John Halton*, Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's in that city, and Vicar of Clapham, Yorkshire. He was collated to the latter living in 1803 by Dr. Pelham then Bishop of Chester, and to the former by Bishop Alansel in 1815.

At the deanery, Gort, co. Galway, aged 66, *Richard Hood*, D.D. Dean of Kilmacduagh.

At Pontop hall, aged 48, the Rev. *Jonathan Midgley*, Fellow of Magdalene college, Cambridge, on the Dennis foundation. He graduated B.A. 1813, M.A. 1823.

Aged 81, the Rev. *John Rees*, Vicar of Abeidaron with Llanfaerllys, Carnarvon-

shire, to which he was collated in 1810 by Dr. Majendie, then Bp. of Bangor.

Nov. 5. At Goodshaw in Rosendale, aged 54, the Rev. *George Howarth*, for 36 years Perpetual Curate of that chapelry, in the parish of Whalley.

Nov. 6. At Kidderminster, the Rev. *Thomas Cook*, for twenty-two years Curate of that parish. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1803.

At Plasyntra, Bala, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Simon Lloyd*, B.A. of Jesus coll. Oxf. brother to the late Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Chester.

Nov. 11. At Axminster, aged 55, the Rev. *Edward Cook Forward*, Rector of Limmington, co. Somerset, and of Combyne, co. Devon. He was the son of S. Forward, esq. of Axminster; entered Wadham college, Oxford, in 1799, graduated B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807; and became a Fellow of that Society; was instituted to Combyne in 1807, and presented to Limmington by his college in 1810.

Nov. 13. At Elsworth, Cambridgeshire, aged 53, the Rev. *Matthew Holworthy*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted on his own presentation in 1827. He was of Caius coll. Camb. B.A. 1810.

Nov. 14. At Smithey Brook, near Wigan, the Rev. *John March*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Nov. 16. The Rev. *John Prichard*, M.A. of Brasenose college, Oxford; eldest son of the Rev. Richard Prichard, M.A. of Dinam, and Rector of Llanfair, Anglesea. He entered as a Commoner of Brasenose in 1815, and graduated B.A. 1819, M.A. 1823.

Nov. 17. At Southchurch rectory, Essex, aged 33, the Rev. *C. H. B. Bazely*. He was of Clare-hall, Camb. and was collated to his living in 1828 by the late Archbishop Manners-Sutton, Southchurch being a peculiar of the see of Canterbury.

Nov. 22. At Tideswell, Derbyshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Brown*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented in 1796 by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

Nov. 22. At Havod, aged 72, the Rev. *Peter Bayley Williams*, B.A. for 44 years Rector of Llanrug and Llanberis, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Carnarvonshire. He was collated to both his livings in 1792 by Dr. Warren, then Bp. of Bangor.

Nov. 24. At Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey, in his 52d year, the Rev. *Theodosius Wood*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Magdalene college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1813. He was formerly Curate of Middle, Shrop-

shire; and was collated to Leysdown in 1828, by the late Abp. of Canterbury.

Nov. 25. At Hitchin, the Rev. *Peter Robert Venables Hinde*, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge. He was the fourth son of Robert Hinde, esq. of Preston castle near Hitchin, and brother to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Venables Hinde, K. C. B. Colonel of the 32d foot. Mr. Hinde graduated B. A. 1784, M. A. 1787. He became the Senior Fellow of King's college, by the death of Mr. Simeon, whom he survived only twelve days.

Nov. 27. At West Retford, Notts, aged 76, the Rev. *Abraham Youle*, for nearly 50 years Rector of that parish, and for 37 Vicar of Grove in the same county; and for a long period one of the magistrates for the liberty of Southwell and Scrooby. He was presented to the former church in 1787 by the Corporation, and to Grove in 1798 by A. H. Eyre, esq.

Dec. 3. Aged 76, the Rev. *Edward Thomas*, D.D. Vicar of Billesdon and Rector of Skeffington, Leicestershire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Tyreconnel. He was presented to Billesdon in 1793, by the Rev. Henry Greene; and to Skeffington in 1816 by T. R. Davenport, esq.

Dec. 6. At Bampton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. *Robert Symonds*, Rector of Hinton, and a magistrate for the county of Berks. He was formerly Fellow of Oriel college, Oxford; and was presented to Hinton in 1806 by J. L. Symonds, esq.

Dec. 14. At Durdham Down, near Clifton, aged 50, the Rev. *Craven Ord*, of Greensted hall, Essex, a Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of St. Mary de Wigford, in that city. He was the eldest son of the late Craven Ord, esq. F. R. S. and S. A. by Mary-Smith, dau. of John Redman, of Greensted hall, esq. (see *Gent. Mag. for May 1832*, p. 469); was matriculated of University college, Oxford, in 1803, graduated B. A. 1806, M. A. 1811; was collated to the prebend of Gretton in the church of Lincoln by Bp. Tomline in 1814; and nominated himself in right of that stall to the vicarage of Gretton with Duddington in Northamptonshire; which he exchanged for his church in Lincoln in 1819. He married in 1814 Miss Margaret Blagrove, niece to Lady Cullum, wife of Sir John Cullum, Bart.

Dec. 18. Aged 84, the Rev. *Edward Turner*, Rector of Noke, Oxfordshire, and of Evedon, co. Linc. He was the son of Mr. Henry Turner, of Eaton, Berks; matriculated of Pembroke coll. Oxf. 1771, graduated B. A. 1775, M. A. 1777, and was presented to both his livings in 1804; the former being in the gift of the Duke of Marlborough, and the latter of the Earl of Winchelsea.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct... At Woburn-place, Mrs. Anne Margaret Forster. She has bequeathed 1000*l.* to the Westminster and 1000*l.* to the Charing-cross Hospitals, after the death of Mr. Wm. Forster, now 70 years of age.

Nov. 2. Hannah, wife of the Rev. J. S. Sergrove, rector of St. Mary Somerset, London, and of Cooling, near Rochester.

Nov. 15. In Norfolk-st. Strand, aged 56, William Wynne Smith, esq. formerly of Birmingham.

Nov. 16. At Fulham, Major-Gen. Wm. Macleod, of the Madras Establishment.

Nov. 17. Mr. Adams, the celebrated equestrian of Astley's amphitheatre.

Nov. 19. Miss Vaughan, of Manchester-sq. She has left a bequest of 40,000*l.* to the Marquis of Headfort and his children, and the immense sum of 150,000*l.* to public charities, besides large legacies. Mr. Vaughan, her brother, is her heir; and on his demise the heir-at-law is the present Lord Grantley. Her remains were interred in the family vault in Hertfordshire, Sir James Cockburn and Sir Jas. Hamilton being the chief mourners.

Nov. 18. At Lewisham, aged 38, Lieut. Robert Lester Parkinson, R. N., second son of J. Parkinson, esq. of Sackville-st.

Nov. 21. At Vanburgh Castle, Blackheath, Jane, dau. of John Holmes, esq., High Bailiff of Southwark.

Nov. 23. Henry Richard Bellingham, esq. barrister-at-law, brother to Sir Alan Edward Bellingham, Bart. of Castle Bellingham, co. Louth. He was the second son of the late Sir Alan Bellingham, the second Bart. by Elizabeth, second dau. of R. E. Walls, of Boothby-hall, co. Lincoln, esq. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, Jan. 27, 1835.

Nov. 25. At Tottenham, aged 88, John Smith, esq. formerly of the Examiner's office.

Nov. 27. In South-st. Park-lane, aged 29, the Hon. George Augustus Lamb, only son of Lord Viscount Melbourne, and grandson of the Earl of Bessborough; a godson of his late Majesty George IV.

Nov. 27. In Upper Gower-st. aged 62, Anna Maria, relict of J. Spooner, esq. of Barbadoes.

Nov. 28. At Camberwell, in his 90th year, Richard Boyman, esq.

Nov. 28. In Burton-st. aged 88, John M^r Intosh, esq.

Nov. 29. In Berkeley-sq. Clara, wife of Thomas Thornhill, esq.

Lately. Aged 49, Dan. Lancaster, esq.

eldest son of the late Rev. D. Lancaster, rector of Putney.

At Fulham, in her 70th year, Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, of Avington, widow of Rich. Wilkinson, esq. of South Lambeth.

At Lambeth, in his 90th year, Mr. G. Hayes, formerly a solicitor of Northampton.

Dec. 4. At Stamford-hill, aged 76, John Craven, esq.

Dec. 5. In Hanover-st. aged 27, Henry Connor, esq. Capt. 40th regt.

Dec. 7. At Lower Brook-st. aged 61, T. Parkinson, esq.

Dec. 8. In London, aged 94, Matthias Attwood, esq. of Hawn, near Hales Owen, for many years a Deputy Lieut. and magistrate for the counties of Salop and Worcester; father of Matthias Attwood, esq. M.P. for Whitehaven, and Thomas Attwood, esq. M.P. for Birmingham.

Dec. 9. In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 44, Donna Maria Antonia d'Argain de Lizaur, wife of Don Jose Augustin de Lizaur, of London.

Dec. 10. Aged 52, James Fairbank, esq. of Staple Inn, solicitor.

Dec. 12. In Cadogan-place, in her fifth year, Alicia Ellen, eldest dau. of Major Blood, 68th regt.

Dec. 13. At Brompton, aged 34, Capt. J. Gibson, late 88th Regiment.

Dec. 14. Aged 68, Mr. William Pine, formerly proprietor and publisher of the Bristol Gazette.

BEDS.—Dec. 6. Susanna Rebecca, the wife of T. Pearse, esq. of Bedford.

BERKS.—Nov. 22. At Pusey House, Farringdon, aged 39, Lady Harriot-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John C. Stapleton, sister to the Earl of Carnarvon and Lady Emily Pusey. She was the eldest dau. of Henry George, 2d and late Earl, by Eliz.-Kitty, dau. and heir of Col. J. D. Acland, and was married in 1829.

CAMBRIDGE.—Nov. 17. At Hauxton, in his 60th year, Frederic Markby, esq.

CORNWALL.—At Michaelstow, Mary Couch, at the advanced age of 102 years.

Dec. 2. At Treasillian House, aged 43, Rich. Gully Bennet, esq. for many years an active Magistrate.

CUMBERLAND.—At Woodhall, near Heskett-new-Market, Rachel Wilkinson, aged 104. Bereft of her parents when young, she supported herself by frugality and industry, and never applied for parochial relief.

DEVON.—Oct. 24. At Torquay, Alex. Philip Thompson, Madras Native Inf.

Nov. 9. At Sidmouth, aged 20, D'Arcy, youngest son of late Charles Carr Morton, esq. of co. Cavan.

Nov. 16. At Torquay, aged 34, Katha-

rine Jane Perry, only dau. of the late D. O. P. Okeden, esq. of More Critchel, co. Dorset.

Nov. 24. Suddenly, while hunting, aged 50, Henry Boulton, esq. of Chudleigh, second son of the late Henry Boulton, esq. of Givon's Grove, near Letherhead.

Nov. 26. At Exmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Hempson, mother of the wife of the Rev. Mr. Polwhele, of Cornwall.

Nov. 28. At Honiton, aged 80, John Rogers, esq. merchant.

Dec. 1. At Exeter, aged 84, Richard Tremlett, esq. of the firm of Anthony Tremlett and Sons, merchants.

DURHAM.—At South Shields, aged 71, Mr. J. Winter, supposed to be the last survivor of those who sailed with Governor Phillips to Botany Bay, in 1787. He was second officer in the boat, the crew of which discovered Port Jackson; and was the first European who landed at Sydney Cove.

ESSEX.—Nov. 17. Catherine, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Lewis Way, of Spencer Farm.

Nov. 25. Priscilla-Pitts, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Dimsdale, esq. of Upton.

Dec. 15. At Chigwell, aged 80, James Bridger, esq. of Aldgate.

GLOUCESTER.—Oct. 24. At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of Sir Archibald Grant, of Moneymusk, co. Aberdeen, 4th Bart. She was a dau. of Major John Forbes, of New, was married in 1788, and was mother of the present Sir James Grant and other children.

Nov. 10. Susannah, relict of the Rev. Henry Manifold, only surviving dau. of the late Benjamin Bathurst, esq. of Lydney Park, Gloucestershire, and sister to the Bishop of Norwich.

Nov. 23. At Clevedon, near Bristol, Jane-Gay, second daughter of the late Hon. Sir John Gay Alleyne, Bart. of Barbadoes.

Nov. 25. Aged 77, William Thomas, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

Dec. 1. Clarissa, wife of S. Peach Peach, esq. of Tockington, near Bristol; and Dec. 20, Samuel-Cruger, his only son.

Dec. 2. At Cheltenham, aged 77, John Ratcliffe, esq.

Dec. 6. At Cheltenham, aged 29, Annie-Charlotte, wife of Richard Foster, esq.

Dec. 16. At Clifton, aged 84, Mary, relict of the Rev. Chas. Henry Perry, Vicar of Speen.

HANTS.—Dec. 19. At Bramdean, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Gomm, Rector.

Nov. 23. At Southampton, aged 80, the widow of J. Pinnock, esq. of Devonshire-place, and of Jamaica.

Nov. 28. At Kivernell's, near Lyding-

ton, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Farmer, and previously of Capt. Thomas Symonds, R.N.

Nov. 28. Coote Carroll Nelson, esq. Lieut. R.N., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson, of Devonport.

Lately. At Shirley, Mary, wife of Lieut. M. C. Forster, R.N., and dau. of Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart.

At Portisham, aged 75, Mrs. Ann Hardy, sister of Rear-Adm. Sir T. M. Hardy, Bart. Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Dec. 10. At Winchester, Elizabeth-Hodgkinson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Short.

HEREFORD.—*Nov. 30.* At Hereford, aged 77, Charlotte-Anne, relict of John Meysey, esq. attorney, dau. of the late Digby Cotes, M.A. Rector of Abbey Dore, and Vicar of Bromyard.

Dec. 3. Aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Jones, sister of the late Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Foy.

HERTS.—*Nov. 18.* At Gaddesdon-park, aged 73, Charlotte-Anne, the wife of R. Moore, esq. of Hampton-court Palace.

Dec. 4. At Little Hadham, aged 70, James Chaplyn, esq.

At Wallington Rectory, aged 81, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. T. Sisson, A.M.

KENT.—*Nov. 26.* Aged 25, Robert, the youngest son of William Edmeades, esq. of Nursted Court, Kent.

At Ramsgate, the wife of Sir Thomas Grey, of that place.

Dec. 1. At Walmer, Mrs. Gordon, relict of Lieut.-Colonel Robert Gordon, many years Adjutant-gen. on the Bombay establishment.

Dec. 3. Clarissa, wife of Edward Toker, esq. of the Oaks, Ospringe, second dau. of the late Philip Champion Crespigny, esq. M.P.

Dec. 16. At Ramsgate, aged 54, Captain Woolward, for many years Harbour Master.

LANCASHIRE.—*Nov. 8.* At the house of his brother-in-law P. F. Willert, esq. Ardwick, near Manchester, Wm. Plumridge Beale, an excellent violincellist.

Nov. 13. At Pemberton, near Wigan, aged 28, John Marsh, esq. B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Nov. 21. At Prescott, aged 73, Jane, widow of the Rev. John Barnes, Vicar of Huyton, (brother to the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge); sister to the Rev. Joseph Hodgkinson, Rector of Dudcoat, Berks.

Nov. 27. At the Manchester Theatre Royal, aged 71, Mr. Hughes, many years celebrated for his skill in playing the oboe. He was born near Wigan, and has exercised his profession with very high repu-

tation in Manchester for upwards of half a century.

Lately. At Manchester, aged 48, Mr. E. Shuter, comedian, formerly of the Theatre, Bristol.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 2.* At Hampton Court Palace, Mrs. Kerby, widow of the Hon. Thos. Norbury Kerby, of Antigua.

Dec. 11. At Sunbury, aged 74, the widow of Lt.-Col. Chauvel, of Walton-bridge.

NORFOLK.—*Nov. 29.* At an advanced age, John Thurlow Dering, esq. of Crow hall, Denver.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec. 5.* At Brantson, aged 81, Helen, relict of the Rev. J. Jenkins, B.C.L. and Rector of Odlingtree.

OXON.—*Dec. 4.* At Thame, in her 98th year, Mrs. Ann Cooper, spinster, and that day month preceding, in her 100th year, Mrs. Mary Cooper, spinster, her sister. These ancient ladies could read and sew without the aid of spectacles, and indeed possessed all their faculties to the last, and would amuse their visitors with a narration of the miserable incidents of the great fire at Haddenham 90 years ago! A few months since, Mrs. Field, a sister, died in London, aged 92. About 12 months ago their brother, Mr. Z. Cooper, died at Thame, aged 86.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Hatton hall, Mary, widow of Robert Sleaney, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 3.* Mary, wife of the Rev. John Bayly, Vicar of Chilthorne Domer, dau. of the late Thomas Valentine Cooke, esq. of Sunning hill, Berks.

Dec. 5. At Bath, Frederica, relict of the late Robert Glyn, esq. second son of Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Bart. of Gaunts, co. Dorset, and third dau. of the late Henry Harford, esq. of Down Place, Berks. She was married in 1829, and became a widow in March last.

Dec. 11. At Bruton, Frances, wife of Capt. G. Henderson, R.N. and dau. of E. W. Simpson, esq. of Winckton, Hants.

STAFFORD.—*Nov. 16.* Aged 60, Francis Brooks, esq. of Moss Pit House, near Stafford, many years Town Clerk of that town.

SURREY.—*Nov. 18.* At Dorking, Joseph Lynn, esq. formerly Chief Clerk in the Registrar's Office, Chelsea Hospital.

Nov. 20. At Walton, in her 85th year, the Right Hon. Emma Countess dowager of Tankerville. She was the younger dau. and coheirress of Sir James Colebrooke, the 1st Bart. by Mary, eldest dau. and coheirress of Stephen Skinner, esq., was married in 1771 to Charles 4th Earl of Tankerville, and left his widow in 1822, having had issue the present Earl, three other sons, and six daughters.

Nov. 26. At Richmond, aged 63, Thomas Cadell, esq. of the Strand, bookseller, and of Charlotte-st. Fitzroy square. He was the only son of Thomas Cadell, esq. Alderman of London, of whom some memoirs will be found in *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXXII. p. 1173. In 1793 his father retired from trade, leaving the business, which he had made one of the first in England, to the late Mr. Cadell and Mr. William Davies, who jointly carried it on until the death of the latter in 1819, since which period Mr. Cadell's name has stood alone. Thus, for nearly half a century the late Mr. Cadell followed his father's example, and preserved the reputation the house had acquired for liberality, honour, and integrity. In 1802 he married a dau. of Robert Smith, esq. of Basinghall-st. (sister to the Messrs. Smith, authors of the *Rejected Addresses*, &c.) by whom he had a numerous family; but we believe the name of Cadell, which has been eminent among publishers for the last 70 years, is no longer to exist in the list of London booksellers.

Dec. 4. At Mickleham Rectory, aged 29, Elizabeth Jane, wife of the Rev. A. Burmester.

Henrietta, 2d dau. of H. P. Sperling, esq. of Norbury park.

SUSSEX.—**Nov. 7.** At Brighton, aged 42, Lt. Col. A. J. H. T. Stapleton, late of 3d guards.

Lately. Mr. Tyler, land-agent and steward of the Earl of Egremont, leaving a property to his relatives exceeding in value 300,000*l.*

Dec. 4. At Petworth, aged 50, John James Blagden, esq. surgeon, leaving a widow and eight children.

Lately. At Leamington, aged 81, Mrs. Frances Gresley, sister to the late Sir Nigel Gresley, of Drakelow, Bart.

WARWICK.—**Nov. 20.** At Handsworth, aged 85, Capt. Simms, Royal Marines. He was in actual service upwards of thirty years, fought in several battles, and was wounded in saving the life of Adm. Sir John Colpoys, at the mutiny of the *Nore*.

Dec. 17. John Johnstone, son of the Rev. W. F. Hook, Vicar of Trinity parish, Coventry.

WILTS.—**Nov. 25.** In her 83rd year, Harriet, relict of the Rev. T. G. Vilett, D.C.L. of Swindon.

YORK.—**Nov. 9.** On his 87th birth-day, W. Blanchard, esq. proprietor of the *York Chronicle* for nearly 60 years. He was chosen a member of the York corporation in February, 1780, and served the office of sheriff in 1817.

Nov. 10. At Hatfield Woodhouse, in her 100th year, Mrs. Betty Smith, retaining all her faculties nearly to the last.

Nov. 19. In his 68th year, Michael Stocks, esq. of Catharine House, near Halifax, for many years one of the most active and intelligent magistrates in the county.

Nov. 23. At Chapel Allerton, in his 55th year, James Nicholson, esq. late town-clerk, magistrate's clerk, and clerk of the peace for Leeds, which offices he held up to the time of the passing of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act.

At Ripley Castle, aged 42, Julia-Wharton, wife of Capt. Sir Robert Barrie, R.N. sister to Sir W. A. Ingilby, Bt. She was the 6th dau. of Sir John the first Bt. by Elizabeth, dau. and sole heiress of Sir Wharton Amcotts, Bart. was married in 1816, and has left a son and four daughters.

Lately. At Northfield House, near North Norton, in his 90th year, Mr. John Morton, father of Mrs. Sykes, of Hornsea, and a lineal descendant of John Morton, Archbishop of York, and Chancellor to King Henry the Seventh.

WALKS.—At Bangor, Thomas Mortimer, esq. brother to J. Mortimer, esq. of Manton-hall, co. Rutland.

Nov. 11. At Old Derby, near Haverfordwest, aged 103, Elizabeth Page. She retained her faculties to the last.

SCOTLAND.—**Nov. 4.** At Edinburgh, Capt. Gilbert M'Donald Milton, late of the Royals. He was the last surviving nephew of the celebrated Flora M'Donald, who rescued the Pretender.

Nov. 13. At Edinburgh, Mrs. Craig, relict of Milliken Craig, esq. late a Commander E. I. C.

Nov. 26. At Kirklands, of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, Elizabeth, wife of John Richardson, esq. of Fludyer-street, Westminster.

IRELAND.—**Lately.** In Dublin, Capt. William Peacock, h. p. 71st Light Infantry, son of the late Rev. R. Peacock, of Ross House, Tipperary.

Near Letterkenny, Donegal, Eleanor, relict of Mr. Charles Gallagher, at the extraordinary age of 109 years. Only fifty years ago she gave birth at once to three children, two of whom are now living.

At Dublin, the Rt. Hon. the Countess of Belvidere, 2d wife and widow of George 2d and last Earl. She was a dau. of the Rev. Mr. M'Cay, of Philippsborough; was married in 1803, and left a widow in 1814.

Trail Hall, esq. King's Counsel.

EAST INDIES.—**May 22.** At Calcutta, W. A. Burke, esq. M. D. Inspector-general of Hospitals in the East Indies.

May 28. At Ellore, by being thrown from his horse, Major T. M. Claridge, commanding the 43d N. I.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 22, to Dec. 13, 1836.

Christened.	Buried.	2 and 5	436	50 and 60	478
Males 2799	Males 2270	5 and 10	204	60 and 70	446
Females 2959	Females 2330	10 and 20	207	70 and 80	366
} 5758		20 and 30	335	80 and 90	137
		30 and 40	455	90 and 100	39
		40 and 50	517		
Whereof have died under two years old.. 980		Between			

By the GENERAL BILL of MORTALITY, from Dec. 15, 1835, to Dec. 13, 1836, it appears that the number of Christenings and Burials were as follow:—

Christened . . .	13,024 Males	Buried . . .	9,202 Males
	13,231 Females		9,027 Females
Total 26,255		Total 18,229	

Of the number buried 4,157 were under two years of age; 1,634 between two and five; 783 between five and ten; 673 between ten and twenty; 1,315 between twenty and thirty; 1,651 between forty and fifty; 1,866 between fifty and sixty; 1,849 between sixty and seventy; 1,573 between seventy and eighty; 685 between eighty and ninety; 94 between ninety and a hundred; and one at the age of one hundred and seven.

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Dec. 16.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
58 2	38 6	26 9	39 10	45 5	44 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Dec. 19.

Kent Bags.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 6 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine) ...	7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 9 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 26.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 10*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Dec. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Dec. 26.	
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Beasts	1,792 Calves 17
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	11,890 Pigs 210

COAL MARKET, Dec. 26.

Walls Ends, from 21*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 19*s.* 0*d.* to 23*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 52*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 44*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 58*s.* Mottled, 54*s.* Curd, 60*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 204. — Ellesmere and Chester, 81. — Grand Junction, 213. — Kennet and Avon, 21½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 17. — Rochdale, 117. — London Dock Stock, 58½. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 108½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 290. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52. — West Middlesex, 81½. — Globe Insurance, 158. — Guardian, 35. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 49½. — Imperial Gas, 43. — Phoenix Gas, 22½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 33. — Canada Land Company, 38½. — Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1836, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	39	42	50	29, 30	cloudy, rain	11	36	40	32	29, 57	cldy. foggy
27	51	54	55	, 50	do.	12	44	50	50	, 44	do. rain
28	55	57	54	, 28	fair, wdy. do.	13	46	48	38	, 24	do.
29	55	48	49	, 10	cldy, do. stor.	14	42	46	40	, 30	do.
30	48	49	42	, 48	do. rain	15	38	41	44	, 98	do. fair, rain
D. 1	40	44	45	, 96	do.	16	42	44	37	, 78	do. do.
2	44	48	50	, 80	do. windy	17	36	45	49	30, 10	do. rain
3	49	54	54	, 74	do. fair, rain	18	49	52	48	, 08	do. do.
4	54	57	50	, 78	do. wdy. do.	19	49	50	48	, 14	do.
5	52	56	48	, 86	do.	20	46	44	38	, 18	do.
6	49	52	49	, 96	do. fair	21	42	46	45	, 26	do.
7	49	52	44	, 42	fair, shows.	22	40	45	48	, 30	do.
8	44	45	38	, 19	rain, cloudy	23	39	36	33	29, 74	do.
9	40	43	35	, 05	cloudy	24	32	36	28	, 70	do. snow
10	40	43	34	, 20	do.	25	27	30	28	, 68	do. snow

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

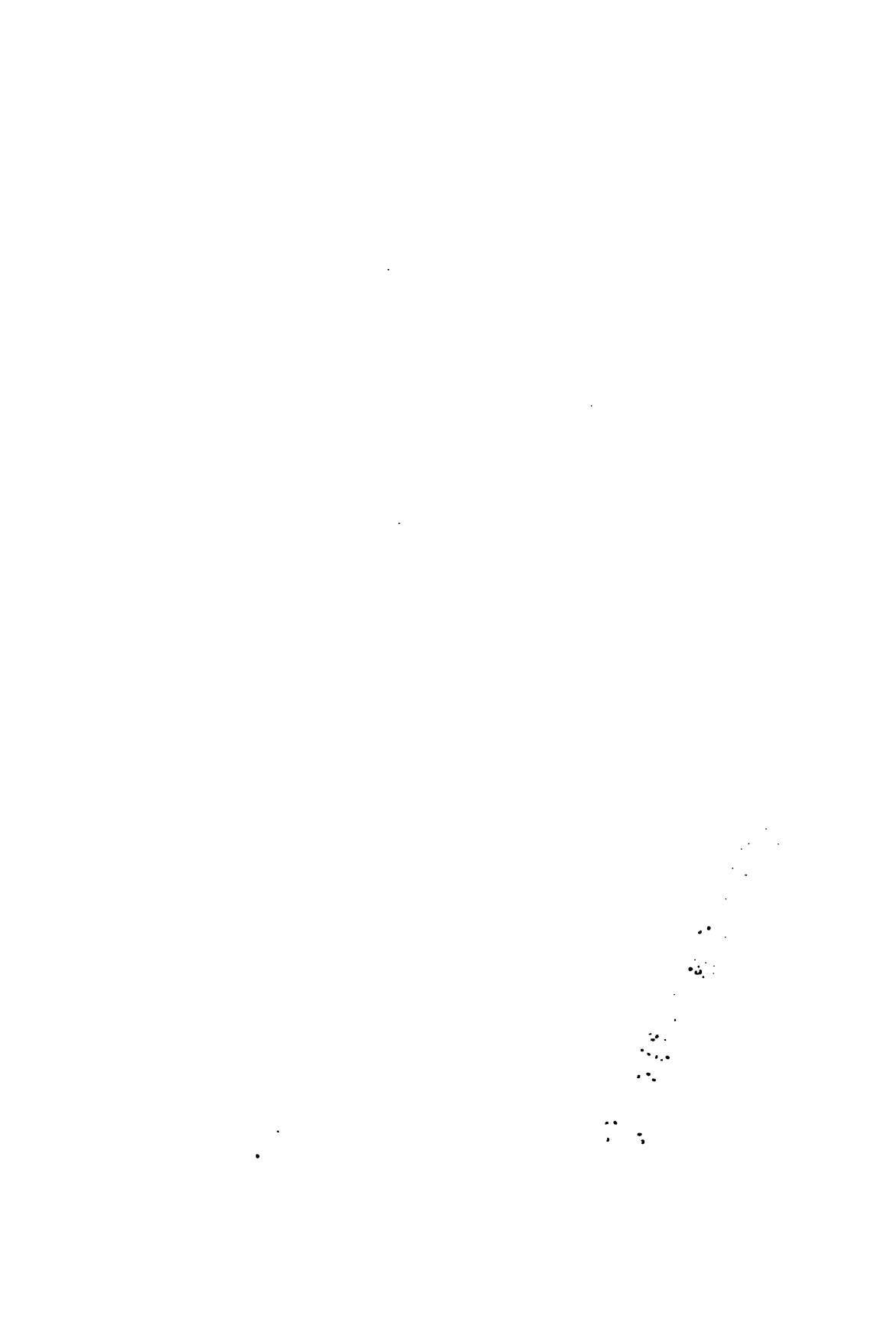
From November 28, to December 27, 1836, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	202½	86½	87½	94½	94½	95½	6½	14½	—	255	5 3 pm.	2 5 pm.
29	204	87	88½	95½	95½	96½	—	14½	—	—	—	4 8 pm.
30	204½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	—	14½	—	255	7 10 pm.	7 11 pm.
1	205	86½	87½	95	95½	96½	—	—	—	255	8 10 pm.	8 11 pm.
2	205½	86½	—	—	95½	—	—	14½	—	256	7 9 pm.	11 8 pm.
3	206	86½	—	—	95½	—	—	14½	—	256½	7 10 pm.	8 10 pm.
5	206½	87	—	—	95½	—	—	14½	—	256½	10 8 pm.	9 12 pm.
6	206½	87½	—	95½	95½	—	—	14½	85½	—	—	11 13 pm.
7	208	87½	—	96½	96½	—	—	14½	—	—	9 11 pm.	13 11 pm.
8	207½	87	—	96½	96½	—	—	14½	—	—	11 9 pm.	13 11 pm.
9	209	87½	—	96½	96½	—	—	14½	85½	—	9 10 pm.	11 13 pm.
10	209	87½	—	—	96½	—	—	14½	—	—	10 8 pm.	11 13 pm.
12	209½	87	—	—	96½	—	—	14½	—	—	10 8 pm.	11 13 pm.
13	210½	88	8	—	96½	—	—	14	86½	—	10 8 pm.	11 14 pm.
14	210	88	7½	—	96½	—	—	14	86½	—	8 10 pm.	12 14 pm.
15	210	87	—	96½	96	—	—	14	—	—	8 10 pm.	12 14 pm.
16	210	87	—	—	96½	—	—	14	85½	—	8 10 pm.	12 14 pm.
17	—	87½	—	—	96½	—	—	14	—	—	8 10 pm.	12 15 pm.
19	209	87	—	—	96½	—	—	14	—	—	10 8 pm.	14 17 pm.
20	208½	87	—	—	96	—	—	14	—	—	8 11 pm.	17 15 pm.
21	—	87	—	96½	96½	—	—	14	—	—	9 10 pm.	15 17 pm.
22	208½	87	8	—	96½	96	—	14	—	—	9 11 pm.	15 17 pm.
23	208½	87	—	—	96½	96	—	14	85½	—	9 11 pm.	16 19 pm.
24	208½	87	8	—	96½	96	—	14	86	—	11 9 pm.	17 20 pm.
26	—	88	—	—	96	—	—	14	—	—	11 pm.	18 20 pm.
27	—	88½	—	—	96½	96	—	14	86	—	11 pm.	20 18 pm.

South Sea Stock, Dec. 1, 90½; New South Sea Stock, Nov. 29, 85½.

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G. Hollar sc.

THE MOTE AT IGHTHAM, KENT.

B

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1837.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of the MOTE at IGHTHAM, Kent.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,— In the Gentleman's Magazine of August, 1836, p. 118, you have permitted a story to be inserted with your own guarantee of its *authenticity*, which story *cannot be true*. The point of the story is, that on a certain occasion, and under certain circumstances there detailed, King George III. spoke of the late Lord Loughborough to Queen Charlotte, as "the greatest scoundrel in his dominions." The occasion was this: "Just before the final question came before the House of Lords, as to the capability of his late majesty, George III. to resume his functions (after his illness) Lord Loughborough died."

The king's illness occurred in 1788-9; Lord Loughborough, or more correctly the Earl of Rosslyn, died on the 2d of January, 1805. Away goes the foundation of the story.

The Duke of Clarence, you say, was desired to go down to Windsor, to inform the Queen of the circumstance; Her Majesty undertook to break it to the King—who anticipated her information by the offensive remark which you have quoted. The Duke posted to London, found Lord Thurlow in the House of Lords, told him what had passed, whereupon Lord Thurlow observed, that 'He did not want a stronger proof of the King's sanity.'

The Duke of Clarence could not find Lord Thurlow in the House of Lords, for the Parliament was not sitting when Lord Rosslyn died, nor did it meet in less than a fortnight, nor when it did meet, did a word pass about the King's health. Away goes the superstructure of the libel.

As I cannot prove a negative, I cannot assert positively that the King never spoke disrespectfully of Lord Rosslyn; but nothing is more improbable. His Majesty honoured him with special marks of favour (when he resigned the Great Seal), and, if I am not very much mistaken, continued his favour to the day of Lord Rosslyn's death;—his lordship's residence at Baylis, near Windsor, giving frequent opportunities of intercourse. I might add that Lord R. died at Baylis, a circumstance which makes it very improbable that the Duke of Clarence heard of the event before it reached Windsor." DECIVS.

J. L. notices a passage in the Letters of the Baron de Bielfield, who was in London in the year 1741. After mentioning the national sport, boxing, he speaks of a curious sort of combat with swords as of common occurrence. The feet of the antagonists, he says, were placed in sandals, which were af-

fixed to the ground, so that they could not stir in the least from one position. Their swords were extremely sharp, and very alight towards the point; and the wounds, therefore, they gave each other were never very deep; "but the blood soon flowed, at which the people applauded exceedingly." We refer our correspondent to Malcolm's Manners and Customs of London, and to Nichols's Hogarth, under Figg, the prize-fighter, &c. for particulars of the gladiatorial sports of that day.

A CONSTANT READER asks what was the number of the house in Cornhill, in which the poet Gray was born. His biographer, Mason, is silent on the subject; neither Johnson nor Mitford mention it.

G. inquires for information as to the Pedigree of LITTLEBURY, of Stainby and of Kirton, in Lincolnshire, from 1600 to the present time? Is that family extinct? In MSS. Harl. 1190, f. 76, is an excellent pedigree of this family, from 1138 to 1562, in Cook's Visitation of Lincolnshire, and it is continued by a later hand to 1591.

A NORTHUMBRIAN asks for an explanation of the grant of arms and crest, with due difference, unto Mark Ogle of Eglington in the county of Northumberland, Gent. descended from the house of Musgrave in the same county, by Thomas Hawley, Norroy. Dated at London, 18th August, 26 Henry VIII. A. D. 1535, which is as follows: "Silver, a fesse between 3 Crescents Gules, the second quarter Gould an Escouchyne azure, and soe quarterly in a chief azure 6 annulets Gould, 3, 2, and one; on all a baston, in billike silver." A baston is the modern bâton, well known in heraldry; what "in billike" is, we cannot say, but can only conjecture it may have been intended for *oblique*, i. e. in bend dexter.

To W. A. and A. R. W. We expect announcements of marriages and deaths to be authenticated by a real signature.

ERRATA. Page 95, The Countess Howe was daughter of Robert, the present Earl of Cardigan, by Penelope Anne, 2d daughter of George John Cook, esq. of Harefield Park, Middlesex. The Rev. Edward Cook Forward (p. 106) was a *Commoner* of Wadham college; but he never was a *Fellow*, and of course was not presented by his college to the living of Limington. The living was purchased by the college subsequently to his institution.

P. 110, a. l. 12, for 1819, read April 28, 1820.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY CONSIDERED WITH REFERENCE TO
NATURAL THEOLOGY. BY THE REV. W. BUCKLAND, D.D. 2 VOLS.
Pickering. (Bridgewater Treatise.)

THAT 'the Heavens declare the glory of God,' is a declaration of Scripture, which the telescope of the Astronomer has confirmed with proofs beyond the remotest views of him who uttered it. That 'the Earth showeth His handy work' is a truth, the display of which has been reserved for the later investigation of the scientific Geologist. He has shown that what ignorance and presumption had pronounced to be only disorder and confusion, are eminent examples of design and contrivance: that what the Atheist declared to proceed from an eternal succession, had once a beginning; and that in those successive changes in the creation, in which various energies or powers might be presumed to prevail, there is throughout such an unity of plan, such a continuity of design, such a harmonious connexion of contrivance, as evidently show that they are all parts of a creation proceeding from one and the self-same Will. Paley observes respecting the varieties in living species of plants and animals in distant regions and under various climates—"We never get among such original or totally different modes of existence as to indicate that we are come into the province of a different Creator, or under the direction of a different will." And Dr. Buckland says, "The very extensive subterranean researches that have more recently been made, have greatly enlarged the range of facts, in accordance with those on which Paley grounded his assertion."

Thus a science displaying such evidence of the attributes of God, most like that of Astronomy, may be considered as an effectual auxiliary and handmaid of Religion, supplying the moralist and the divine with arguments drawn from the evidence of Nature, so as 'to make doubt absurd, and atheism ridiculous.' "The consideration of God's providence," says Boyle, "in the conduct of things corporeal, may prove, to a well-disposed contemplator, a bridge upon which he may pass from natural to revealed religion;" or, to use an expression quoted by our author, "another lamp lighted up along the path of Natural Theology." "Whatever alarm therefore," Dr. Buckland justly observes, "may have been excited in the earlier stages of their development, the time is now arrived when geological discoveries appear to be so far from disclosing any phenomena, that are not in harmony with the arguments supplied by other branches of physical science, in proof of the existence and agency of one and the same all-wise and all-powerful Creator, that they add to the evidence of natural religion links of high importance that have confessedly been wanting, and are now filled up by facts which the investigation of the structure of the earth has brought to light." And this evidence is the more valuable, as it is one which admits being presented in a form that may be viewed by the mind without any great difficulty arising from its abstruse investigations; whereas it is not easy to present the great phenomena of Astronomy with success, without presupposing a considerable advance in the highest sciences, and a familiarity with the great laws of the celestial

movements, in those to whom they are addressed. The evidences of Geology, being popular, are doubly valuable.

"Attempts (says Dr. B.) have been made at various periods, both by practical observers and by ingenious speculators, to establish theories respecting the formation of the earth. These have in *great part failed*, in consequence of the imperfect state of those subsidiary sciences, which in the last half century have enabled the geologist to return from the region of fancy to that of facts, and to establish his conclusions on the firm basis of philosophical induction. We now approach the study of the Natural History of the Globe, aided not only by the higher branches of Physics, but by still more essential recent discoveries in Mineralogy, Chemistry, in Botany, Zoology, and Comparative Anatomy. By the help of these sciences, we are enabled to extract from the archives of the interior of the earth, intelligible records of the former conditions of our planet, and to discover documents which were a sealed book to all our predecessors in the attempt to illustrate subterranean

history. Thus enlarged in its views, and provided with means of pursuing them, Geology extends its branches into regions more vast and remote than come within the scope of any other physical science, except Astronomy. It not only comprehends the entire range of the mineral kingdom, but includes also the history of innumerable extinct races of animals and vegetables, in each of which it exhibits evidences of design and contrivance, and of adaptations to the varying condition of the land and waters on which they were placed; and besides all these, it discloses an ulterior prospective accommodation of the mineral elements to existing tribes of plants and animals, and more especially to the use of man. Evidences like these make up a history of a high and ancient order, unfolding records of the operations of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, written by the finger of God himself, upon the foundation of the Everlasting Hills."

It was not, however, permitted to science to wrest the secrets from Nature, or proclaim her victories over Time, without raising distrust and opposition. "The early and liberative stages of scientific discovery," says our author, "are always those of perplexity and alarm: * and during these stages, the human mind is naturally circumspect and slow to admit new conclusions in any department of knowledge." These doubts and difficulties seem to resolve themselves into two branches; the former resulting from the disclosures made by Geology respecting the long periods of time assigned to the duration of the globe, previous to the creation of man; the other arising from a supposed opposition existing in other points between the declarations of Scripture and the discoveries of science; between the first chapter of the book of Genesis, and the chalk quarries of Montmartre, the cliffs of Lyme, and the caverns of Maestricht. Those persons who had so interpreted the Scriptures, as to believe that the date of the formation of the earth was cœval with the creation of man, and that both took place about six thousand years ago, would be slow to admit the error of their conclusions, and unwilling to separate events which had been previously, and as it were indissolubly united in their minds. They further imagined that it was derogatory from the majesty and power of the Deity to suppose that creation in his hands was a work of time; that the world was slowly elaborated from its primeval chaotic rudeness, perhaps from a mere nebulous matter, through its long and various stages of progress, till it arrived at its designed proportion, and 'God saw that it was good.'

It was argued that Infinite Power would act in a manner different from the power which was limited; that Infinite Wisdom would admit no gradation or alteration in its workmanship; and, as the Creator of the universe could by a word, a breath, a will, call it into absolute perfection; why should He act by the same incomplete means by which the limited

* "For every new theory that is proposed, to be alarmed, as if all religion was falling about our ears, is to make the world suspect that we are very ill assured of the foundation it stands upon."—Burnet, i. xl.

power of man is obliged to accomplish its designs, by slow processes, by changes sometimes gentle and sometimes violent: amendment of original designs, all carried on through tedious and hardly measurable intervals of time* Such are the hypothetic reasonings that are often met with, opposed to the discoveries and inductions of the Geologist.

But the arguments were *in facto* unsound; for, however one may reason, *a priori*, on the manner in which the original creation would appear to be performed, most consistently with the attributes of the Deity, yet the fact is, that the *continued* creation of the world, and the ever-rising fabrics of Nature, are now carried on by processes which, comparing them with the manufactures of art, and the workmanship of man, must be denominated as *slow*. It takes a fourth part of the life of an animal to raise it to its maturity. Centuries elapse before the acorn that dropped from its mossy cup into the soil, has expanded into its colossal proportions, and spread its majestic shadows over the land. How slowly are the fruits of the earth ripened for the sustenance of man! The berry of the thorn sleeps for two years in the ground before germination commences. It takes months for the powers of nature to renew the smallest nail of the finger; years to produce a tooth. And what are those five thousand years to which the existence of the earth has been thus limited? Some of its most *perishable* productions can claim an age hardly less than this. What dates are given by the scientific botanist to the cedars of Lebanon, and the cypresses of Mexico? What Linnæus of the present day has determined the duration of the baobabs of Africa, even surpassing this. There are then *trees* upon the earth, which not only gave shelter to the Persian monarch on his march, or which stand 'survivors sole' of their gigantic brethren who were brought from the eternal snows of Lebanon, to form a temple for the Lord; but there are still standing, in the prime of growth, those under which the Patriarch might have received his angel guest, and some that might have heard the voice of primeval man, and waved their leaves within "the verdurous wall" of Paradise.† Upon hypothesis then, and

* The long duration of time in these formations, and the slow and gradual process of the deposition of the remains of marine, terrestrial, and lacustrine animals, may be seen in Lyell's Geology, vol. iv. p. 98, and Buckland, i. p. 119. Dr. Buckland justly lays great weight on the *unity of design*, on the relations and analogies existing in the systems, proving an origin in the will of *one and the same Creator*: but an immediate formation of a globe at once finished and starting from chaos into consummate perfection, would so differ from the continued operations of nature, and be so inharmonious, as not to allow an argument to be drawn from the unity of the same First Cause. Thus would Geology be on the side of the soundest views of Natural Theology. Theology also, we think, may be indebted to Geological research, for removing some difficulty with respect to animal life as connected with the Ark. V. Quart. Rev. No. xli. p. 44, 58. It you proceed, says Burnet, according to an *ordinary* providence, the formation of the earth would require much more time than six days; but if according to an *extraordinary*, you may suppose it made in *six minutes* if you please.

† See Prof. Candolle's calculations on the age of baobabs, cypresses, yews, &c. We can see no reason why the banian tree should ever cease to be. We may here remark that in Prof. Lindley's Botany, are some remarks on these calculations of De Candolle. The Prophet Ezekiel, xxxi. describes cedars, firs, and chesnuts as the trees of Eden. "The cedars in the garden of God could not hide him: the fir trees were not like his boughs, and the chesnut trees were not like his branches; nor any tree in the garden of God was like unto him in his beauty. I have made him fair by the multitude of his branches; so that all the trees of Eden, that were in the garden of God, envied him." He seems also to describe the cedar of Lebanon as the largest and mightiest of the trees. Milton also begins his account of the Paradisial trees—"Cedar, and pine, and fir, and loftier palms," &c.

from analogical reasoning, we should dissent from the conclusions drawn by this argument: but when we come to experiment and induction, the refutation of it is complete.

"For Geology has already proved by physical evidence that the surface of the globe has not existed in its actual state from eternity, but has advanced through a series of creative operations, succeeding one another, at long and definite intervals of time: that all the actual combinations of matter have had a prior existence in another state, and that the ultimate atoms of the material elements, through whatever changes they have been passed, are and ever have been governed by laws, as regular and uniform as those that hold the planets in their course. All these

results entirely accord with the best feelings of our nature, with our rational conviction of the goodness and greatness of the Creator of the universe; and the reluctance with which evidences of such high importance to Natural Theology have been admitted by many persons, who are sincerely zealous for the interests of religion, can only be explained by their want of accurate information in physical science, and by their ungrounded fears, lest natural phenomena should prove inconsistent with the account of creation in the book of Genesis."

To others who might be disposed to feel that there was some incongruity in believing that this globe could have been formed, arranged, and beautified by the designs of Wisdom, to be the abode for ages of animals who might enjoy its plenty, but who could not feel and admire its workmanship, or praise God for the work of his hands; and that it was, as it were, building a palace for worms and reptiles; rearing marble saloons for the spider to hang his web; and spreading costly hangings for a covering to the bat; even in this view, it must be observed that man even now can claim but one *wing* of this great edifice as his own; that he inhabits but one *fifth* part of the globe, and that the other four-fifths are stocked *alone* with animal life, whose enjoyment is uncontrolled by human power, and is unseen by human eyes; and that in the rich profusion of the vegetable world, the far greater part

"Are born to blush unseen,
And waste their sweetness in the desert air."

Amid the drear and wide expanse of those wintry solitudes,

Where to the Pole the Boreal mountains run;

in the unapproachable and burning deserts of Africa; and the deep caves beneath the ocean-floor, the unfathomable vaults that contain the secrets of the hoary deep,—the animal creation *alone* exists, as independent of the control of man, as ignorant of his existence, as were their predecessors now sleeping in their fossil tombs. The tiger still claims the forests of India as his own, and the tawny monarch of the Nubian solitudes warns man not to approach within the awful circle of his domain. This argument would therefore still remain in force. Though man may form the leading or important part of the system, he does not form all. Part of the inferior animal creation may cluster round him in love, or crouch to him in fear: and part may keep aloof from him in self-relying and unsubjugated independence; part may be designed to minister to his wants, or augment his pleasures; and part may forbid him to encroach on a territory that was given them by nature, and which they have the power to maintain. But the argument, thus perhaps weakened, dies immediately away, as soon as the *prospective* purpose is developed. Then, the existence of animal life, even for millions of ages, as in the remotest depths of antiquity, may be said to be intimately linked with the last five thousand years since the earth has become man's dwelling-place; insomuch as the remains of organic beings, by gradual process, and for countless ages, have

formed the very materials indispensable to man's existence. HE could not have lived upon a rock of granite; he could not have reared his Cerealia, the staff of his life, on a barren crystallized surface. He could have found no fuel, or food, or clothing, on a stratum of porphyry or gneiss. All these he procures by means of the remains of former animal and vegetable life, which have lived and died for him. Thus, then, we believe in a prospective preparation which links the first day of the creation, however remote, to the present; which gives an importance not its own, to the meanest reptile, and to the microscopic shell; which makes the nautilus and the trilobite out of their very sepulchres build the living palace in which man resides, and then carries the mind through a vista of immeasurable length, in the beginning of which are seen the simplest forms of nature—the seaweed and the coralline; and at the end, the august form of Him, 'erect and tall,' who by His power hath subdued the earth, and chained the waters of the sea, whose eye hath measured the heavens, and whose hand hath weighed the stars.

What are called the scriptural difficulties * seem to have arisen partly from the extreme brevity with which the great events of creation are described, and partly from some ambiguity of language; and further, because the season has not arrived when a perfect theory of the whole earth (a theory that when perfect must agree with the account of the inspired writers in all points) can be fixedly and finally established: since we have not before us all the facts on which such a theory may eventually be founded. It is not however the part of a wise judgment, to let that which it does not know, interfere with that which it does †: admitting, as Dr. Buckland justly observes, that we have much to learn, we also know that much sound knowledge has been already acquired, and we protest against the rejection of established parts, because the whole is not yet made perfect. It was assuredly prudent, during the infancy of Geology, in the immature state of these physical sciences which form its only safe foundation, not to enter upon any comparison of the Mosaic account of the Creation with the structure of the earth, then almost totally unknown. The time was not come when the knowledge of natural phænomena was sufficiently advanced to admit of any profitable investigation of this question; but the discussion of the last half century has been so extensive in this department of natural knowledge, that *whether we will or not*, the subject is now forced upon our consideration, and can no longer escape discussion. The truth is, "that all observers, however various may be their speculations respecting the causes for which geological phænomena have been brought about, are now agreed in admitting the lapse of very long periods of time to have been an essential condition to the production of these phænomena."

Now, under Dr. Buckland's safe and cautious guidance, we approach the text of Genesis; owning, on the one hand, its inviolable authenticity; and on the other, acknowledging that the history of a fact cannot be more authentic than the fact itself; that both the history and the facts it records

* " 'Tis a dangerous thing," says Burnet, "to engage the authority of Scripture in disputes about the natural world, in opposition to reason; lest time, which brings all things to light, should discover that to be absolutely false, which we had made Scripture to assert;" and v. Burnet on the Deluge, l. xxxix.

† "Both reason and the Scriptures are to be looked upon as of Divine original; God is the author of both. He that made the Scriptures made also our faculties; and 't were a reflection on that Divine veracity for the one or the other to be false when rightly used. We must therefore be careful and tender of opposing these to one another, because that is in effect to oppose God to himself," &c. Burnet, i.

are the works of God: the one by the workmanship of his hands, the other by the illumination of his spirit. That one belongs to natural religion, the other to revealed: that both are submitted to the reason of man, as evidences by which he is to believe; that they cannot be contradictory, if perfectly understood and rightly interpreted; if science and criticism are both confident of their investigations, they can neither weaken nor destroy each other. What difficulties exist, have arisen from the imperfect nature of our knowledge, our means of correctly interpreting either science or scripture being too limited to enable us to discover the perfect truth, and to reconcile the two. Owing to some parts being wanting, the separate portions of the map of knowledge have not fitted in to each other. We are acquainted only with *some* geological phænomena, not with the whole; and we are not agreed in the exact interpretation of the language of Scripture, in which the records of these phænomena are revealed to us. *There are points, it must be confessed, not yet reconciled, and over which the veil of an awful obscurity is still suspended; but that forms surely no reason why other parts which are harmonious should not be candidly explained and acknowledged.* Geological phænomena do not contradict the declaration of the divine books; and when they differ from them, the geologist is ready to own the imperfection of his knowledge; he owns that the science which has only lately received a name, is furnished with but few facts, compared to what it may expect, and is still in its infancy; and he waits for the hand of art to unroll for him some new papyrus long buried in the laboratories of nature, which will form a bright and authentic commentary on the text of Scripture.

Dr. Buckland prefaces his remarks with the following observation:—“If the suggestions which I shall venture to propose, require some modification of the most commonly received and popular interpretation of the Mosaic narrative, this admission neither involves any impeachment of the authority of the text, nor of the judgment of those who have formerly interpreted it otherwise,—*in the absence of information as to facts which have been but recently brought to light*: and if in this respect Geology should seem to require some *little concession* from the literal interpretation of the Scriptures, it may fairly be held to afford ample compensation for this demand, by the large additions it has made to the evidences of natural religion in a department where Revelation was not designed to give information.” Dr. Buckland then proceeds to answer those who expect to find in the Scriptures an *historical* account of the creation of the world *independent* of that part which connects itself with the history of the human race. The design of the Bible is to give the moral history of Man,* and not a philosophical system of nature. It was written for those to whom it was immediately addressed, as well as for all succeeding generations; written for the ignorant as well as the learned; to those who walked in darkness, and those who lived in the light of science. It was written as a *popular* book; for it was addressed to *all people*. Had it expressed itself in philosophical language, it must have waited for the days of Newton and

* “The history of the introduction of *Man* upon the globe, was undoubtedly the sole object of the first chapter of Genesis; not any revelation of facts in natural history, or of physical events, which, being unaccommodated to the notions of the age, would have withdrawn the attention from these truths as to the moral destinies of mankind, which it was all the great purpose of the inspired writer to reveal.” v. Quart. Rev. lxxxvi. 414.

La Place, for Herschell and for Buckland, before it was unsealed. It is also well observed, that the language in which the account of the Creation is given, must be either *popular*,* or *philosophical*; for one which attempted to take a line between the two, or which expressed itself, as a rude and imperfect knowledge of nature would suggest, would be liable to all the objections raised against the other. It would still be too learned for the ignorant, and too superficial for the profound. It would be of little use to read the history of the Creation in the eloquent romance of Burnet, or in the reveries of Whiston, Woodward, or Saint Pierre.

In attempting to reconcile the phenomena of Geology with the Mosaic narrative of the Creation, recourse was had by writers, not long previous, to the present age, to the *Noachic deluge*, in which the formation of the stratified rocks was attributed. But Dr. Buckland informs us :

“ That this opinion is irreconcilable with the enormous thickness, and almost infinite subdivisions of these strata, and with the numerous and regular successions which they contain of the remains of animals and vegetables, differing more and more widely from existing species, as the strata in which we find them are placed at greater depths. The fact that a large proportion of these remains belong

to extinct genera, and almost all of them to extinct species, that lived, and multiplied, and died on or near the spots where they are now found, shews that the strata in which they occur, were *deposited slowly and gradually during long periods of time, and at widely distant intervals*. These extinct animals and vegetables could therefore have formed no part of the creation with which we are immediately connected.”

Another opinion has received the authority of persons most eminent in Theology, and has been adopted by Geologists, viz :

“ That the days of the Mosaic creation need not be understood to imply the same length of time which is not occupied by a single revolution of the globe, but successive periods, each of great extent; and it has been asserted that the order of succession of the organic remains of a former world accords with the order of creation recorded in Genesis. This assertion, though to a certain degree apparently correct, is not entirely supported by geological facts; since it appears that the

most ancient marine animals occur in the same division of the lowest transition strata, with the earliest remains of vegetables. So that the evidence of organic remains, as far as it goes, shews the origin of plants and animals to have been contemporaneous. If any creation of vegetables preceded that of animals, no evidence of such an event has yet been discovered by the researches of Geology. Still there is, I believe, no sound critical or theological objection to the interpretation of the

* All Scripture, old and new, is written in popular language, not in the language of science. When our Saviour, it is said, cast up his eyes to Heaven, and invoked his Father, was not the action meant to be one in accordance with the popular notions of the site of the Heaven of Heavens?—“Tis indeed (says Burnet) very apparent that Moses hath accommodated his six days creation to the present form of the earth, or to that which was before the eyes of the people, when he wrote; but it is a great question whether that was ever intended for a true physical account of the origin of the Earth; or whether Moses did either philosophize or astronomize in that description. The ancient Fathers, when they answer the Heathens and the adversaries of Christianity, do generally deny it: and the thing itself bears in it evident marks of an accommodation and condescension to the vulgar notions concerning the form of the world. * * * * Besides, we are to remember, that Moses must be so interpreted in the first chapter of Genesis as not to interfere with himself in other parts of his history; nor to interfere with St. Peter, or the prophet David, or any other sacred author who treats of the same matter: nor, lastly, so as to be repugnant to clear and uncontested science; for in things that concern the natural world, that must also be consulted. * * Certainly there can be nothing more like vulgar style than to set God to work by the day, and in six days to finish his task, as he is there represented. We may therefore probably hope that all these disguises of Truth will at length fall off, and that we shall see God and his Works in a pure and naked light.” ii. 358.

word *day* as meaning a long period. But there will be no necessity for such an extension in order to reconcile the text of Genesis with physical appearances, if it

can be shewn that the time indicated by the phenomena of Geology, may be found in the *undefined interval* following the announcement of the first verse."

The Author then proceeds to state his hypothesis :

"That the word *beginning*, was applied by Moses in the first verse of the book of Genesis, to express an undefined period of time, which was antecedent to the last great change that affected the surface of the earth, and to the creation of its present animal and vegetable inhabitants ; during which period, a long series of operations and revolutions may have been

going on ; which, as they are wholly unconnected with *the history of the human race*, are passed over in silence by the sacred Historian, whose only concern with them was barely to state that the matter of the universe was not eternal and self-existent, but originally created by the power of the Almighty."

Dr. Buckland mentions that Professor Silliman, in an American supplement to Bakewell's Geology, contends that the period alluded to in the first verse of Genesis—In the beginning—is not necessarily connected with the first day, and that it may be regarded as standing by itself, and admitting of any extension backward in time, which the facts may seem to require. To this reasoning Dr. Chalmers gives his high support.

"Does Moses (he writes) ever say that when God created the heavens and the earth he did more, at the time alluded to, than transform them out of previously-existing materials?—or does he ever say that there was not an interval of many ages between the first act of creation described in the first verse of the book of Genesis, and said to have been performed at the beginning, and those more detailed

operations, the account of which commences at the second verse, and which are described to us as having been performed in so many days?—or, finally, does he ever make us to understand that the genealogies of Man went any further than to fix the antiquity of the species, and of consequence that they left the antiquity of the *Globe* a free subject for the speculation of philosophers."

Thus then to state the subject as briefly as we can, the first verse of Genesis would be considered as an abstract statement of the Creation, without limiting the period. The heavens, including the Siderial system, and the Earth, our planet, were created at an epoch which may have been at immeasurable distance, followed by periods of undefined duration, during which time the physical operations disclosed by Geology were going on. Millions of millions of years may have occupied the indefinite interval, between the beginning in which God created the heavens and the earth, and the first day of the Mosaic narrative.

In his comment on the Mosaic account of the arrangement of the created materials, Dr. Buckland has an observation, which is not only just as regards the passage which has caused it, but is of general application :

"The stars also are mentioned, Gen. i. 16. in three words only, almost parenthetically, as if for the sole purpose of announcing that they also were made by the same power as those luminaries which are more important to us, the sun and the moon. This very slight notice of the countless host of celestial bodies, all of which are probably suns, the centres of other planetary systems, whilst our little satellite, the moon, is mentioned as next in importance to the sun, shows clearly that astronomical phenomena are here spoken of only according to their relative importance to our Earth, and mankind,

without any regard to their real importance in the boundless universe. It seems impossible to include the fixed stars among those bodies which are said to have been set in the firmament of heaven to give light upon the earth, since without the aid of telescopes, by far the greater number of them are invisible. The creation of the component matter of our planet having been announced in the first verse, the phenomena of Geology, like those of Astronomy, are passed over in silence, and the narrative proceeds at once to details of the actual creation which have more immediate reference to Man."

The object then of the inspired writer was not to enter into details of the manner in which the creation was formed, but to declare who was the creator ; to lay down authoritatively the knowledge of the one true God, and then to pass on to the moral and religious history of Man. We shall end this part of the subject with a quotation, which Dr. Buckland has enabled us to give from Bishop Gleig :

“ If these philosophers (modern geologists) have really discovered fossil bones that must have belonged to species and genera of animals which now nowhere exist, either on the earth or in the ocean, and if the destruction of these genera or species cannot be accounted for by the general (Noachic) deluge, or any other catastrophe to which we know from authentic history that our globe has been actually subjected ; or if it be a fact, that towards the surface of the earth are found strata which could not be so disposed as they are, but by the sea, or at least some watery mass remaining over them in a state of tranquillity for a much longer period than the duration of Noah's flood ; if these things indeed be well ascertained, of which I am, however, by no means convinced,* there is nothing in the sacred writings forbidding us to suppose that they are the ruins of a former earth, deposited in the chaotic mass of which Moses informed us that God formed the present system. His history, as far as it comes down, is the history of the present earth, and of the primæval ancestors of the present inhabitants ; and one of the most scientific and ingenious of geologists (Cuvier) has clearly proved, that the human race cannot be much more ancient than it appears to be in the writings of the Hebrew Lawgiver.”

Having thus, with all due reverence to so sacred a subject, calmed the fears, or relieved the scruples of the pious and the timid, and afforded, as far as the progress of science will permit, a rational and fair interpretation of Scripture, Dr. Buckland proceeds to give an account of the subjects of inquiry, which divide themselves into two branches : 1st, the history of unorganized Mineral Matter : 2nd, that of the Animal and Vegetable kingdoms. Entering on the former, Dr. Buckland endeavours to discover, in the chemical combinations and mechanical arrangement of the materials of the Earth, proofs of general prospective adaptation of the economy of animal and vegetable life ; and he gives examples of the alterations in the forms of animal and vegetable life that have accompanied the changes of the mineral condition of the Earth : and he shows how each individual movement, as that of volcanic forces, has contributed its share towards the final object of conducting the molten materials of an uninhabitable planet, through long successions of changes and convulsive movements, to a tranquil state of equilibrium, in which it has become the convenient and delightful habitation of Man, and of the multitudes of terrestrial creatures that are the inhabitants of its actual surface.

Interesting as is the subject, and most curious and important as are the facts, we must pass over this part of the treatise, to enable ourselves in a very limited space to give some account of the discoveries which Geology has made in the animal creation of the former world ; when for the first time she carried the torch of science into the long-closed tombs and secret repositories of nature, and brought to light the skeletons of a new and strange colossal creation, that never knew the face of man, but who having walked the primæval earth in power and freedom, were received again into its womb, and have been carefully laid up as authentic and imperishable medals† to mark to posterity the varying epochs of the days that are past.

* This was written in the year 1806, when the great discoveries of Geology were only commencing.

† This happy expression, that has been used by more than one writer of the present day, must be given to its real author. It is found in Fontenelle's *Eloge of Leibnitz*—

It is a position laid down by geologists as the result of inquiry and of reasoning, that there was a time when no life existed on the Globe, because no animals or plants could have endured the temperature of an incandescent planet.

"This conclusion," Dr. Buckland says, "is the more important, because it has been the refuge of some speculative philosophers to refer the origin of existing organizations either to an eternal succession of the same species, or to the formation of more recent from more ancient species by successive developments, without the interposition of direct and repeated acts of creation, and thus to deny the existence of any first term in the infinite series of successions which this hypothesis assumes. Against this theory, no decisive evidence has been accessible, until the modern discoveries of Geology

had established two conclusions of the highest value in relation to this long disputed question. The first, proving that existing species have had a beginning,* and this at a period comparatively recent in the physical history of our own globe. The second, showing that they were preceded by several other systems of animal and vegetable life; respecting each of which, it may no less be proved, that there was a time when their existence had not commenced, and that to these more ancient systems also, the doctrine of eternal succession, both retrospective and prospective, is equally inapplicable."

Of the fossil animals and plants of the first or *transition* series, it may generally be observed, that they fall naturally into the same divisions as the existing forms—made on the same general plan, corresponding in system, though differing in detail, preserving a general analogy; and agreeing in important points, but almost universally distinct in minute organization. Thus Nature may be said to have always spoken in the same *language*, though occasionally varying the dialect. With regard to the vegetable creation, our Author observes:

"The trees of the primeval forests have not, like modern trees, undergone decay, yielding back their elements to the soil and atmosphere by which they had been nourished; but, treasured up in subterranean storehouses, have been transformed into enduring beds of coal, which, in these later ages, have become to man the sources of heat and light, and wealth. My fire now burns with fuel, and my lamp is shin-

ing with the light of gas, derived from coal that has been buried for countless ages, in the deep and dark recesses of the earth. We prepare our food, and maintain our forges and furnaces, and the power of our steam-engines, with the remains of plants of ancient forms and extinct species, which were swept from the earth ere the formation of the Transition strata was completed."

Although the *Secondary* strata, like the Transition series just mentioned, abounded with creatures referable to the four great existing divisions, yet the condition of the globe seems not sufficiently advanced in tranquillity to admit of general occupation by warm-blooded terrestrial mammalia: and

'des coquillages petrifiés dans les terres des pierres où se trouvent des empreintes de poissons, ou de plantes, et même de poissons et de plantes qui ne sont point du pays, médailles incontestables du déluge,' &c. In his beautiful Eloge of Cassini is an expression that has been imitated, but without being improved:—'En 1684, il mit la dernier main au monde de Saturne qui étoit demeuré fort imparfait.'

* The discoveries in the fossil creation have also triumphantly confuted those philosophers who, like Lamarck, D'Halley, Darwin, &c. believed that Man and other animals slowly acquired their powers by repeated acts of *volition*; they wished to swim, they got webbed feet; they wished to browse, a long neck; wished to root up trees, tusks or trunks, &c. as none of these animals have been discovered during their metamorphosis. With them a polypus might have been the ultimate germ of the human race; a megatherion might in time be a Lord-Mayor; and the modern *vampires* of the Old Bailey and the Insolvent Court, have had their type in the voracious pterodactyle; for, according to Dr. Buckland, all was fish that came to his net.

these seem confined to the *Marsupial* order, like the kangaroo and opossum, who form as it were a link between mammalia and reptiles, having an inferior condition of the brain and nervous system, so that the analogies afforded by the occurrences of the more simple forms of other classes of animals, in the earlier geological deposits, would lead us to expect also, that the first forms of mammalia would be *marsupial*. But the peculiar feature in the population of the whole series of Secondary strata, was the prevalence of numerous and gigantic forms of Saurian reptiles. Many of these were exclusively marine, others amphibious, others terrestrial, ranging in jungles and savannahs, clothed with a tropical vegetation, or basking on the margin of estuaries, lakes, and rivers. Even the air was tenanted with flying lizards, under the dragon form of pterodactyles. The earth was probably at that time too much covered with water; and those portions of the land which had emerged above the surface, were too frequently agitated by earthquakes, inundations, and atmospherical irregularities, to be extensively occupied by any higher order of quadrupeds than reptiles.

The Tertiary series introduces a system presenting formations nearer to our own. The most striking feature of these formations consists in the repeated alternations of *marine deposits with those of fresh water*. M. Boué has published a map representing the manner in which central Europe was divided into a series of separate basins, like freshwater lakes. Those which are subject to occasional irruptions of the sea, would admit of the depositions of marine remains. The subsequent exclusion of the sea, and return to the condition of a freshwater lake, would allow the same region to become the receptacle of the exuviae of animals inhabiting fresh water. This formation was first observed by J. Cuvier, and given in his inestimable History of the Deposits above the Chalk at Paris. Animal life now became more widely diffused on the globe, and the formations more allied to existing genera. The gigantic reptiles of the Secondary period had disappeared, and their place was filled with fluviatile and lacustrine quadrupeds, whose fossil remains are chiefly found in the freshwater formation of the tertiary series. In the *Eocene* period, nearly fifty extinct species of mammalia have been discovered, belonging to extinct genera in the order pachydermata. Among these, the *palæotherium* is seen, intermediate between the rhinoceros, horse, and tapir.

Some resemble the hippopotamus and the hog. The nearest approach to them among living animals is in the *Tapir*. There is also a large extinct species of wolf, racoon, opossum, squirrel, and several species of birds; even the eggs of aquatic birds have been preserved in the lacustrine formations in Auvergne. The animal kingdom was established on the same principles that now prevail, the same distribution, and the relations they bear to each other. The preponderance of the pachydermata is a remarkable fact. At this time, from the mammalia and the plants (palm trees) found, the temperature of the country must have been much higher than at present.

In the second or *Miocene* system, first appear the horse, the hippopotamus, the earliest forms of *existing* genera, with the admixture of *extinct*, as the gigantic dinothereum, eighteen feet in length, the longest of all terrestrial mammalia yet discovered, and larger than the largest fossil elephant.

In the third and fourth, or *Pluviene* division, the extinct lacustrine genera of the *palæotherium* family disappear; but extinct species of existing genera of pachydermata abound, as elephant, horse, and the extinct

genus, mastodon. Oxen and deer also appear, and the carnivorous animals are increased. The whale, dolphin, seal, walrus, &c. inhabited the sea, and the *manati*, now found in the Torrid Zone, whose presence seems to show the high temperature, though probably decreasing, that Europe had at that time. At some unknown period after this, a violent inundation, one of the last great physical events that have affected the surface of the globe, overwhelmed a great part of the Northern Hemisphere; and this event was followed by the sudden disappearance of a large number of the species of terrestrial quadrupeds, which inhabited those regions in the period immediately preceding.

Whether this event is distinct from the *Deluge described in Scripture*, Dr. Buckland considers to be a fact which cannot be settled till more detailed investigations take place. He however gives some reasons for inclining to believe that the catastrophes are distinct. One he considers as a violent irruption of water, the other a comparatively tranquil inundation. In fact it is possible, that the *Noachic Deluge* and the inundations marked by the Geologists, may have had little more resemblance to each other than would bring them under the same denomination. The former may have produced no alteration of the stratified materials of the globe; the latter no simultaneous diffusion of water. The purpose of the great and awful judgments in the days of Noah, was to sweep away from the earth that guilty race that had forsaken God, and to repeople it with the progeny of the righteous. But the earth itself had been previously prepared and fitted for the reception of man; we may therefore presume that the purpose of the Deluge was to destroy the inhabitants, without affecting or altering their habitation. Unless the removal of the curse which was on the Adamic earth, as signified to Noah, was effected by an increased fertility in the soil, arising from the fruitful deposition of soil left by the retiring waters. In such a deluge, animal and vegetable life might have been destroyed, without any mechanical violence, such as accompanied the others. The sea rushing into freshwater lakes, or fresh water into the sea, gaseous exhalations, change of temperature,* electric alterations, degrees of atmospheric pressure, and waters saturated with mud or earthy matter, would all be as fatal to the delicate germ of life, as instruments of mightier power; as the earthquake's magnetic arm, loosing his subterranean fires from their basaltic chains, or the volcanos 'tanquam milites stationarii in suis presidiiis,' as the soldiers of God each on his watch, ready to rush forth to the destruction of a guilty world.

In his history of the Fossil Organic Remains, Dr. Buckland shews that the extinct species of animals and vegetables, which in former periods have occupied our planet, afford in their remains the same evidences of

* Dr. Whitaker, in his review of Gisborne's Natural Theology (v. Quart. Review, No. xli.), does not speak with his usual knowledge or caution on this point. He considers that *fish* might have been tossed and re-tossed from the Equator to the Pole in the convulsions of a deluge, and have survived the shock! He allows also Mr. Gisborne's statement of the fossil Tropical Plants found in strata in our island, animals, fishes, trees, as having been rolled away from one part of the earth and deposited in its other extremities. Such a progress has Geology made since 1819.—'The crust of the earth, as broken up by Noah's flood,' he says, 'was indubitably the present crust.' Other errors or rash conclusions might be pointed out, but the Review does great credit to his judgment, knowledge, and taste, considering that he was not a natural philosopher, and could only declare the results of others' investigation.—Dr. Whitaker's studies were too widely spread to allow him to be so correct and informed on all subjects as could have been wished.

design that pervade the structure of existing genera and species ; and that these are constructed with a view to the varying conditions of the surface of the earth, and to its gradually increasing capabilities of sustaining more complex forms of organic life, advancing through successive stages of perfection. The following observation of our Author is too valuable to be omitted :

“ The study of organic remains forms the peculiar feature and basis of modern Geology ; and is the main cause of the progress this science has made since the commencement of the present century. We find certain families of organic remains pervading strata of every age, under nearly the same generic forms which they present among existing organizations. Other families, both of animals and vegetables, are limited to particular formations, there being certain points where entire groups cease to exist, and were replaced by others of a different character. The changes of genera and species are still more frequent ; hence it has been well observed that to attempt an investigation of the structure and revolutions of the earth, without applying minute attention to the evidences afforded by organic remains, would be no less absurd, than to undertake to write the history of any ancient people without reference to the

documents afforded by their medals and inscriptions, their monuments and the ruins of their cities and temples. The study of Zoology and Botany has therefore become as indispensable to the progress of Geology,* as a knowledge of Mineralogy. Indeed the mineral character of the inorganic matter of which the earth's strata are composed, present so similar a succession of beds of sandstone, clay, and limestone, repeated irregularly, not only in different, but in the same formations, that *similarity of mineral composition is but an uncertain proof of contemporaneous origin, while the surest test of identity of time is afforded by the correspondence of the organic remains.*† In fact, without these, the proofs of the lapse of such long periods as Geology shows to have been occupied in the formation of the strata of the earth, would have been comparatively few and indecisive.”

Dr. Buckland has entered into a particular description of that gigantic quadruped the Megatherium, nearly allied in its organization to the Sloth ; and he has prefaced it with the following account of the investigations pursued by Cuvier.

“ The result (he says) of his researches has been to show that all fossil quadrupeds, however differing in generic or specific details, are uniformly constructed on the same general plan and systematic basis of organization as living species ; and that

throughout the various adaptations of a common type to peculiar functions, under different conditions of the earth, there prevails such universal conformity of design, that we cannot rise from the perusal of these inestimable volumes,‡ without a

* Mr. Lyell says, speaking of those who brought the charge of infidelity against Hutton and his school—‘ at that time the numerous successive changes that have occurred in *organic* life, prior to the creation of the existing species, had not been fully recognized ; and without *class of proofs* in support of the immense age of the globe, the indefinite periods demanded by the Huttonian theory appeared visionary to many, and some who unfortunately deemed the doctrine inconsistent with revealed truth, indulged very uncharitable feelings towards the author, &c. It appears that Mr. Smith was the first Geologist in England who taught the identification of strata, and who determined their succession by their imbedded fossils. The first Wollaston medal was adjudged by the Royal Society to him.

† See p. 401 ; where is an instance of the information we derive of the state of the *atmosphere*, and of the waters of the ocean, during the transition formation—from the eyes of the *trilobites*—the most ancient forms of animal life—and a comparison of them with those of the living serolis, proving that the transparency of the water, and the transmission of light by the atmosphere, could not have differed materially from its actual condition ; again, the change in the vegetable kingdom, between those of the tertiary series and the earlier formations, supply an argument that the temperature of the atmosphere has gone on continually *diminishing* from the first communication of life upon the globe.

‡ Cuvier's *Ossemens Fossiles*, &c.

strong conviction of the agency of one vast and mighty Intelligence ever directing the entire fabric both of past and present systems of creation. Nothing can exceed the accuracy of the severe and logical demonstrations, that fill these volumes with proofs of wise design, in the constant relation of parts of animals to one another, and to the general functions of the whole body. Nothing can surpass the perfection of his reasoning, in point-

ing out the beautiful contrivances which are provided in almost endless variety to fit every living creature to its own peculiar state and mode of life. His illustrations of the curious conditions and concurrent compensations that are found in the living elephant, apply equally to the extinct fossil species of the same genus, and similar exemplifications may be extended from the living to the extinct species of other genera."

Dr. Buckland closes a very interesting account of this animal, showing how the peculiarities of its conformation, which appear at first imperfectly contrived, all become intelligible when viewed relatively to one another, by the following observations:—

"The size of the existing *Megatherium* exceeds that of the existing *Edentata*, in a greater degree than any other fossil animal exceeds its nearest living congeners. With the head and shoulders of a Sloth, it combined in its legs and feet an admixture of the character of the Ant-Eater, the Armadillo, and the *Chlamyphorus*; it probably also still further resembled the Armadillo and *Chlamyphorus* in being cased with a bony coat of armour. Its haunches were more than five feet wide, and its body twelve feet long, and eight feet high. Its feet were a *yard in length*, and terminated by most gigantic claws. Its tail was most probably clad in armour, and much larger than the tail of any other beast among extinct or living terrestrial mammalia. Thus heavily constructed, and ponderously accoutred, it could neither run, nor leap, nor climb, nor burrow under the ground, and in all its movements must have been necessarily slow. But what need of rapid locomotion to an animal whose occupation of digging roots for food was almost stationary? and what need of speed for flight, from foes, to a creature whose giant carcass was encased in an impenetrable cuirass, and

who by a single pat of his paw, or lash of his tail [*sweeping the scaly horrors of his dragon tail*] could in an instant have demolished the Cougar, or the Crocodile. Secure within the panoply of his bony armour, where was the enemy that would dare encounter the *Leviathan of the Pampas*; or in what more powerful creature can we find the cause that has effected the extirpation of his race? His entire frame was an apparatus of colossal mechanism, adapted exactly to the work it had to do. Strong and ponderous in proportion as the work was heavy and calculated to be the vehicle of life and enjoyment to a gigantic race of quadrupeds, which though they have ceased to be counted among the living inhabitants of our planet, have in their fossil bones left behind them imperishable monuments of the consummate skill with which they were constructed. Each limb and fragment of a limb forming co-ordinate part of a well adjusted and perfect whole; and through all their deviations from the form and proportion of the limbs of other quadrupeds, affording fresh proofs of the infinitely varied and inexhaustible contrivances of Creative Wisdom."

Whoever has seen in the gallery of the British Museum, or in other collections, the cases of Fossil Saurians, which were procured from the coast of Dorsetshire, must feel most desirous to know the habits and haunts of the animals, and whatever science can recal of their history. There was a period of Geological Chronology, when the dominant class of animated beings were *Reptiles*—neither the carnivorous nor lacustrine mammalia had appeared; but the formidable occupants of land and water were Crocodiles and Lizards, of various forms and gigantic structure, fitted to endure the tempestuous and continued convulsions of the unquiet surface of the infant world. Well may Dr. Buckland say, that the statements on this subject look like the dreams of fiction. Indeed we ourselves believe that the learned Professor has descended into those winding crypts where lay the seven tables of stone found by Hermes in the valley of Hebron, on which were written all the knowledge of the antediluvian race, the decrees of the stars from the beginning of time, the annals of a still earlier world,

the earth
of peace

Professor Huxley

all the marvellous devices for the purpose of the preservation of light, and other things, which are not only beautiful but also useful. The same is true of the terrestrial lizard which was 70 feet long and 10 feet high. They will be found in the eyes, has stamped its feet on the ground while not a track was visible. The man and beasts whose

existence is a question without having any direct evidence of their existence, the extinct vegetation, and the fact that when the most recent fossils are also found concurrent with the present, in the transition series the fossils of the tertiary prevail, with some exceptions. In the secondary series, some of the fossils are considered to indicate a climate of the tropics. In the tertiary deposits of the second, disappear, and a new climate takes place. The ferns are also present, the presence of palms attests the absence of the Mediterranean.* The fossiliferous rock has an observation which is of great value of the study of the fossil

the gradations of organization, the extinction of genera, the extinction of whole orders, the existence of the fossils necessary to complete the hierarchy, which it is believed originally existed. The structure of all parts of the fossiliferous rock. By means of Lepidoptera, a large portion of the fossils are found in the tertiary. The fossils are then found in the tertiary. The fossils are then found in the tertiary.

Western Continent. Under a high temperature, and with abundant food, the earth, like a fruitful mother, teemed with her inexhaustible progeny. How faint a type we should have of what is past, if we endeavoured to represent it from anything that is present, and that could only be done by bringing together the whole circle of animal life scattered throughout the globe. Suppose a vast district of the great Southern Ocean, swarming with life in its various modifications and elements. Suppose the sea so filled with mollusca and the insect tribes as to appear a living body, and then bring the cetaceous monsters from their polar solitudes to devour thousands and tens of thousands at every closing of their gigantic jaws. Suppose the shark and the sword fish and the grampus rushing and leaping after the thickly-embodied shoals that are flying from them in terror, and the pursuit extending to the utmost verge to which the eye could penetrate. Suppose the shores of the neighbouring islands 'that crown the main,' covered with aquatic fowl of various kinds, so that the foot could not tread without destroying them; suppose the sky absolutely darkened with the shadow of their countless pinions, day after day, as they moved on, in an apparently exhaustless unbroken legion, winging their way in dense masses across the pathless solitudes; and behind them the rapacious eagle tribes swooping down on their wings of thunder, and rushing like a whirlwind on this embodied cloud of life. Then from a distant scene bring, emerging from some river shoals, the uncouth bulk of the hippopotamus, vast troops of wild elephants, pouring down with shrill cries, and crushing the very forests as they pass; the alligator rearing his tree-like form out of the water, snorting and roaring from his distended jaws, and lashing the waters into foam, as they rose in whirlpools around him. When night came, see the phosphorescent waters, far and near, showing by their dropping flakes and flashes of light the terrific chase still unfinished; the forests resounding with the hungry and cruel cries of the insidious panther, or the blast of thunder from the lion's throat. Then break up the scene of life, and see the elements, at the command of the Divine Breath, commencing the fearful scene of desolation; the tempest, black as night, pouring down its sheets and cascades of water, mixed with flashes of sulphurous fire and smoke; the hollow roaring of the cataracts from the hills, whole acres of land, covered with their forests, pushed by the horned flood into its gulf; the violent concussion of the troubled and tempestuous ocean, lashed to madness by the hurricane; the volcano pouring down his molten rivers of fire into the hissing and recoiling wave; the crash of the disrupted cone, whose rifted walls were ever and anon falling into the abyss; other mountains struggling as if to get loose from the earth, and rising from their level bed into the air; the earthquake peeling through his subterranean channels, bursting their metallic walls, heaving islands out of the depth of the sea, and engulfing continents. Bring into one continuous action those features, each of which are separately true,* and believe this to be what it is,—a miserably poor and weak representation of

* See the relations of voyagers for the countless myriads of life in Polynesia, and in America, and in the Polar Seas. 2. The Alligators in the American Rivers, from Humboldt. The description of the American forests by night, from the same. 3. The description of the volcanic mountains in Italy and in the Mediterranean Sea; and Lyell's description of the basin of the Mississippi, &c. He computes the eruption of Skapta Tokul, of two streams of lava, one forty, one fifty miles in length, eleven in breadth, and fifty feet in thickness! He also mentions the elevation, in 1821, of the whole coast of Chili for above one hundred miles.

eras that must have occurred in the primæval world, and ask if the earth then were a fit habitation for the gentle human race, or the arts of peace which they were destined to pursue.

Terra feras cepit volucres agitabilis aer,
Sanctius his animal, mentisque capacius altæ
Deerat adhuc.

But we must emerge from the fossil chambers of the ancient world to the light of day : we have as yet entered only one of its numerous galleries, where are deposited the remains of the earliest creation of that same Almighty Hand which also formed the present. We must leave the readers of Dr. Buckland to finish this most wonderful and instructive study under him. He will show them the gigantic megalosaurus, the terrestrial lizard 50 feet in length, and the still more gigantic ignarodon, which was 70 feet in length, and its thigh-bone longer than that of an elephant. They will see the fossil tortoise which, as our author eloquently observes, 'has stamped the indelible memorials of its existence on the rock, while not a track remains of a single foot of all the countless millions of men and beasts whose progress spread desolation over the earth.'

We are obliged to draw our observations to a conclusion without having room to touch on that most interesting branch of inquiry, the extinct vegetable creation. It will be sufficient to observe, that when the most striking changes took place in animal life, there are also found concurrent changes in the character of fossil vegetables. In the *transition* series the *endogenous* plants, ferns, palms, and equisetaceæ prevail, with some *exogenous*—and of such families as have been considered to indicate a *climate hotter than the tropics of the present day*. In the *secondary* series, some of early genera, and even families, disappear entirely ; others diminish, and in their stead an increase takes place in the cycadææ and coniferæ. These show a climate nearly similar to that of the tropics. In the *tertiary* deposits the families of the first, and many of the second, disappear, and a more complicated *dicotylidenous* vegetation takes place. The ferns are reduced in size and number, while the presence of *palms* attests the absence of severe cold, and marks a climate like that of the Mediterranean.* In speaking of the lepidodendron, Dr. Buckland has an observation which gives another strong instance of the infinite value of the study of the fossil vegetable, as well as animal, world :

"The conclusions which Professor Lindley draws from the intermediate condition of this curious extinct genus of fossil plants, are in perfect accordance with the inferences which we have had occasion to derive from *analogous* conditions in extinct genera of fossil animals. To botanists this discovery is of very high interest, as it proves that those systematists are right who contend for the possibility of certain chasms now existing

between the gradations of organization, being caused by the *extinction of genera, or even of whole orders*, the existence of which was necessary to complete the harmony which it is believed originally existed in the structure of all parts of the vegetable kingdom. By means of Lepidodendron, a better passage is established from flowering to flowerless plants, than by either Equisetum or Cycas, or any other known genus.'

* The poplar, willow, elm, sycamore, chesnut, and other genera whose species are living, appear in this series. The argument of a high temperature in the climate of Europe during the tertiary period, brought from the remains of *palms*, is beautifully supported by finding them associated with crocodiles, tortoises, and marine shells belonging to a warmer sea than ours. 'The leaves of the palm,' says Dr. B. p. 517, 'are too well preserved to have endured transport by water from a distant region, and must be referred to extinct species *indigenous in Europe*.' This would hold true also of the finer and delicate *shells*. Thus do the discoveries of science approach and support each other.

The number of fossil plants described are about 500, 300 of which are found in the Transition series; but, as the known species of living vegetables amount to 50,000, we may presume that large discoveries will be made in Fossil botany. Among living families of plants, the seaweeds, ferns, equisetacæ, cycadæ, and coniferæ, approach nearest to the earliest forms of vegetation.

We should now come to a very interesting part of Dr. Buckland's inquiry, in which he shows, amidst the disruptions, and dislocations, and fraction and admixture of different strata, how the truest order and design prevails, and the very advantageous effects of disturbing forces in different ways; and how the earthquake and volcano, instead of deforming and devastating the surface of the earth, have only served to elevate and disperse its internal wealth, and spread its treasures of fertility on the surface for the service of man. "These (says our author), and kindred branches of enquiry, co-extensive with the very matter of the globe itself, form the proper subject of Geology, duly and cautiously pursued, as a legitimate branch of inductive science. The history of the *mineral* kingdom is exclusively its own; and of the other two great departments of nature, which form the vegetable and animal kingdoms, the foundations were laid in ages whose records are entombed in the interior of the earth, and are recovered only by the labours of the geologist; who, in the petrified organic remains of former conditions of our planet, deciphers documents of the wisdom in which the world was created."

We will conclude with the words of a writer whom we have before quoted, and which are well suited, as he intended them, "to make men go on their way very peaceably." "Interea cum non omnes a Naturâ ita compositi sumus, ut philosophiæ studiis delectemur; neque enim liceat multis, propter occupationes vitæ, iisdem vacare, quibus per ingenium licuisset; iis jure permittendum est, compendiosis sapere, et, relictis viis naturæ et causarum secundarum, quæ sæpe longiusculæ sunt, per causas superiores philosophari; idque potissimum cum ex piis affectibus hoc quandoque fieri possit; quibus, vel male fundatis, aliquid dandum esse existimo, modo non sint turbulenti."

NOTES TO BOSWELL'S LIFE OF JOHNSON.

(Continued from vol. VI. p. 240.)

VOL. IV. p. 24. 'I am persuaded, had Sir Isaac Newton applied to Poetry, he would have made a very fine Epic Poem. I could as easily apply to Law as to Tragic Poetry,' &c.

The whole of the argument, as given in the conversation, is most illogically developed, and most loosely expressed. If correctly narrated, it is a mark of Johnson's habit of talking either carelessly or sophistically. Science and Poetry demand different powers of mind, as Robertson argued. Science is formed on analysis; Poetry on combination. Why should the man of Science *of necessity* possess the imagination and creative powers of the Poet! Johnson here denies the common division of the mental powers—as memory, imagination, &c. and speaks of them as mere directions of the general mental faculty. His argument, therefore, would best be met by appealing to fact and experience, and this would be against him. For if he meant to advance that, had Newton, instead of directing his attention to the studies of Geometry, applied himself to Poetry, he would have been a great poet, it is a mere gratuitous assertion, which can neither be proved

nor disproved. But the *probability* is, that he would not; because experience seems to authorize the belief, that our general powers of mind have particular directions given to them previous to choice, and that the common division of the mental powers is founded on correct observation. The art of Oratory has much more in common with Poetry than Geometry; and yet the poetic boundaries may not be passed by the finest orators—by Cicero, by Burke, &c. while at the same time the confines of the two arts lie so near, that, had Johnson's argument been true, it would easily have been proved. Sir Walter Scott was a brilliant example of a mind possessing a most vigorous imagination, and most plastic powers of fancy, and strong poetical conceptions, as seen so prominently in his tales of fiction; and yet something was wanting to his character as a poet. Sir H. Davy added to his other extraordinary powers and attainments that of the poet; and his is the strongest instance of the combination of Science and Poetry that we recollect. He was emphatically a man of genius! Mr. Croker justly says that Johnson "failed as a tragic poet." True—and he would have failed equally as a lyric, or epic, or comic, poet. He was a very *elegant* versifier, as seen in his two translations; but who can quote one fine passage breathing the true poetical inspiration of genius from his writings?

P. 26. "He told us of Cooke who translated Hesiod," &c.—See anecdote of Cooke in the "Tour to the Hebrides," p. 23. Consult also the "Memoirs of Grub Street," vol. ii. p. 182. Cooke was one of the heroes of the *Dunciad*, a friend of L. Welsted and Moore. His volume of poems was published 1742, which should be consulted for an edition of Pope. It was dedicated to Lord Talbot. His poem, "the Battle of the Poets," contains one of the angry tirades against Pope, that were so common after the *Dunciad* appeared. And as it is curious to observe the distorted and disfigured portraits which the envy and jealousy of the scribblers of that day drew, as well as their high opinion of themselves and their poetry, we will extract a few passages from a poem that has long since been mouldering in the Cave of Dulness. It is intended as the *Dunciad reversed*.

POPE.

Soon as the goddess, enemy to night,
In saffron robes unbarr'd the gates of light;
First on the plain a haughty general came,
Of Rumour born, the short-lived child of Fame,
In glaring arms array'd—and POPE his name.
Brittle the helm he wore—no artist's care,
The plume, Belinda, was thy ravish'd hair.
See on his shield's thin boss the Grecian stand,
The lifeless labour of the painter's hand.
Of Greeks the first, the deathless son of fame,
Not known for Homer, but by Homer's name.
Low on the orb, on the sinister side,
Lay *Hobbs* and *Chapman* to indulge his pride.
Betwixt them *Ogilby*—and on his head
Our hero stood, insulting o'er the dead.
Thy lawns, oh! Windsor! on the right were seen,
In colours painted like autumnal green;
Figures, ill match'd, of various kinds were there,
The *Dunce's Bard*, and *Eloisa* fair.

SWIFT.

With him a chieftain came, in arms allied,
In wit superior, and of equal pride;
Saint Patrick's Dean, of holy men the pest,
A scurril joker, and of all the jest.

This leader, sable-rob'd, his conscience sold
 Long since; or Whig or Tory he for gold.
 Worth in all shapes he views with envious eyes,
 A *Vanbrugh* witty, or *Godolphin* wise.
 Nor could the *foremost* of the sons of men
 Escape his ribald and licentious pen.
He who protected in the doubtful hour
 The Land of Freedom from tyrannic power.
 Hail, ever-honour'd shade! whose sacred name
 Shall live, 'till worlds decay, the boast of fame;
 As right requires, this, Marlboro', is thy lot;
 The foes to virtue die and are forgot:
 Or death survive, detested by their race,
 Wretches immortal in their own disgrace.
 This doom be *his*, who now his mind employs,
 In forging idle tales for girls and boys;
 Or gives his genius the malignant scope,
 At better men to throw his dirt with Pope.
 See to the field, *Swift*, self-sufficient run,
 To share the wreath with his poetic son;
 With him invectives gross for humour pass,
 He wears no armour but a face of brass.

The introduction of the *heroes* of the *Dunciad*, who march in array against Pope and Swift, is most ludicrous from the contrast.

Different the motives of the *learned* throng,
 The *long-lived* sons of fame, and pride of song!
 Brave without rage they march to meet the foe,
 Nor clamour raise, majestically slow.
 Here lofty notes full worthy *Homer* swell;
 Well answer'd, *Flaccus*, by thy Roman shell.
 Here *Pindar's* bold and manly strokes aspire,
 There breathes the softness of the *Teian* lyre.
 So, round their God, the nine melodious Maids,
 Soft warbling, charm the Heliconian shades.

Foremost of this harmonious band is seen
 A chief, at once adventurous and serene;
 Firm on his shield the Roman swan appears,
Horace, bright shining through a length of years.
 And there *Lavinia*, by her dream betray'd;
 And *Acon*, smiling on the blushing maid.
Longinus there extends the laurel bough,
 And with the ivy crowns the Critic's brow.
 Thus arm'd, the bard advanc'd, in heart sincere,
Welsted—to Phoebus and the Muses dear.

From the tranquillity of letter'd ease,
 A chief, whose moments are employed to please;
 To please and to improve, *is forced to jar*,
 Though fit in prowess, not inclin'd to war.
 Who would the stubborn foe to justice tame,
 Friend to all worth, and *Theobald* his name.
 His ample shield two mighty poets grace,
 Here *Æschylus*, there *Shakespeare's* awful face;
 With all the buskin'd honours placed between
 These great supporters of the tragic scene.

Tickell, blest bard, by Addison approv'd,
 A leader bold and by the Muses lov'd,
 Took in resplendent arms the martial field
 The head of *Homer* painted on his shield;
 The lines so strong the master pencil speak,
 All wish *he'd draw'd* at length the immortal Greek.

A chieftain who precipitates my praise,
 With *Virgil's* genius, tho' but *Lucea's* days.

Behold, oh youth, if into fate I see,
 Another *Dryden* shall arise in thee ;
 Born to add glory to thy native land,
 Thy early virtues now our hearts command.
 Let Malice throw her feeble darts in vain,
 By thee retorted only with disdain ;
 Still shalt thou give her reason to repine,
 And to the eye of judgment ever shine ;
 Thee in thy works shall men *unborn* adore,
 And call the genius of past ages—*Moore*.

As the battle proceeds, *Tickell* and *Pope* meet in combat.

Tickell stept forth, with just resentment fir'd,
 In *Homer's* cause, and by the muse inspir'd,
 Shield against shield the heroes now oppose,
 Sense clash'd with sense, and words on words arose,
 For *Pope*, a chief more resolute than strong,
 Persisted boldly in the fight of song.
 Till he at last the foe too powerful found,
 And by him fell unpity'd on the ground.

About him throng'd his sad attendants all,
 And though they saw, would scarce believe his fall.
 Him to the greenwood shade they gently bore,
 And in hoarse elegies his fate deplore.
Tickell observ'd, and thus his thoughts expressed,
 Contempt and pity rising in his breast,
 " Severe his lot to whom the Muses gave
 A power so bounded and a soul so brave !"

Afterwards *Pope* flies from *Welsted*, and *Moore* wounds him. Then *Eusden*,
 beating up for allies, applies to *Blackmore*.

To *Blackmore*, aged chief, who bears the scars
 Of dreadful wounds received in former wars,
 He next applied for aid—to whom the sage
 Thus spoke deliberate from the fears of age, &c.

Having declined interfering, *Eusden* leaves the battle and flies to *Cam*.

Resolved to pass his future days in ease,
 And toil in verse *himself alone* to please.

Dennis then appears,

Firm as an oak beneath the weight of snow,

and canes *Savage*, who is sent as a spy by *Pope* !

Savage my name, unblest my natal morn,
 Who to the ills of poetry was born,
 From *Pope* deputed, from my heart's ally,
 To yonder camp I turn'd, a dauntless spy.

Then, as morning appeared, *Ambrose Philips* joined the army :

Philips approach'd with a selected throng
 From cells and courts, judicious sons of song ;
 His helm was made with more than human care,
 And *Pindar* with his *Theban* lyre was there ;
 Lo ! on his shield the deathless *Mantuan* stands,
 And, *bowing*, gives his pipe to British hands.
 There stands *Orestes* in his wild despair,
Humfrey the good, and *Guendolen* the fair.
Swift, who foresaw the danger of his stay,
 Posted, regardless of his friend, away.

In the meanwhile, Pope faints, and Mrs. Heywood carries him off—
To where a fragrant bed of nettles lay
Soft smiling, bore him in her lap away.

Moore then comes forward, and compliments *Philips* on his victory :

All hail'd him chief—the god approv'd the sound,
And with the evergreen his temples crown'd.

We have nothing more to say concerning Mr. Cooke.

P. 34. Dr. A. Ferguson, whose Essay on the History of Civil Society “gives him a *respectable* place in the ranks of literature.”

Boswell did not accurately *weigh* the import of his terms, or we should wish the word *respectable* to be changed :—a better estimate of the merits of this eloquent and well-informed writer may be seen in the biographies of D. Stewart ; and see his Moral Philosophy praised in the Life of Sir James Mackintosh. The History of Civil Society was highly commended by the late Lord Mansfield, and is an eloquent work ; see Warton's Pope, vol. iii. p. 115 ; and see an account of Ferguson in Quarterly Review, No. lxxi. p. 196. On Ferguson's “History of Sister Peg,” in imitation of Arbuthnot's John Bull, see Scott's edition of Swift, vol. vi. p. 4. and Mackenzie's Life of Home. We believe he visited Rome, for the first time, after he was eighty years old ; he died in his ninety-third year. On his History of the Roman Republics, see Foreign Quarterly, No. vi. p. 400.

P. 36. “Swift is clever, but he is shallow.” “What could Johnson mean,” says Mr. Croker, “by calling Swift *shallow* ? If he be *shallow*, who, in his department of literature, is profound ? Without admitting that Swift was inferior in coarse humour to Arbuthnot (of whose precise share in the work to which he is supposed to have contributed, we know little or nothing), it may be observed, that he who is *second* to the greatest masters of different *styles*, may be said to be the first on the whole.”—Now we do not conceive that Johnson alluded to Swift's *humourous* writings when he called him *shallow* ; he mentions his *humour* afterwards : and *shallow* is not a word applicable to witty and humourous writings. What he meant is shown by a subsequent passage : “I doubt if the Tale of the Tub was his ; it has so much more *thinking*, more *knowledge*, more *power*, more *colour*, than any of the works which are indisputably his.” Swift must be considered as a first-rate writer in his favourite line ; but as an historian, a divine, and a scholar, he might, by such a man as Johnson, be called *shallow*. His history is a contemptible party pamphlet ; his sermons shew no deep divinity ; and his scholarship was confined to a few authors of note, which he read as a man of taste. Certainly in point of *knowledge*, if compared to Arbuthnot, he was *shallow*. Mr. Croker must mean by “Swift's *department* of literature,” “the satirical and humourous.” Do the terms *profound* and *shallow* characterize that ?—Surely not. Therefore Johnson alluded to his other writings and general attainments. To us his opinion seems very just.

P. 40. Dr. Johnson said, “It was easier to him to write *poetry*, than to compose his Dictionary.” Mr. Croker's note is, “There is hardly any operation of the intellect which requires more and deeper consideration than *definition*. A thousand men may write *verses*, for one who has the power of defining and discriminating the exact meaning of words, and the principles of grammatical arrangement.” That Johnson's *poetical* labours were easier to him than his *philological* may be conceived ; for, in the first place, the subject matter (we are speaking of his two greatest per-

formances) was found for him ; 2ndly, eloquent, and even poetical words were, by habit, at his command ; and 3dly, his poetry made no very urgent call on the higher powers of the mind, as the invention and the imagination. But we differ from the commentator's remark ; as we maintain that *the Poet defines* his words with a delicacy of feeling and a nicety of discrimination, beyond that of the mere grammarian. If, as Mr. Coleridge justly observes, in truly great poets, as Shakespeare and Milton, you cannot *change a single word* without injury to the sense,—how finely must their language be selected ! and that selection is formed on the most beautiful and exact *definition*. The *definition* of Poetry, we maintain, is more delicate and discriminating than that of Grammar. When Mr. Croker uses the expression ‘a thousand may write *verses*,’ he leaves his text, and also the force of the passage. Assuredly, *a thousand men must* write such verses as require no labour of thought, and impart no gratification, and their mechanical or worthless manufacture would not enter into the argument ; for who ever heard of a *thousand* people who could be called *poets* ? Dr. Johnson was speaking of his *own poetry*, which he of course estimated at its worth ; the foot of the comparison should have been placed by the Commentator here. If he had said “a thousand men may write *poetically*,” it would have been correct ; as it is, such verses as a *thousand men must* write, may be opposed to such *definitions* as a *thousand men* would be very unwilling to read.

P. 42. “Our friend chose Vane, who was far from being *well looked*’ Is this a *Scotticism* ? if so, why was not it remarked ?

P. 67 “We went and saw Colonel Nairne’s garden and grotto. There was a fine old *Plane Tree*. Sir W. Scott mentions also the *Prior Letham Plane*, measuring near 20 feet. This giant of the forest stands in a cold exposed situation,” &c. Why has not one of the Commentators informed us that the Scotch always call the *sycamore*, the *Acer Major* or *Sycamorus*, the *Plane*. The real *Plane Tree* of England, the *Platanus*, whether *Orientalis* or *Occidentalis*, is too tender to grow to any size in Scotland, and, if it would bear the climate of the south-western parts, would be rent in pieces by the storms. The *Prior Letham Sycamore* is a well-known tree, and still exists. In England few fine specimens of the *American Plane* (the *Occidentalis*) now exist : perhaps few finer than that in Mr. Lougman’s garden at Hampstead ; and the finest specimen of the *eastern (Orientalis)* is at *Lee* in Kent ; but neither of these trees would attain a circumference of 28 feet in our Northern climate.

P. 90. “As Bacon says :

Who then to frail Mortality shall trust,
But limns the water, or but writes in dust.”

In what treatise of Bacon’s are these lines ? and why they are not referred to by the Editor ?

We shall now extract a story of Johnson from a book which we believe has not yet been called into the illustration of Boswell :

“The following anecdote of Dr. Johnson and Garrick may be relied on. Dr. Johnson being with Foster, Holland, Woodward, and others on a party at Mr. Garrick’s villa at Hampton, as they were conversing on different subjects, he fell into a reverie, from which his attention was drawn by the accidentally casting his eyes on a book-case, to which he was

as naturally attracted as a needle to the Pole. On perusing the title-pages of the best bound, he muttered, inwardly, with ineffable contempt ; but, proceeding on his exploring business of observation, ran his finger down the middle of each page, and then dashed the volume disdainfully upon the floor, the which Garrick beheld with much wonder and vexation, while the

most profound silence and attention was bestowed on the learned Doctor. But when he saw his well-bound books thus manifestly disgraced on the ground, and expecting his whole valuable collection would share the same fate, he could no longer restrain himself, but suddenly cried out, most vociferously, 'Why G—d—it ! Johnson ! you--you--you will de-

stroy all my books !' At this Johnson raised his head, paused, fixed his eyes, and replied,—' Look you, David, you do understand *plays*, but you know nothing about *books*.' Which repartee occasioned an irresistible laugh at Garrick's *expense*, as well as *that* of his having given them a grand dinner, with plenty of choice viands," &c.

P. 62. " Sir Walter Scott, in his celebrated Tale, entitled *Old Mortality*, has told this story (the murder of Archbishop Sharpe) with all the force of history, and the interest of romance."—CROKER. We know this Tale of Sir Walter's very well ; but in our repeated readings of it, have never met with the story to which Mr. Croker alludes ; nor is it to be found there or in any other novel of Sir Walter's. There are *allusions* to the murder, but no narrative of it, as Mr. Croker says. From what can this mistake of the Commentator have arisen ?

By way of Appendix to the present Notes, we make an extract from " Les Cinq Années Littéraires de M. Clement." 2 vols. Berlin. 1756, containing some Notices of the Rambler which have not been, as far as we know, mentioned by any of Johnson's editors or commentators.

Vol. ii. p. 157 :

" Le Rambler, ou le Chevalier Errant, est une espèce de *Spectateur*, qui paroît ci deux fois la semaine, depuis plus d'un an, et avec succès. Le style en est élégant, mais tendu, compose *urnatural*, un peu dans le goût de votre beau *Telemaque*, que j'avoue a mon honte n'avoir jamais pu lire d'un bout à l'autre. D'excellentes réflexions, de froids plaisan-

teries, de la morale, de la critique, des caractères, des songes, des allegories encore. Ah ! M. Johnson,* j'ai tant vu le Soleil ! donnez-moi la monnaie de vos fictions. C'est une chose assez commune dans vos écrivains, mais infiniment rare chez les nôtres, qu'un style net et concis, également pur et naturel," &c.

Again at p. 368 :

" J'ai regret que notre *Chevalier*, ou *Philosophe Errant*, qui a traité ce sujet,† ne l'ai point assez pris dans le grand, et se soit presque borné à la petite mauvaise honte des Écoliers. Au surplus, il a fait une découverte des plus subtiles en trouvant la principale source de ce défaut dans la trop haute opinion de soi-même. Vous ne l'auriez pas deviné. Je vous cite ce trait pour vous faire connoître l'homme. Penseur de Cabinet, Philosophe d'Observatoire, Spectateur de Monde au Telescope, et prêtant ses réflexions à l'instinct. Quand je vous l'annonçai il y-a un an, je n'avois encore que peu lu son ouvrage, qui paroissoit alors feuille à feuille, deux fois la semaine : il l'a discontinué depuis peu, et craignant ainsi le sort des feuilles de la Sibylle,

'Ne turbata volent rapidis ludibria ventis.'

il a fixé et publié le tout à la fois en six volumes. Je viens de les parcourir à mon aise. C'est de la morale sérieuse, et très sérieuse, des portraits communes, ou d'une petite manière, de la critique sans finesse, des historiettes sans agrément la plupart ; un style *nord-est*, froid et guindé, un ton d'auteur, des périodes immenses, des exordes à tout propos, et d'une monotonie, d'un *plein-chant*—il me semble tous ses discours commencent par *comme ainsi soit que* ; divers morceaux estimables cependant, mais point assez précieux, et quelques allegories ingénieuses, par exemple :

" Je me trouvai tout à coup dans un jardin immense, dont chaque partie étoit gaie, riante, éclairée d'un soleil sans nuage, et parfumée des plus douces odeurs. Les parterres étoient émaillées de toute

* C'est le nom de l'auteur auparavant connu par divers ouvrages, et qui nous fait espérer un Dictionnaire Anglais, dont nous avons un besoin honteux, et pour lequel il mérite les plus grands encouragements.

† La mauvaise honte.

la variété des richesses du Printems, et la Nature en chœur sembloit chanter dans les bosquets. Mais j'ai aperçu bientôt à quelque distance des fleurs plus brillantes encore, des eaux plus claires, des arbres plus toupes, d'un plus beau verd, plus fleuris, où les oiseaux, que je n'avois d'abord entendus qu' imparfaitement, faisoient éclater tous les charmes de la mélodie. Cependant ma vue étoit distraite par des fruits mûrs, qui sembloient n'attendre que ma main pour les cueillir. Je fis quelques pas pour me mettre à portée, mais les fleurs se fanèrent à mon approche, les fruits tomboient avant que j'y puisse atteindre, les oiseaux fuyoient devant moi en chantant toujours, et quel-

que diligence que je fisse, je ne pouvois arriver aux plaisirs qui appelloient mes regards, se jouoient de mon empressement, et s'éloignoient à mesure que j'avançois,' &c.

" Le songe est un peu long, ainsi que tout à que fait l'Auteur. Je ne vous ai traduit que le mieux rêve, et fort peu littéralement, je prends ici, je laisse la, je decous, je brode, c'est ma manière; si je m'avisais de traduire ainsi *L'Apocalypse*, se serois rasé de *livre de vie*. Ce que M. Johnson entend le moins, c'est la *plaisanterie*; combien de chemin il auroit à faire pour arriver au léger badinage de votre *Requête des Sous-fermiers au Roi!*"

NEW RECORD COMMISSION.—No. VI.

Report from the Select Committee on the Record Commission, together with the Minutes of Evidence. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15th August, 1836.

THOSE of our readers who take an interest in the subject to which these papers have been devoted, may recollect that, in our Magazine for March last, we announced that the affairs of the Record Commission had been referred by the House of Commons to the consideration of a Select Committee. At that time we determined that we would desist from noticing the subject until the Committee had concluded its labours and published its Report; and we did so, partly from a feeling of the impropriety of discussing matters which might be said to be 'sub judice;' and partly, also, because we anticipated that the inquiries before the Committee would make us better acquainted with the affairs of the Record Commission, and better able, therefore, to do our duty to our readers.

With the exception of an article in our July number, we have adhered to our determination, and that article, our readers may remember, was called forth by an attack upon Mr. Hunter, so unprincipled and unjust as to defy all previous calculation.

After some months of unaccountable delay, we are at length released from our restraint. The Report and the Evidence are before us, and we shall proceed to give our readers some account of their contents, prefacing our observations with such remarks upon the objects and constitution of the Record Board, as seem necessary for fully understanding the subject.

Throwing aside all verbal quibbling, which has been too much encouraged upon this subject, it may be said that the objects contemplated upon the institution of the Record Commission were,

I. The preservation of the Records, and securing to the public all reasonable facilities of access to them.

II. The publication of such documents as seem the most to stand in need of perpetuation by means of the press, or the best to deserve it.

Over and above these general objects, two special directions were given to the Commissioners; one by the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1800, which must be considered as the Commissioners' instructions, and the other by the Government, acting under the authority of a resolution of the House of Commons. These were,

III. To complete and continue Rymer's *Fœdera*. And,

IV. To superintend the publication of a Collection of the Materials for the History of Britain.

In the first of these objects, the preservation and accessibility of the Records, all classes of the people are interested; and that, not merely as the natives of a country whose glories are reflected upon every one who bears its name, but even personally, immediately, and directly. The Records contain the proofs of the descent of the nobly-born; the evidences of the dignity of the titled; the warranty of the estates of the wealthy. But it is as a shelter to the poor and the humble that they are of the most importance. They constitute the strong barrier by which privilege is kept back from becoming oppression; they guarantee to every man that he may 'eat of the fruit of his own vine, and of his own fig-tree, and drink of the waters of his own well, none daring to make him afraid;' they secure to the poor man the enjoyment of whatever his honest labour may obtain, and teach him, that even in the "lowest deep" of poverty he may yet lift up his head as a free man.

During the middle ages, the closeness with which the more important of these documents were kept amounted almost to exclusion, and some of the restrictions which were then devised by the jealousy of authority, have been continued down to our times by the short-sighted cupidity of the office-keepers. During some periods, and in some offices, these gentlemen seem to have acted as if the fees, and not the records, were the chief objects of their guardianship; and whilst, consequently, they maintained the former in all their dignified extravagance, they permitted the latter pretty much to take care of themselves. Some keepers have indeed left their records altogether uncared for, whilst with others, although some little attention was bestowed upon the great *series* of records and the new documents, which were occasionally wanted for legal purposes, the rest were thrown away into closets and corners, uncalendared, undusted, and unsorted.

Successive generations of keepers followed one another, each setting up the negligence of his predecessor as the standard of his own duty; and, in this manner, during the lapse of several centuries, the miscellaneous masses accumulated to an almost inconceivable extent. The Records which yielded profit to the keeper were principally regarded; the establishments were kept merely in such condition as that the clerks could, within certain prescribed hours, answer the calls of the public, and make imperfect calendars of the new accumulations; and if any clerk, seized with some unaccountable record-*furor*, remained beyond the narrow office hours to pluck a few documents from the unsorted masses, or to add an omitted name or place to an imperfect calendar, the work was regarded as one of such entire supererogation, that the industrious individual acquired a right to deny the public any participation in his merits, except upon the usual terms by which indulgences might be obtained. Hence arose "private indexes," compiled in "over-hours," one of the pleasantest absurdities that was ever tolerated, even for an instant. These indexes, by giving the keepers an interest directly opposed to their duty as public officers, were obviously calculated to perpetuate carelessness and abuse. But the system thrived; the public indexes were framed so as to give the *minimum* of information; and the disappointed inquirer was driven to make the best bargain he could with the industrious gentlemen who turned their 'over-hours' to such excellent account.

Such was one portion of the state of things which existed when the Record Commission was first issued. Some offices were in such confusion, that the character of their contents was unknown to any animals but rats; others, which were partly arranged, possessed only public calendars, which were always imperfect; whilst some, more fortunate, were also enriched by 'over-hours' indexes of more or less value.

The public anticipated that all these oddities would instantly disappear before the authoritative mandate of the King's commissioners. It was expected that an uniform system of care would at once take the place of one of palpable carelessness, and that exclusion would give way to reasonable facilities of access.

Probably the public anticipated rather too much, and their disappointment has consequently been the greater, when, after the lapse of thirty-six years, many of the evils of the old Record system are still found to exist. The present volume proves, incidentally, how this has happened.

The offices in London for the deposit of documents of a Record character, of one kind or another, are probably, at the least fifty in number. Each of these has a keeper, full of most laudable notions upon the subject of vested rights, and the interests of his successors; impressed with the very clearest opinions respecting the sacred character of fees, and sensibly alive to any allusion to 'arrangement' or 'over-hours' indexes.' Over this Record phalanx the Commissioners have not had one atom of authority. The most insignificant amongst them may shut his door in the face of the Commissioners, reminding them that they are not Record Keepers, and that, although the King's Commission empowers them to calendar and sort, it leaves the right of custody, and all the real power, in the hands in which it found them. The Commissioners—who comprise some of the most dignified persons in the realm—may inquire, and assist, and, if they think proper, may beg, and pray, but as to the power of really setting the Record Offices in order, they have none of it.

Do we complain of this? Certainly not. It will be an evil day for England, when the meanest man amongst us (not to mention Record Keepers—"God save the mark!") can be dispossessed of his franchise, or frank tenement, by any other judgment than that of his peers, or by the law of the land.

The old Commissioners were too much in the hands of the Keepers to do, or even attempt, anything that was displeasing to them. The present Commissioners seem, from the commencement of their course, to have properly appreciated the evil, and to have endeavoured to remedy it. That remedy lies in the total subversion of the present state of things, by the erection of a General Record Office, and the introduction of an uniform system of management, custody, arrangement, and fees. This scheme, it appears from the papers in the Appendix to the present Report, has been matured for several years, and a Bill been prepared to carry it into effect. Various circumstances, such as the changes in the Government, the objection of the Accountant-General to the application of a part of the Suitors' Fund to this purpose; difficulties respecting the interest of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls House, which is proposed as the site of a General Office; and last, but not least, the difficulty of persuading the Government to take up any scheme which cannot be put into execution without going to Parliament for money, have conspired to impede, and hitherto to prevent, its execution.

The recent Committee recommend this scheme to the House of Commons as if it were their own. This we trust will be decisive. The object is a national one. In one shape or another the country now pays for the custody of the Records. Under a better system much of the present expenditure might be saved; much of the money voted to the Record Commission would be no longer needed; salaries might be reduced; fees lessened; and the public relieved from the inconveniences attendant upon a multitude of repositories; from the absurdities of 'over-hours' indexes, and from the system of negligence and imposition which in some offices has prevailed time out of mind, setting all Record Commissions at defiance. The repairs of the ill-adapted edifices at present in use, and the perpetual removals of records from place to place, which are unavoidable under the present system, cost the country in a few years as large a sum as would be necessary for the erection of a proper repository. Surely we are not so poor, either in purse or in spirit, as that an object so eminently useful should be longer

The Report would seem to throw blame upon the present Commissioners, on

account of the non-execution of their plan of a General Office, but it does not appear why. The Government, and not the Commissioners, are the parties to carry it into effect; and it is evident that the Commissioners have endeavoured to induce the Government to do so. If the Government would not consent to the grant of money for the purpose, the Commissioners could do nothing. Let us hope the time has come when this obstacle will no longer exist.

Equally unreasonable appears the censure which is endeavoured to be thrown upon the Commissioners, on account of the condition of the present buildings. Ought a man to expend his money in costly repairs of an old house which he is about to quit?

The hope of carrying into execution the scheme of a General Repository, does not appear to have prevented the Commissioners from exerting themselves to effect what good can be done under the present system, consistently with the notion that is shortly to be superseded by a better one. Besides a good many dry details of sorting, binding, arranging, and calendaring, the present volume contains the testimony of the Report, 'that the business of methodizing the Records and rendering them generally available, is in progress; and that the Commission has carried on useful and well-conducted operations of this nature in some of the Record offices. In some, calendars have been, or are in preparation under its direction; in others fees have been reduced, and inconvenient regulations reformed.'—(Report, p. xxxvii.)

One thing which appears in the evidence, and which is probably traceable, either mediately or immediately, to the influence of the Commissioners, is the general permission of access to the more important Record Offices given to Literary Enquirers. This is a point of considerable importance to many of our readers, and one upon which there prevails much misconception. We find it here fully recognized. The utmost liberality upon this point is stated to prevail at the Tower, and the Rolls; and, with respect to the Chapter House, the following is the statement of Sir Francis Palgrave.

"Under the present arrangement, made in connection with the Record Commission, the office is kept open from nine till four or five, and there is generally some one person present during those hours. That is one of the facilities the public has obtained. *They have obtained also full and free access for historical inquiry. No difficulty is raised and no fees taken;* and any gentleman wishing to come and consult the records, is allowed to do so by making a previous appointment; this is required to prevent too many persons being assembled together, the room being very small.

"4303. Are the facilities you have afforded such as to make any distinction between legal and historical searchers? *In historical searchers, I consider the office entirely open to any respectable person that applies.* With respect to legal inquiries, I use a discretionary power. If I find a person engaged in an inquiry, the fees of which would amount to a considerable sum in general searches, I remit a certain portion of them; so that if nothing is found, no fee, or only a small fee, is paid; and, *in conformity with the wishes of the Record Commission,* I have reduced such general fees to the lowest standard that I could with propriety. It would be my wish to reduce them lower; but according to the usage of the office, half the fees go to the clerks, and I felt I could not go that length. The fees are very trifling, but I could not reduce them on some occasions so low as I could wish, half the money being the money of the clerks, not mine; the money is divided amongst the clerks at the end of each year."

This is very creditable both to the Commission and to Sir Francis Palgrave; and especially to the former; the latter, it would seem, has no real interest in the fees, since his salary is to be made up to £1000 *per annum*, whatever may be the sum produced by fees. However, it is very obvious, from his own statement, that he is fulfilling 'the wishes of the Record Commission' with a liberality which becomes him. Sir Thomas Phillipps, who spoke of having been deprived of his facilities of access to

this office since the appointment of Sir Francis Palgrave, must evidently have been under some mistake.

II. The second object of the Record Commission, the publication of the more ancient and valuable of the Records, and the progress made in that very useful work, engaged a considerable share of the attention of the Committee. Some works of the old Commissions are praised; but those of the present Commission are stated to be greatly superior to them in the convenience of their form, the style of their execution, and the care with which they have been edited.

Upon this subject a point was raised before the Committee, and is presented to notice in the Report, as to the propriety of publishing calendars, or catalogues raisonnées, of all the Records, before any one entire Record publication is attempted. This is a scheme which is supported, inconsiderately as we think, by, at any event, one highly respectable name. In our estimation, its originator is mistaken, and we think we could easily prove that he is so, but we have not space to enter upon the subject at present. As the point affects the propriety of the publications, we may perhaps recur to it in our future papers.

One portion of the inquiry respecting the publications has pained us, and that is, the part which refers to the Select Rolls, and the Chancellor's Rolls; volumes which we have already sufficiently condemned. They are admitted on all hands to be failures; but, from the course of the inquiry, it would seem, that it was wished to do before the Committee what was attempted to be done in the infamous papers in the Literary Gazette, that is, to fix the disgrace of those failures upon Mr. Hunter (Vide *Genl. Mag.* for July 1836, p. 43). With a view to trump up something like a charge of incompetency against that gentleman, the former of these volumes, for which it is most evident he was not responsible, was subjected to a most rigid examination. The mistakes which he had noticed in the corrigenda, were corrected in the pages, as well as those which he had stated in the preface had not been altered, for reasons which he then gave. In this condition the volume was laid before the Committee, and one of its most blotted pages was submitted to a witness as a specimen of the Record Commission printing and editing. This was most unjust; to the Commission, as the work selected was admitted on all hands to have been one of a peculiar character, and therefore was not a foundation either for general praise or censure; to Mr. Hunter, as leading to inferences which those who brought forward this work as a specimen knew could not be derived from his Pipe Roll, or his Fines, or any other work which may properly be said to have been edited by him. The attempt failed disgracefully, and so may every attempt which originates in the same spirit!*

* The similarity of *animus* exhibited in the papers in the Literary Gazette, and in that portion of the recent inquiry which related to Mr. Hunter is very observable. In both of them, accusations against him were sought for in the same unscrupulous manner. One instance will exhibit the sort of "stuff" that almost all the charges investigated by the Committee are "made of."

A specimen of a certain Catalogue was submitted to Mr. Hunter by the Secretary to the Commission for his opinion. He gave it, considering "his compliance with such request as an act on his part due to the character of the officer who required his assistance." (Ev. 4625.) The first charge made against him on this account was, that in consequence of an opinion given in this, as it was represented, underhand manner, the Catalogue, which was proceeding at the press, was suspended. It turned out, however, that the Catalogue was suspended *before* the opinion was given.

The second charge affected the accuracy of the opinion. Mr. Hunter was called upon to restate it before the Committee. "He expressed his great reluctance and pain at being examined at all, and complained strongly of the almost breach of confidence under which he was required to give evidence." (Ev. 4622.) But, in compliance with the wishes of the Committee, he brought forward, upon the instant, various objections to the plan, and various seeming proofs of illiteracy in the com-

III. The continuation of Rymer's *Fœdera* was, as everybody knows, suspended by the present Commissioners, and various searches and inquiries have been prosecuting at home and abroad, with a view to a completion of this important work in a more creditable manner. It is allowed that the suspension was a proper step; the searches will be noticed hereafter.

IV. It is a matter of great vexation to all historical inquirers, that after a period of thirteen years no portion of the materials for the History of Britain has been given to the public. The work having been entirely suspended for some years past in consequence of the ill-health of Mr. Petrie, it appears to have become ultimately necessary to take it out of his hands; which has been recently done, by the Commissioners with the sanction of the Lords of the Treasury.

We desire to express our most unfeigned regret for this result, so far as it is calculated to lessen the fame which Mr. Petrie would have acquired by the completion of any portion of the work; but, under the circumstances, it may be doubted whether the Commissioners could have executed their painful duty with more delicacy than they appear to have shewn towards him.

We heartily concur in the recommendation of the Report—

“That the execution of this national undertaking should be resumed at once with renewed vigour, and with such increased number of editors and literary assistants as may be necessary, and that a special grant should be yearly voted by Parliament of such amount, as may suffice to insure its completion at the earliest period consistent with the correctness and completeness of its execution.” (Report, p. xliii.)

Upon all these four points, it does not appear that the recent Committee has brought to light any thing in which the Commission may be fairly said to have failed in its duty. But the principal part of the inquiry had reference to the general

piler. Laying aside the enforced breach of confidence, we think he should not have given this evidence, without having first taken the opinion of the House of Commons, as to whether a British subject is compellable under such circumstances to give testimony before a Committee. In our courts of justice the evidence of a witness is not received respecting the contents of a written document which may be produced to tell its own tale. However, the testimony, being given, became capable of being replied to, and any one who takes the trouble to compare the objections with the reply, will be most fully satisfied that the former are well founded. They are indeed admitted to be so. That charge therefore failed like its predecessor.

Another charge was then got up out of the same circumstances, which was, that Mr. Hunter, being employed to edit a General Report from the Commissioners to His Majesty, expunged from the Appendix to that Report an explanation of the faults found in the Catalogue, which explanation was contained in a report written by the framer of the Catalogue. In other words, Mr. Hunter condemned the Catalogue, and then suppressed the defence of it. This was the charge as it was understood by the chairman of the Committee (Ev. 4623): but the witness, although he did not take the trouble to rectify the chairman's mistake, proved that the portion expunged could not be a defence, inasmuch as it related to the *plan* of the Catalogue, and not to its *faults*, which are things evidently distinct. The same witness, in his evidence (4617,) gives the portion alluded to as having been expunged, and it may therefore be seen that it does not affect “the faults” in the slightest degree; nor indeed was it possible for it to do so, as the witness became aware of the nature of the faults complained of only from the evidence of Mr. Hunter given before the Committee, and this document was written long before the Committee was appointed. But it may be asked, why was any portion of it expunged? We can perceive two very obvious reasons: I. The passages are a fallacy from beginning to end, and therefore ought not to have been published. II. Even if correct, they would have been entirely out of place in the Appendix to the General Report to the King. We have no doubt that these were the reasons which induced Mr. Hunter to exercise a very proper editorial discretion in the omission of these *and other passages*; for it seems they were struck out in company with various others. ‘The expunging’ and ‘the faults,’ were evidently about as nearly connected as Macedon and Monmouth.

administration of the affairs of the Commission, and the complaints under that head assumed three shapes: first, that the Commissioners have abdicated in favour of the Secretary, who in his own person has exercised all the powers and duties of the Commissioners; second, that this state of things has created some very unseemly squabbling and confusion; and third, that it has led to the existence of a large debt. We shall not discuss these points separately, but it will appear, as we go along, that the Commissioners have exercised the description of authority which was to be expected from them; that the personal complaints are such as might exist under every public body, and do not prove any non-performance of duty; and that the debt is not fairly chargeable against the present Commission.

The personal complaints against the Secretary, rather than any public grounds of dissatisfaction, seem to have occasioned the inquiry, and are indeed the key to the whole of the recent proceedings.

The Commission consists of twenty-five gentlemen, of whom about one-half are public officers having the custody of Records, and the other half are gentlemen who have distinguished themselves as historical writers, or who are known to possess a taste for literature. They are all men of wealth and consideration, and are, of course, unpaid in any way. The Commissioners constitute the deliberative body of the Commission. They have also, by means of committees of their own body, exercised a superintending and directing authority over the works committed to their officers. From March 1831 to December 1835, there were 91 meetings of the Commissioners for the transaction of business; that is, 38 boards and 53 committees.

The Commissioners have a Secretary, who is not only the medium of communication between the Board and the persons employed under them, but who appears also to possess a good deal of actual executive authority, subject always to the control of the Board. This arises in the following manner:—That portion of the business of the Commission which relates to publication, is committed to various literary men appointed by the Board to the office of Sub-Commissioners, and to others, also appointed by the Board, who are termed Editors. The distinction between the two classes seems principally to consist in this: that a Sub-Commissioner may be appointed without any definite duties being assigned to him, and is considered to have an appointment of a permanent character; whilst the Editors are appointed to perform specific works, the pendency of which is the term of their connection with the Board. Whatever duties of execution, either literary or otherwise, are not assigned by the Board to Sub-Commissioners or Editors, seem to be universally considered to vest entirely in the Secretary, who is, to that extent, *quasi* a Sub-Commissioner, and, like all the Sub-Commissioners, is subject to the inspection and superintendence of the Commissioners.

In the execution of the duties thus left to the Secretary, he, like the Sub-Commissioners, employs persons under him; for the sorting, cleaning, and binding—workmen; for the literary labour—clerks.

How far this arrangement is good or otherwise, depends principally upon the character of the service to be performed. If it be of a temporary nature, or of such a kind that a very effective check is necessary to be kept upon its expense, we cannot conceive anything so very objectionable in this mode of doing it as some persons imagine they discover. One thing is obvious, that as, in this manner, the Secretary takes upon himself additional duties without any additional remuneration, the public is benefited in a pecuniary point of view to the amount of the difference between the sums paid to persons to assist the Secretary, and the amount which would be paid to Sub-Commissioners appointed to perform these duties and to the persons employed under them.

Out of this state of things has arisen, or probably, if we should speak more accurately, this state of things has been made the pretence for disputes upon two points—precedence and pay. Either of them is of itself enough to cause a deadly feud; but when the two unite, and are stirred up by cunning hands who delight to fish in troubled waters, and sympathetically hate all *unpaid* Commissioners, it would be hard indeed if there did not result a commotion as 'right-royal' as ever delighted the visitors of Donnybrook—such a commotion as has recently shaken the Record realms to their foundation.

In the present instance, we doubt whether there was any real misunderstanding upon the subject of station or precedence. The Secretary appears to have been incautious in the application of the term "Sub-Commissioner" to persons who were not appointed to that office; but there is a great deal of matter in the evidence to shew, that the only person to whom the question is really of importance, perfectly well understood what was the character of the situation which he occupied. If there has been any real misunderstanding, there is no doubt that that is *pro tanto* a proof of defective management, since all engagements might, and ought to be made in such manner as to render any such misunderstanding impossible.

Misunderstanding as to "pay" is even more dangerous, and, unfortunately, not so easily avoided. If the nature of the service is uncertain, so must be the remuneration. You may approximate, and talk of proportions, and analogies, and settle a very pretty confusion in the mind; but there are services, and especially some of those connected with literature, which cannot be settled beforehand by any proportion, or analogy, or rule of three or four, or algebraic equation, or even by Mr. Babbage's machine. Now what are the pecuniary cases which have arisen in the present instance?

One gentleman hoping to get something very like a sinecure place under the Commission did, in the year 1831, certain work for which he does not appear to have made any charge, and has not received any recompence. His case is recommended to the Treasury.

Another gentleman wished to be paid £50 for a preface; the Secretary objected; the Board was appealed to, and determined in favour of the applicant. His case is sent to the Treasury.

Another gentleman was employed under the old Commission upon a work which has been properly suspended by the new. His case is sent to the Treasury.

Another gentleman, who was engaged at an annual salary of £150, with liberty to do 'over-hours' work, thought himself entitled to £268. 16s. for his 'over-hours' exertions in arranging some of the Records which were removed upon the destruction of the Houses of Parliament. This claim coming to the Secretary with others from the same gentleman, amounting to £82. 10s., and a frightful blank, which was afterwards filled up with £52. 10s.—all having relation to 'over-hours' labour, and all earned during eight months of the year 1835, made him, it is said, "very angry." His anger lighted up a great deal of dormant patriotism, and led to an appeal to the Commissioners, who thought that £84 ought to stand in the place of the £268. 16s., and made various other deductions. This gentleman's case is also sent to the Treasury.

It is obvious that all these cases are complaints against a public board, of their not having been sufficiently liberal of the public money; a description of complaints which certainly merits attention if it be only on account of its novelty. The New Record Commission has furnished the first example in our times, of a public body whose penuriousness is recommended by a committee of economists to the generous consideration of the Lords of the Treasury!

Nothing of this sort occurred under the old system. Who ever heard of a rebellion of editors, record keepers, and clerks, against Mr. Caley, because they were not paid

enough? He lived and died, 'good, easy man,' amongst the grateful plaudits of those for whose advantage he drew upon the public purse. His successor must indeed be a simple person, not to perceive and walk along so easy a road to fame.

"What thanks, what praise, whilst Caley's hand supplies;
How chang'd the scene if Cooper but denies!"

But the promoters of the present inquiry would have us believe that, however penurious the Secretary may have been towards them, the same feeling has not influenced his conduct in other instances, where more fortunate individuals have been concerned. The inquiry was preceded by rumours of transactions 'that would not bear the light,' and respecting which one gentleman professed to possess unquestionable evidence. Upon the strength, partly, at any event, of these assertions, the inquiry was granted, and, whatever other people may think of it, has been conducted one would fancy to the hearts' content of its promoters. Well;—where are these transactions? Where is this evidence? The Committee have wielded a spear as powerful as Ithuriel's, and what concealed and crouching demon have they raised? We cannot discover any one. The threatening was terrible, but the storm has been harmless as the mimic thunder of the stage.

The Secretary's accounts were kept upon a bad system, but that was rectified by the Commissioners themselves, before the appointment of the Committee. The badness of the system originated in the heavy incumbrance of debt which the present Commission inherited from its predecessors, and the same cause prevented the earlier adoption of a better plan. The imperfection of the old system of account-keeping is admitted on all hands, but there is no proof of peculation. The accounts have been audited by the Commissioners; re-audited by the Treasury; and sifted by the Committee; and no one of them has found anything wrong in them, except three pence overpaid to a Sub-Commissioner.

But he has laid out money of the Commission in the purchase of books,—and he has a considerable private library. Scandalous insinuation! There is not a shadow of proof that the books, whether wisely bought or not, were applied, or ever intended to be applied, to other than Commission purposes.

But he has expended large sums in searches in foreign countries for diplomatic and literary documents connected with England, the results of which are contained in various volumes called Appendices, which are not yet published. The sum thus expended appears to have been about half as much as was supposed, and there is no proof that it was one penny more than was necessary for the purpose. The object to be gained by these researches was noble and large-minded; an object which was declared to be desirable as long ago as the days of Carte and Bishop Nicolson.

But he has compiled a book for the guidance of his foreign correspondents, and, with the intention of making known what documents relating to this country exist upon the Continent, has "traitorously" caused it to be printed. Foolish as the act seems, it is true, and equally so, that he compiled this work, for which he consulted more than 2000 volumes, gratuitously, neither claiming nor receiving recompense for it; and that his primary object in framing it was to save expense by letting his correspondents see what portion of their literary treasures he was already acquainted with. A foreigner who was employed to find out inaccuracies in this work, ultimately discovered that Heilsbronn was printed 'Heilbronn,' and gave evidence of that atrocious fact before the Committee.

But the worst remains behind! Being desirous of getting the work of the Commission done more reasonably than is consistent with the notions of right and wrong entertained by the Record keepers, he has got together some five or six young gentlemen with the design of having them instructed in the diplomatic art, and whose ser-

vices the Commission pays with 40*l.* per annum. "Here's a villain! Thou hast most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a school for young transcribers; and whereas before, in the Caley times, there were few transcribers but Record keepers, who thereby gained eighteenpence per folio, thou hast caused these boys to be used, and, contrary to the King, his Crown and dignity, thou wilt not pay the Record people more than fourpence." Who that is connected with the Records will not unite in the just judgment of that great Chief Justice Cade, "Away with him! Hang him with his [Secretary's] pen and ink-horn round his neck."

To these charges, and others such as these, the Honorable Committee gave the most patient and commendable attention. They do not appear to have been weary of anything except the defence. We have followed them through the immense mass of the evidence, both oral and documental; we have contrasted the statements in the Report with those in the evidence, and the evidence of the different witnesses with one another, and we are bound in justice to the Commissioners to assert, that a more complete failure than that which is exhibited by the case brought against them, it has seldom been our lot to meet with.

Any one who reads the Report *alone*, will perhaps come to a different conclusion. But if he wishes to do justice, he must do more than that. Above all, he must not depend upon the edition of the Report recently published by Ridgway, as a pamphlet, with notes. Those notes are evident emanations from the same, not spirit, but spite, which has before shown itself in other quarters. He must trace the Report to its authorities, remark how often the evidence which is relied upon, is contradicted or explained; how often a seeming contradiction in testimony is nothing more than the testimony of several persons to different things, or to the same thing at different periods. Evils which the Commissioners have no power to rectify are charged against them, as if they existed only by their permission; acts done by the Secretary, subject to the approval of the Board, or in pursuance of their general or special directions, are represented to be done by his own uncontrolled authority; whatever has been well done is passed over without notice; whatever has been done imperfectly, either on account of want of funds, or want of authority, or from the incompetency of the instruments employed by the Commissioners, is trumpeted forth, and we would almost say, exaggerated. Peculiar instances are adduced as evidence of general usage; and sometimes from ignorance, sometimes from haste, and sometimes apparently from a feeling which we would rather not name, facts and documents are represented in a way which it would require a great deal of ingenuity to reconcile with what is ordinarily called accuracy. Our limits, which we have already exceeded, will not allow us to exemplify these assertions by contrasting the report with the evidence; if we could do so, we should find the Commission, although "cramped by the incompleteness of its original powers," urging upon the Government the adoption of plans which would fully remedy all abuses, but performing, in the meantime, what even the Committee declares to be "many and important services;" reducing the payments for literary labour, for transcription, for printing, to an amount which, when contrasted with the sums formerly paid, is really extraordinary; publishing works to the merit of which the evidence contains "many and valuable testimonies;" discarding the old cumbrous folio size, and substituting the more commodious and cheaper octavo; increasing the gratuitous distribution of their works threefold; and, according to the admission which we have before quoted from the Report, making progress in methodising the Records, and rendering them generally available; carrying on useful and well-conducted operations of this nature in some of the Record Offices, preparing Calendars, reducing fees, and reforming inconvenient regulations.

But all this is done by an unpaid body, through the agency of a Secretary. This appears to be a constitution distasteful to the majority of the Committee. They there-

fore recommend that the present body should be superseded by a Commission composed of three paid Commissioners, in whom all the power of the Commission is to be vested, except that of determining what Records should be printed, upon which point they are to take the opinion of five or seven unpaid gentlemen, who are to be united with them in the Commission for that single purpose.

Besides the powers now vested in the Record Commission, it is proposed that the custody of all the Records should be taken from the present keepers by Act of Parliament, and vested in the three paid Commissioners.

In this age of 'organic changes,' nothing ought to surprise us; not even we suppose the proposal of vesting the custody of all the Records in such a body as the Record Commission; nor the appointing "three single gentlemen" to perform the comparatively nothing-to-do of the Record Board. Upon this point we might say a great deal, but nothing half so well worthy of attention as the following opinion of Lord Brougham.

"My opinions are, I believe, well known to have been unfavourable to the existence of Boards composed of persons not able to give a regular attention to the duties cast upon them, and leaving the business chiefly in the hands of the subordinate officers (whom they arm with their authority); and for reasons too obvious to require being stated. But although, in general, I should prefer a Board of a small number of paid Commissioners, it is quite clear that this principle can only be applicable to cases where there is regular occupation for such a Board, and I have always been decidedly of opinion that the Record Commission does not fall within the description of cases to which this principle applies. Mr. Allen has clearly shown this, and I really can conceive no measure more entirely without justification than the appointment of a Record Board of paid Commissioners would be."

We have scarcely left ourselves room to say a word or two about the debt of the present Commission. The old Board left an actual debt of between 15,000*l.* and 16,000*l.* besides various extravagant works which it was absolutely necessary to carry on to a certain degree of completion at an expense of some 9,000*l.* or 10,000*l.* more. Placed in this situation, and the Government refusing to pay off the debt, the present Commission was obliged to adopt one of two courses; either to suspend all operations for several years, and thus discharge the debt, or to proceed with works such as they thought fit to be prosecuted, paying off the old debt, and contracting a new one in its place. They adopted the latter course, and their debt now amounts to about the sum paid out of their grants on account of the old Board. In the Report it is represented that the Board adopted the former course, and contracted the new debt after it had paid off the old one; but the evidence and the papers in the Appendix seem to prove the contrary. It is clear from the Parliamentary returns, that during the period within which it is stated in the Report that the Board suspended its proceedings, it had commenced and was prosecuting some of those works which have sprung entirely from itself. The debt therefore, to whomsoever it may now be due, is really and substantially the debt of the old Board, and not of the New.

DESCENT OF HENRY SMITH, ESQ. ALDERMAN OF LONDON.

MR. URBAN, *Abingdon-st. Jan. 2.* have stated, was to exhibit Henry Smith's connexion with the House of Smith, of Campden, in the County of Gloucester; and although that point was not established by such legal evidence as the inquirers after truth are always anxious to produce, yet it might be affirmed, that such strong, and to all reasoning minds highly probable

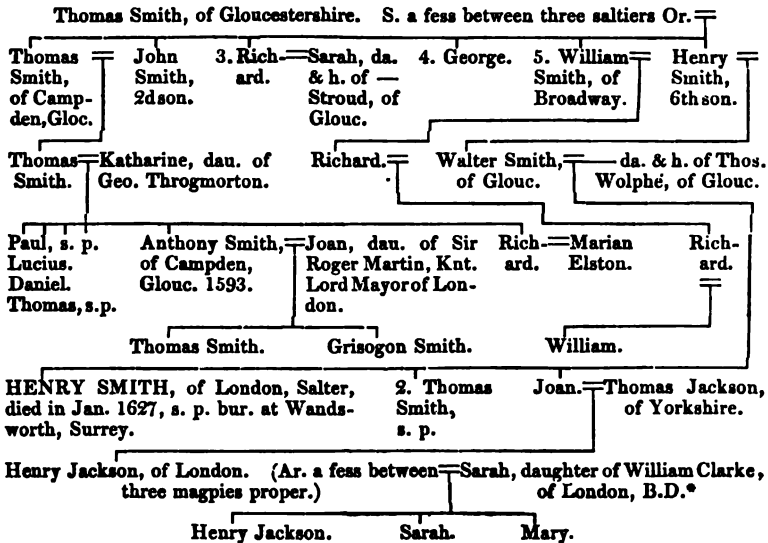
IN your number for August last, you have noticed a Volume of Collections by the late Charles Perkins Gwilt, Esq. relative to Henry Smith, Esq. Alderman of London, so well known for the munificent appropriation of his large estates to charitable uses. One object of the writer, as you

grounds had been brought forward for the proof, that little doubt could be entertained of the fact, though the precise link was defective.

Independently of the arms allowed to Henry Smith, on the occasion of his funeral, being those of the Campden family, with a fleur-de-lis on the Fess (the filiation of a *sixth son*), the appointment of so many trustees, blood relations of the Campden family, as developed in the Pedigree appended to the Notices, was too extraordinary a circumstance to have been of accidental occurrence. Mr. Gwilt, with much force remarks (page 20), "If Henry Smith were a relation of Thomas Smith of Campden, such a choice of trustees, executors, and overseers, will not appear extraordinary; but if he were

not so, then the statement exhibits one perhaps of the most singular instances of accidental and incredible appointments to trusts that has ever appeared."

The publication of this volume has led to the discovery of the pedigree subjoined, which not only indicates the *precise descent* of Henry Smith from the House of Campden, through a *sixth son*, but elucidates the coat quartered with the arms of Smith on the monument at Wandsworth (Barry of six in chief three wolves' heads erased), shewing that his mother was an heiress of the name of "*Wolphe*." It exhibits moreover the connection of the family of Jackson, which was before established by the wills referred to in Mr. Gwilt's volume.



The above pedigree was obligingly communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. who discovered it in a MS. volume of pedigrees in his possession. An inspection of the MS. shews it to be a transcript of a portion of the Gloucestershire Visitation of 1569, with numerous miscellaneous pedigrees, in the hand writing of Barak

Longmate, the editor of the edition of Collins's Peerage, published in 1779. Unfortunately he does not mention the authority from which the pedigree was transcribed. It is not in any Visitation or transcript of the Visitation of 1569, which have been anxiously examined. Indeed, the date of Smith's death, 1627, and the descent of Jackson

* This match is corroborated by the pedigree of Clarke in the Vis. of London (Vinc. 119. 495, in Coll. Arms). William Clarke, of London, by his wife Sarah Danvers, had issue Benjamin C. of London, John, Ezekiel, Dorothy ux. Henr. Vincent, and Sarah ux. Henrici Jackson.

which it exhibits, shew that the original pedigree was written at a later period. Samson Lennard, Bluemantle, conducted the funeral as deputy of Sir Richard St. George, and Thomas Thomson, Rouge Dragon, attended as the other officer at arms in his own turn. Some of the scattered MSS. of these officers may have fallen into the hands of Longmate, whence the pedigree in question may have been transcribed, and perhaps drawn out at that period to shew his connection with the Campden family, for it is singular his descent is deduced from a sixth son, and that mark of *filiation* is, as before observed, inserted as a distinction in

the coat annexed to the funeral certificate.

Amongst the readers of your Magazine, there are many gentlemen whose ardour in the pursuit of genealogical questions leads them to the investigation of numerous MSS. If any gentleman in the course of his researches should discover the original of the pedigree here printed, or any pedigree corroborating or illustrating in any degree the descent in question, or the alliance with the family of Jackson, it will be esteemed a favour if such gentleman would be so kind as to communicate, through you, a reference to the MS.

J. G.

LETTER OF WILLIAM CRASHAW TO CASaubON.

Mr. URBAN, *6, Guilford-street,*
Dec. 24.

THE letter which I now send you, and which is highly interesting, was written by William Crashaw, a divine of considerable note in the early part of the sixteenth century, and author of numerous works. He was the father of Richard Crashaw the poet. The letter is addressed to Isaac Casaubon, and must have been written between 1610, when, after the death of Henry IV. of France, Casaubon followed Sir Henry Wotton into England, and 1614, in which year Casaubon died. That it was not written at an earlier period, whilst Casaubon was librarian to Henry the Fourth of France, is clear from Crashaw's words, "*eos in partes transmarinas transportare.*" The letter occurs among Casaubon's correspondence, formerly in the possession of Dr. Chas. Burney, and now preserved in the British Museum. It is as yet unpublished.

The writer requests Casaubon to urge upon James I. the purchase of five hundred volumes of manuscripts, described as of great antiquity and value, for the sum of 500*l.* from "one Savile of Yorkshire." From the absence of any Christian name, and the fact of numerous branches of the Savile family existing at that time in Yorkshire, it is very improbable that the individual possessor can now be determined. We may safely conclude that it was not the learned Sir Henry Savile, Knt. then living. There were, however, also living Sir Henry Savile,

Bart. of Methley, and his half-brother, John, the sons of Sir John Savile, Knt. the judge, elder brother of the great Sir Henry and ancestor of the Earl of Mexborough; Sir George Savile, of Lupset, Bart. (ancestor of the Marquess of Halifax) and his two brothers; together with the Saviles of Copley, and the descendants of the natural son of that Sir Henry Savile who was created K.B. at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, from whom came the Lords Savile and Earls of Sussex; with various other collateral branches.

That the manuscripts were not purchased by James the First, is pretty certain. The Old Royal Collection in the British Museum contains less than two thousand volumes, and I apprehend that more than three-fourths of that number are composed of the collections of the successive sovereigns of England prior to James the First; the Lumley Collection, which included that of the Fitz-Alans, Earls of Arundel; and the collection of Charles Theyer. What became of the Savile Collection I cannot learn; perhaps some of your readers may be able to afford some clue to a knowledge of their fate. If Savile did not carry into execution the intention which he expressed to Crashaw, of selling the MSS. to the highest bidder on the continent, it is probable that they were dispersed. In the British Museum there are several manuscripts which formerly belonged to the Savile family, viz. Bibl. Arundel, 104 and 248, and

Bibl. Cotton. Vesp. B. vi., Claud. D. vii. and Jul. A. xi. This last, however, was given to Sir Robert Cotton in 1609, by the great Sir Henry Savile. The Savile MSS. at Oxford, are of a very different description from those described by Crashaw.

Yours, &c. J. H.

MS. Mus. Brit. Bibl. Burn. 363, f. 231.

Clarissime Domine: duplici de causa te jam interpello: i. Quidam Savillus nomine, patria Eboracensis, penes se habet quingenta fere volumina manuscripta; in quibus sunt circiter mille codices seu libri diversi Scripturæ Sacræ, Conciliorum, Patrum, Theologorum, Historicorum, Poetarum, et Philosophorum: Horum aliquot Græca, alii Gallica, plures Anglica et Scotica, at plurimi Latina lingua conscripti, multi vetusto admodum characterē, aliqui etiam Saxonico, venerandam præ se ferunt antiquitatem. Hos ab ejus avo ex monasteriorum (Septentrionalium præsertim) direptionibus conquisitos, et sibi a patre pro portione sua derelictos cum ipse Savillus vanales proposuisset, ego, qui totus sum libris deditus et devotus, emere constitui. Cum vero illos perlustrassem et catalogum eorundem composuissem, facile comperi eorum pretium onus nimis grande et humeris meis prorsus inæquale; at cum ab illo accepissem ei in animo esse eosdem in partes transmarinas transportare, et plus offerentibus vendere et distrahere, limensque ne tanta præda in Jesuitarum manus deveniret, qui hoc certe

nomine laudandi sunt, quod nullis parcent sumptibus ut pretiosa antiquitatis monumenta a nobis nostrisque bibliothecis undique corrogent, statim rem tibi communicandam duxi, ut a prudentia tua Serenissimus Rex noster hac de re admonitus, pretium ei persolvi jubeat (quingentas nimirum libras) et Regiæ suæ Bibliothecæ hos codices applicari curet: Horum multi adeo sunt vetusti, adeoque pulchre descripti et pretiose ornati, codicumque adhuc non impressorum tantus est numerus, ut a mercatoribus quibusdam, iisque non inductis, nec harum rerum imperitis, fere persuadetur mille libras pro eisdem in transmarinis regionibus se percepturum. Nihilominus serio profitetur malle se 500 hic quam 1000 libras a Jesuitis recipere: Tuam deprecor benignitatem ut hoc opus literarium apud inclitam Majestatem suam promoveas; ideoque mitto Catalogum satis perfectum, quem si placuerit, apud te retineas vel Majestati suæ perlustrandum offeras.

Deinde, cum ego Bellarminum ut multarum falsificationum reum accusassem, et hoc a papisticis aliquot sacerdotibus negatum esset, ego in me suscepi ejusdem accusationis probationem, collegi igitur ex variis quas habeo cum eodem Bellarmino exercitationes centuriam unam falso citatorum testimoniorum, quam ad te quam primum mittam, et in tuo de eisdem judicio libens acquiescam.

Si illum adhuc Indicem Romanum habeas quæso ut videam. Vale, vir clarissime. Tibi multis nominibus devinctus,
GUL. CRASHAVIUS.

ACCOUNT OF THE MOTE, IGHTHAM, KENT.

(With a plate.)

Mr. URBAN,

THE fortified permanent mansion was in the middle ages called a Castle (Castellum); the term being but a diminutive of the Castrum or Military Station of the Romans.

The Moat was an appellation frequently applied to domestic strongholds of smaller extent than the castle; it was suggested, of course, by one of the prominent features in their line of defence. Instances of fortified houses called *Moats*, in Kent, are very numerous, and a very long catalogue might

be formed of ancient manor houses in the county, which were surrounded by an inundated foss. The Castles of the Barons, and the Moated Halls of the lesser gentry, presented a striking evidence of the military character of the tenures under the Crown. Every great landholder, by knight's service, erected and resided in his Castle; his retainers formed the garrison; he became a prince paramount in his own fee or lordship; he often obtained licence to exercise therein the highest judicial rights; and his friendship and

alliance was frequently of no small importance to the Sovereign of the realm. In cases of disputed title to the crown, the lords of these castles were enabled on many occasions to prolong the contest between the claimants; they opened their gates, perhaps, to the vanquished or retiring party, who, safe within their entrenched and embattled circuit, had time to gain breath, and to renew the struggle with recruited fortunes. Instances of this application of the political strength of domestic castles are particularly numerous in the war between Matilda and Stephen; memorable traits of their importance abound in every period of our history, down to the rebellion of fanatical republicanism by which it was tarnished in the seventeenth century.

During the anarchy which prevailed in the reign of Stephen (the sure concomitant, in a greater or less degree, of political divisions), the feudatory castellans were the actors of gross oppressions of the subject. So dangerous is it to the liberty of the community that power should fall into the uncontrolled hands of any particular class of the members of the state. Of this truth, in the time of Cromwell, we have had warning experience.

Malsbury, who was cotemporary

with most of the events recited in his *Historia Novella*, affords us the following picture of these outrages, in the year 1140.

"The whole of this year was embittered by the horrors of war. There were many castles throughout England each defending their neighbourhood, but more properly speaking laying it waste. The garrisons drove off from the fields both sheep and cattle, nor did they abstain either from churches or churchyards. Seizing such of the country vavasours* as were reputed to be possessed of money, they compelled them by extreme torture to promise whatever they thought fit. Plundering the houses of the wretched husbandmen, even to their very beds, they cast them into prison, nor did they liberate them but on their giving every thing they possessed for their release. Many calmly expired in the midst of torments, inflicted to compel them to ransom themselves, bewailing, which was all they could do, their miseries to God."†

Of a certain marauding castellan the following is the animated sketch given by the same writer. †

"Robert Fitzherbert, a character well calculated for the stratagems of war, surprised the castle of Devizes; a man by far the most cruel of any

* This word is not employed in the Latin version before me, edit. 1596. It has, probably, been restored from a MS. copy by the translator.

† Malsbury's account of these transactions is so remarkably corroborated by the Saxon Chronicle, that I cannot forbear transcribing the concurrent passages from the latter in this place. "Anno 1137. Every rich man built his castles and defended them against him (Stephen), and they filled the land full of castles. They greatly oppressed the wretched people by making them work at these castles, and when the castles were finished, they filled them with devils and evil men. Then they took there whom they suspected to have any goods, by night and by day, seizing both men and women and put them in prison for their gold and silver, and tortured them with pains unspeakable, for never were any martyrs tormented as these were. They hung some by their feet, and smoked them with foul smoke; some by their thumbs, or by the head, and they hung burning things on their feet. They put a knotted string about their heads, and writhed it till it went into the brain. They put them into dungeons, wherein were adders and snakes and toads, and thus wore them out. Some they put into a crucet house, that is, into a chest that was short and narrow, and not deep, and they put sharp stones in it, and crushed the man therein, so that they broke all his limbs. There were hateful and grim things called *sachenteyes* in many of the castles, and which two or three men had enough to do to carry. The *sachenteye* was made thus—it was fastened to a beam, having a sharp iron to go round a man's throat and neck, so that he might by no ways sit nor lie nor sleep, but he must bear all the iron, I cannot and I may not tell of all the wounds and all the tortures they inflicted upon the wretched men of this land; and this state of things lasted the nineteen years that Stephen was king, and ever grew worse and worse." &c. &c.—Saxon Chron. Miss Gurney's version.

‡ Will. Malm. Modern Hist. of the Kings of England, Sharpe's translation, p. 580.

within the circle of this age's memory, blasphemous also towards God. He used voluntarily to boast of having been present at a place where twenty monks were burnt, together with the church, declaring that he too would frequently do the like in England, and grieve God by the plunder of the church of Wilton. . . . I myself have heard, when at any time, which was extremely rare indeed, he liberated his captives without torture, and they thanked him for it on the part of God; I have heard him, I say, reply, never let God owe me any thanks. He used to expose his prisoners, naked and rubbed with honey, to the burning heat of the sun, thereby exciting flies and other insects of that kind to sting them. But having now got possession of Devizes, he hesitated not to boast, that he should gain, by *means of this castle*, the whole district from Winchester to London, and that he would send to Flanders for soldiers to defend him. While meditating, however, such a scheme, Divine vengeance overtook him through the agency of one John Fitz Gilbert, a man of surprising subtlety, who had a castle at Marlborough; for, being thrown into chains by him because he refused to surrender Devizes to his sovereign the empress, he was hanged like a common thief.*

Henry the Second reformed the abuse of these private fortresses, and it was, probably, from the period of his reign, that it became necessary for every subject wishing to embattle, crenellate, and entrench his house by a moat, to obtain a license for that purpose from the Crown. In the reign of Edward the Second, the moated castle at Leeds in Kent, the mansion of Lord Badlesmere, shut its gates against the Queen; was in consequence regularly beleaguered by a royal force; the castellan Thomas Colepeper, on surrender, was hanged as a traitor, and its noble owner shortly after shared the same fate.

There is no record that the moat or fortalice at Ightham was distinguished by any military encounter, but it is

certain that the site was occupied at an early period of the Anglo-Norman dynasty. Ivo de Haut, of the great Kentish family of Haut, in the time of Henry the Second, was possessed of this place; in the reign of Henry III. it was held by Sir Piers Fitzhaut, steward of the Royal Household; in that of Richard III. we find it still occupied by a gentleman of the same stock, Richard Haut, who in the 18th and 22d of Edward IV. had been Sheriff of Kent. He joined the Duke of Buckingham in his abortive attempt in favour of the Earl of Richmond, his manors became forfeit to the Crown, and this of the Mote was given to Sir Robert Brakenbury, the Lieutenant of the Tower, whose name so frequently occurs in the annals of that period, and to whose honour it is recorded that he refused to be concerned in taking away the lives of the youthful princes, his prisoners, shewing that whatever his official allegiance to his master, his person "was yet the cover of a fairer mind, than to be butcher of an innocent child." Brakenbury sealed his fidelity, in other respects, to his sovereign at Bosworth-field, where he was slain. On the accession of Richmond to the throne, the Mote was restored to Richard Haut. It afterwards passed through female heirs into the possession of other names, as of Clement, Pakenham, Alleyn, till in the reign of James the First, it became vested in Sir William Selby,† of Branxton in Northumberland, a military officer of repute in the low country and Irish wars: he died in 1611, at the age of 80. There are curious monuments in Ightham Church to his memory and that of his widow Dame Dorothy, who died in 1641.

Whether the beautiful effigy in the chancel, of an armed knight in the costume of the fourteenth century, belonged to one of the early possessors of the Mote, is uncertain. Some have considered the figure to represent a Haut, others say it is Sir Thomas Cawne,‡ who possessed an estate called Nulcomb, in the adjoining parish

* Ibid. p. 584.

† Anno 1607, a Bill was brought into Parliament, confirming the sale of the Mote from Charles Alleyn, Esq. then deceased, to Sir William Selby. Hasted says, from some informality it was sent back.

‡ Qy. what were the arms of Haut? Will some Kentish antiquary inform me?

of Seale, in the reign of Edward III. On his surcoat he bears a lion rampant Ermine, with a double tail (*queue fourchée*). This circumstance may perhaps at length settle the difference.*

It now remains for me to add a few notes in illustration of the excellent drawing of the Mote, which has kindly been contributed by John Buckler, Esq. F.S.A. to whom also we were indebted for his view of the ancient house in the village of Ightham, which formed the subject of a plate in your Magazine for December 1835.

The Mote is seated in a deep ravine of the weald or forest, about two miles south of the Roman station on Oldbury Hill, near the rise of a streamlet which probably here formed a little islet or eight, giving name, as I have before supposed, to the parish of Ightham (Eight-ham). The constructors of the Mote had but to deepen the channel of the waters, and give it the regularity of a foss. The house is principally of stone, and forms a quadrangle surrounding a court, the exterior sides of which may perhaps be each in extent about a hundred feet. I speak from recollection,† not finding any note of the dimensions of the area comprised among my memoranda.

The principal front seen in the view faces the north. In the centre is a handsome gate tower, above which rises a staircase turret; the approach to this tower is by a bridge composed of one low *circular* arch; the form of this arch leads me to suppose that the bridge is of modern construction, and that it may have replaced a draw-bridge. The gate tower was evidently the keep or master tower of the mansion. Passing under the gate we enter the court, in the front of which is the hall, the remaining space being filled up by buildings, the upper stories of which are in the old English *half-timbered* style, the gables acutely pointed, and the windows surmounted by the label moulding known as the Tudor, a presumptive evidence that Richard Haut, in the reign of Henry the Seventh, had made large additions and alterations in the fabric. At this period

the large window divided by mullions into five compartments, was introduced into the front of the Hall.

The main body of that structure may be safely referred to the period of Henry III. or Edward I.; it was probably the work of Sir Piers Fitz-Haut.

The weatherings of the entrance door are adorned at either end by human heads, one that of a female wearing a wimple and chaplet of roses, a custom frequently alluded to by Chaucer.

“ She gatherith flouris white and redde,
To make a sotill garland for hir hedde.”

The roof of the hall has undergone some alteration, but at either end two of the acutely pointed arches, its original supporters, remain; these have curiously carved finials.

The huge timber logs placed on and-irons, still blaze in the capacious chimney of this most venerable hall. Through a dark and vaulted corridor which runs round the building, and through which the breeze of autumn was moaning, myself and two antiquarian friends approached the stairs leading to the family chapel. This most interesting apartment remains, pulpit, confessional and all, in the same state as when decorated in the time of the seventh Henry. St. George, with his azure surcoat and ensanguined cross, is seen effulgent in the windows. The ceiling is painted with the portcullis (a badge of the monarch above-named), and with a quiver and arrows, a cognizance perhaps of Haut.

The tendrils of the ivy, as at the chapel at Sutton-place, formerly described in your pages,† make their way in at the shattered panes, and form a rich though melancholy appendage of this antique house of prayer. The illusion was almost complete. One could have fancied that one saw Sir Richard Haut returned from Bosworth's bloody fray, offering up his praises in this his own family oratory, to the arbiter of battles, for the event of that which had restored to him his home and patrimonial possessions. In quitting this most interesting relic of the feudal age, we returned our hearty thanks to the lady there resident, the

* It was accurately and beautifully delineated by the late C. A. Stothard. See Monumental Effigies of Great Britain.

† Gent. Mag. Vol. I. N. S. p. 490.

widow of the late Thomas Selby, Esq. who had afforded us, with cheerful politeness, full opportunity of viewing the interior of a mansion which had realized to us the high-wrought sketches of the olden time, from the hand of a Washington Irving or a Walter Scott. Evening drawing in upon us, we could not visit the extensive fortification of the Romans on Oldbury or Oldborough Hill. Stukeley, in commenting on the map of Richard of Cirencester, has placed the Vagniacæ of the Itinerary of Antoninus at Sevenoaks, and Noviomagus at Croydon, and supposes that the intermediate distances between the stations* are more correctly given in the MS. of Richard, than in the versions of the Imperial road book.

The suggestion I admit is plausible, though one cannot but smile at the mobility of these Roman stations. If Vagniacæ were at Sevenoaks, Oldbury hill was the *castra æstiva* of its garrison. And if Noviomagus were at or about Croydon, the works at Holwood Hill had the same relative connexion with Noviomagus. These points are among those doubts of the Roman antiquary which can never fully be set at rest but by the discovery of inscriptions with local allusions.

A Roman way crosses the parish of Ightham, and the centre of the station there. It was part of that grand transverse line of military communication which ran in a parallel direction with the remarkable ridge of chalk hills that form a sort of natural wall to the weald or woody country, and which line may be traced into the adjoining countries far westward, the chalk ridge extending from Folkstone in Kent, to the neighbourhood of Farnham in Surrey. The heights commanding this line exhibit marks of a continuous chain of Roman military posts. The rich valley below is the inexpugnable Holmesdale, studded with the moats or castles of the ancient gentry. Among these, that of the Boleyns at Hever may, by your allowance, at some future period claim a similar descriptive notice.

A. J. K.

Mr. URBAN, Temple, Dec. 10.

I MET with a book the other day, which aroused my curiosity. It was entitled "Thoughts on Laughter, by a Chancery Barrister;" laughter, and a barrister!—what incongruous terms, and of all barristers, a Chancery barrister! This book, little as the title seemed to vouch for it—a sort of lugubrious mirth, like an undertaker grinning—I found to be a very amusing little production, leading one from step to step by entertaining and laughable anecdotes, to a very just and clear notion of the causes of laughter, without one being aware, almost, of the reasoning process that was going on.

But a more curious book fell lately into my hands, which is indeed more properly the cause of the present letter, as I think it cannot fail to be interesting to some at least of your readers.

It is entitled "Traité du Ris, contenant son essence, ses causes, et merveilleux effets, curieusement recherchés, raisonnés et observés, par M. Lavr. Iovbert, Conseiller et Medecin Ordinaire du Roy, et du Roy de Navarre, premier Decteur regent," &c. It is printed "à Paris, chez Nicolas Chesneau, rue S. Jaques, au Chesne verd. M.D.LXXIX. avec Privilège du Roy."

In his dedication to "Margarite de France, Roynne de Navarre, filhe, sœur unique, et sœur de Roy," he starts a singular question; "qui est plus digne, le cerveau ou la main?" After giving reasons, pro et contra, amongst which, "Pour la main l'allegois, que le seul homme en est doué excepté le singe, qui le contrefait. Mais ce n'est pas une parfaite main. Quant au cerveau, il est commun à tous animaux," &c. he gives judgment in favour of the brain, "voyant que le cerveau commande, et la main obeyt. Ajoutés-y (s'il vous plait) que l'homme ne peut vivre sans cerveau, et il vit bien sans mains." But this disputatious author has no sooner got so far, than he branches off into another comparison: "Mais il ne demeure pas long tans paisible possesseur de la primauté des parties. Car le

* They stand thus from [Madum] Maidstone to [Vagniacæ] Sevenoaks, 18 miles; to [Noviomagus] Croydon 18; to [Londinium, Aug.] London 15. See Stukeley, in Account of Richard of Cirencester, p. 59. The distance last quoted, is however an additional proof that Noviomagus ought to be left to repose at Holwood Hill.

visage son voisin, se mest soudain à la traverse, et y forme opposition."

But it would tire your readers were I to cite to them the many curious opinions of this author, nor will I follow him in those passages where he proves, "Comment le diaphragme est ebranlé par le ris." "Que le Ris peut estre declairé à l'exemple des soufflets et des parties trablantes."—"Comment par le ris est agité la poitrine : et d'où vient la vois antrerompue."—"D'où procede l'ouverture de bouche, l'alongissement des laivres, et l'elargissement du manton."—"Comment par le Ris se font des rides au visage, mesmemant à l'autour des yeus."—"D'où procede que les yeus étincellent et pleurent."—"D'où vient que les bras, les epaules, cuisses, piés, et tout le cors peuvent estre emeus à force de rire."—"De la douleur qu'on sant au ventre par trop rire," and other curious matters, but not so decent. Nor will I touch upon what he gives as a debateable question: "Qu'on peut evanour de rire, et si on an pourroit mourir," but will at once go into his description of the different kinds of laughter.

"Au l'espece des hommes il y ha autant de visages differans, qu'il y ha de figures au monde : autant de diversités, tant au parler, que à la vois, et (s'il vous plaît) autât de divers Ris. Il y an ha que vous diriés quand ils riet, que ce sont oyes qui sifflet : et d'autres q' ce sont des oysons gromelans. Il y an ha qui rapportent au gemir des pigeons ramiers, ou des tourterelles an leur viduité : les autres au chat huant, et qui au coq d'Inde, qui au paon. Les autres resonnent un piou piou, à mode de poulets. Des autres on diroit q' c'est vn cheval qui hanit, ou vn ane qui braie, ou vn porc qui grunit, ou vn chien qui jappe ou qui s'etrâgle. Il y an ha qui retirent au son des charretes mal ointés, les autres aus calhous qu'on remuë dans vn seau, les autres à vne potee de rhous qui bout : les autres ont vn' autre raisonnance, outre le minois et la grimace du visage, qui est an divers si diverse que rien plus. Parquoy de poursuyre toutes ses differances particulierement, cōme il seroit impossible, aussi seroit-il inutile. Neantmoins on peut antandre et savoir, que les principales differances procedent de deus sources : l'une est, de la vois fort diverse, à raison de la conformation du gosier, de la langue, du palais, et desautres parties qui servent à la vois : l'autre est de la diverse agitaciō du cœur et du diaphragme."

He then gives us, what he calls "les principaus epithetes du Ris, qu'on lit ez bons auteurs."

1. Le ris modeste. 2. Le ris cachin, qui et immodeste, debordé, insolant et trop long, et qui romt les forces. 3. "Le Ris Syncrousien." This he says is a similar one to the former, and is called from the Greek "Syncrousien, de ce qu'il crole et ebranlé fort." 4. "Le Ris Sardonien." On this kind, he spends a considerable degree of erudition some, says he, have thought that this is a "ris ample, ou plat, et large : comme quand quelqu'un rit, la gorge fort deployée ;" but this is a mistaken opinion, for it signifie properly "vn Ris feint et simules," and is moreover, "manteur, simulé, et traître, plein d'amertume et matalant." 5. "Le ris d'hotelier," is of the same species. 6. "Le ris canin, le plus souvent procede d'vn mauvais courage, et de malice couverte." 7. "Le Ris Ajacin, quand on rit de rage, felonie, et mal-talant." 8. "Le Ris Megarie, quand on rit etant marry antierement." 9. "Le Soub-ri." 10. "Le Ris Catonien, lequel est fort deborde et ebranlant. Car on dit, que Caton le Sanseur ne rit jamais de sa vie qu'une fois, et que lors il rit excessivement, quand il vit vn ane manger des chardons : et qu' etant tout rompu de rire, il s'ecria, ces laivres ont de samblables laitus." 11. "Le ris Ionique, propre aus mous delicas et adonnés à leurs plaisirs," so named from the Ionians, who were celebrated for their love of pleasure. 12. "Le ris Chien." This is similar to the latter, and so called from "Chio ile de grans delices." 13. "Le ris Agriogeale, qui est du jaseur et du bavard." 14. "Le ris Torybode, vn ris tumultueus, lequel n'est point legitime," and lastly, the 15th. Le ris Inepte." He then says: "Je pense qu'il y ha plusieurs autres nuncupacions et epithetes du Ris, que ie lairray chercher aus curieus, et de plus grand loisir, au Pollux, et autres auteurs approuvés."

With these extracts I shall take my leave of this work, but not without observing, that in the list of the books which he has quoted, he has hardly left out one ancient author of celebrity, not even excepting Moses and David, so erudite a composition did he imagine it necessary to make a treatise on laughter.

But before I finish this letter, I will give a list of the different laughs by a more modern anonymous writer (1769). He divides them thus: 1. The wide-mouthed or indecent laugh. 2. The gracious laugh, or the smile. 3. The laugh of dignity or protection. 4. The silly or simple laugh, which must be distinguished from the naturally ingenuous. 5. The self-approving laugh, or that of sheer vanity. 6. The laugh of courtesy, civilized compact, or fashionable usage. 7. The laugh of affectation or disdain. 8. The laugh of sincerity, openness, invitation, and serenity, that in a pleasing manner diffuses itself over the whole countenance. 9. The laugh of hypocrisy or dissimulation, or (according to the vulgar phrase) in one's sleeve; which must be distinguished from, 10. The laugh of determined and absolute malice. 11. The laugh constrained, is that observable when we make effort to repress an unseasonable impulse. 12. The laugh extorted, or machinal, is brought on by excessive tickling, or by wounds of the diaphragm, or by certain noxious beverages. 13. The laugh caused by a sourness of the mind, despite, resentfulness, desire of revenge, mixed with a certain pleasure that is in near alliance with pride. And, lastly, 14. The laugh inextinguishable, as Homer calls it in Greek, but that, in our vulgar phrase, may be expressed by the outrageous or horse-laugh, whose explosive bursts we cannot stop. They so violently agitate our sides and breasts, as to throw the whole body into a kind of convulsive agony.

There was also an Italian Astrologer, the Abbé Damascene, who published a treatise of about six sheets, printed at Orleans in the year 1662, wherein he distinguished the different temperaments of mankind, by their different manners of laughing. The—hi, hi, hi, according to this droll essay, notifies melancholical people; the he, he, he, phlegmatic persons; the ho, ho, ho, those of a sanguine disposition.

I. J. L.

P. S. Since writing the above letter, I have been informed that the little work entitled "Thoughts on Laughter," is by Basil Montague; who, some years ago, lectured on the same subject.

Mr. URBAN, 109, Picadilly, Jan. 19.

I SEND you a copy of a letter of our glorious Lord Nelson, written to my late friend Richard Ford, Esq. who was at the time attached to Lord Nelson, as Agent Victualler afloat. Mr. Ford dined daily at Lord Nelson's table when on board the Victory, and was also accustomed to visit his lordship at his residence at Merton in Surrey. Mr. Ford died, to the great regret of all his friends, as a more amiable person could not exist, on the 8th Jan. 1836, aged 63, and was buried in the New Cemetery in the Harrow Road. You may depend on the correctness of the copy of the letter, even to its faults.

S. P. C.

"DEAR SIR, *Victory*, Oct. 2nd, 1805.

As I hear that Mr. Cutforth the Agent Victualler at Gibraltar is very much indisposed, so as probably to render him unable to go over to Titnan to settle several things with the Governor and English Vice Consul at that place, I have therefore to desire that you will go to Gibraltar, and should Mr. Cutforth not be able to proceed to Titnan that you will carry my instructions to Mr. Cutforth into execution, marking to the Governor or Vice Consul that whatever I may allow for the Guards or any other purpose is from myself and not to be considered as a General Tax, and you will consult with Mr. Cutforth upon the best mode of keeping these Gentry in Good humour and that the fleet may get liberal supplies without any further trouble.

I have the firmest reliance upon your Abilities and Zeal that this Matter will be well terminated, and although no Man wishes to be more economical of the Public Money than myself Yet in our present state and with the Sort People with whom We have to manage these matters Care must be taken not to be *Penny Wise* and *Pounds* foolish, I need not say more but that I am sure I shall be content with whatever you do and I am with Great Esteem Dear Sir, Your very faithful serv^t,

NELSON & BRONTE.

You must not be many hours at Gibraltar but ask Ad^l. Knight for a conveyance to Titnan, for Ad^l. Louis with a Squadron will leave the fleet this day.—N. & B.

Richard Ford, Esq.

ON THE POPULAR CYCLE OF THE ROBIN HOOD BALLADS.

(Continued from p. 28.)

WE have now given an abstract of all the remains of the cycle of Robin Hood, in its older form. We have seen that it consisted of the common popular stories of outlaw warfare in the green wood, as they were sung at the festivals and rejoicings of the peasantry, with whom, at the time the songs were made, such tales must naturally have been favourites. As far as we can judge, the different incidents of the cycle were not numerous, and it is probable that the compiler of the 'geste' introduced into it all that he knew. This poem, indeed, seems at the period of its publication to have been the grand representative of the cycle, and to have contained at least most of that which was commonly sung about the roads and streets. In a curious "lytell geste," printed also by Wynkyn de Worde, and of which, as far as we know, the only copy extant is preserved in the public library, Cambridge, teaching "how the plowman lerned his pater noster," which was contrived by the priest, who sent to him in a time of scarcity a number of poor men in proper order, each having for name one of the words of the prayer, on promise of paying the plowman if he remembered them in the order in which they came; five of them seem to have sung this very *geste*. The passage, by the way, was unknown to Ritson, when he compiled his preface.

"Then came Panem, Nostram, Cotidianum, Da nobis, Hodie,
Amonge them fyve they had but one peny,
That was gyven them for Goddes sake,
They sayde therwith that they wolde mery make,
Eche had two busshelles of whete that was
They songe goynge homeward a *gest* of
Robyn Hode."

When ballads began to be printed, and were spread over the country in the shape of broadsides, the few which had existed when their chief repository was the memory of the peasantry, were found to be insufficient. The more easily it was gratified, the more greedy became the desire after novelty. But the ballad-writers of after-times were not blessed with very inventive minds, and it was, therefore, much more usual to change a little the circumstances and persons of the older

stories, and to publish them to the world as new, than to write originals. It would not be difficult to point out examples of this among the modern ballads. That originals, however, were written, there can be no doubt. It was now, indeed, that outward causes began to affect the cycle, for the romances of the Normans had become degraded, and had taken popular forms, and even their stories have found a place among those of Robin Hood and Little John.

The foregoing slight review of the material of the cycle, the nature of the stories which formed it, brings us at once to conclude that the character and popular history of Robin Hood was formed upon the ballads, and not the ballads upon the person. There arises, however, thereupon, an interesting question—who was the person that in these ballads bears the name or title of Robin Hood?—a question at the same time which certainly does not admit of a very easy solution.

The notion that he was a person living in the time of our first Richard and third Henry, seems to rest entirely on the passage in the history of Fordun, which passage, as we have already said, was written perhaps not earlier than the middle of the fifteenth century, and of which the only foundation was one of the ballads in which the name of a king Henry occurred, probably proving only that the ballad was written in the reign of a king of that name. Wyntown, also, who places Robin Hood at the date 1283, by his mention of Inglewood and Barnesdale, had evidently the ballads in his mind. "Lytil Jhon and Robyne Hude Wayth-men were commendyd gud: In Yngil-wode and Barnysdale, Thai oysyd all this tyme thare trawale."

The life, by Ritson, prefixed to his edition of the Robin Hood ballads, with the pedantic notes which illustrate it, is the barren production of a poor mind. The "accurate" mister Ritson, who condemned with such asperity the slightest wanderings of the imaginations of others, has therein exhibited to us some truly pleasant vagaries of his own. He gives us an essay upon the *private character* of the outlaw! His mode of accounting for the silence with which the chroniclers

and historians of those times have passed over the name of Robin Hood, is itself curious :—" The principal if not sole reason why our hero is never once mentioned by Matthew Paris, Benedictus Abbas, or any other ancient English historian, was most probably his avowed enmity to churchmen ; and history, in former times, was written by none but monks. They were unwilling to praise the actions which they durst neither misrepresent nor deny. Fordun and Major [who, by the way, only retailed Fordun in this matter] being foreigners, have not been deterred by this *professional spirit* from rendering homage to his virtues !" Where Ritson learned that it was the habit of the early historians to omit mention of those who had an " avowed enmity to churchmen," or what influence the fact of their being foreigners could have on their *professional spirit*, does not appear to be a thing easy to be discovered. The circumstance that no one ever heard of such a place is not sufficient to justify even a suspicion in his mind that there ever existed such a town as Locksley, in Nottinghamshire, where the later ballads place Robin's birth. Lastly, after all that Ritson might have thought proper to advance to the contrary, we are inclined to join with Mr. Parkin, whom he quotes with a sneer, in thinking the pedigree of Robin Hood, which was given by Dr. Stukeley, to be " quite jocose."

Mr. Barry, in his " Thèse de Littérature," has advanced an ingenious and much more plausible theory. He, as we have already observed, supposes that Robin Hood was one of the outlaws who had resisted the first intrusions of the Normans, and compares him with Hereward, whose life is still preserved, and is at present in the course of publication, who returned from foreign lands to avenge the injury done to his family by William, by the death of the Norman who had had the temerity to intrude upon his heritage, and who gathered his friends and supporters and retired to the fastnesses of the isle of Ely, where he long bade defiance to the Conqueror.

" Tous ces hommes qui restaient des outlaws, malgré leur physionomie et leur dénomination nouvelle, avaient un caractère commun. Saxons, ils détestaient les

Normands, leurs officiers sans pitié, et leurs prêtres avides. * * Mais en revanche, ils étaient les amis des pauvres, des opprimés, du peuple resté Saxon, qui les aimait à son tour sans réserve et sans arrière-pensée. * * Tel était dans ses traits saillans le caractère des outlaws Anglo-Saxons du xii^e siècle. Une vie inquiète dans les bois ou dans les marais, une haine bien franche contre les oppresseurs étrangers, barons, shériffs, ou évêques, une sympathie très vive pour les déshérités de toutes les classes ; et avec le temps, une sorte d'affection pour cette vie qu'ils n'ont point choisie, un amour naif pour ce *bois vert* où ils étaient exilés. Il-y-a toute raison de croire que Robin Hood était, historiquement parlant, un homme comme ceux-là, partageant leurs habitudes, leurs inclinations, et leurs haines, maudit comme eux par les Normands de race dont Fordun s'est fait le dernier écho. Du reste, nous ne savons rien de plus précis sur sa vie ou son caractère."—pp. 6—8.

Mr. Barry supposes that songs, such as those which Iugulf mentions as having been sung in the public ways in honour of the popular hero Hereward, were the original form of the Robin Hood ballads.

We think, however, that Mr. Barry has gone too far. There is no other ground but bare conjecture for supposing Robin Hood to have been actually one of the Saxons outlawed by their opposition to the Normans, and there are many reasons for adopting a contrary opinion. Yet it is very possible that, when the sudden change from Saxon to Norman rule was no longer felt, and when the deeds of these Saxon heroes began to be forgotten, the Robin Hood cycle, let it have originated where it may, gradually succeeded to and took the place of the ballads which celebrated Hereward and Waltheof.

Still, however, supposing the Robin Hood cycle to have succeeded the ballads which celebrated the last Saxon heroes, we have made no progress towards a discovery of the original personage who had become its hero. Was he the representative of some northern chieftain whose actions had gained a place among the national myths, and who had become an object of popular superstition ? Many circumstances join in making this supposition at the least extremely probable.

We know that the ballads of this

cycle were intimately connected with the popular festival held at the beginning of May. Indeed, either express mention of it, or a vivid description of the season, in the older ballads, shows that the feats of the hero were generally performed during this month. Unfortunately, we cannot distinctly trace back further than the fifteenth century the history of these games, and their connection with the name of Robin Hood. "Sir John Paston, in the time of king Edward IV. complaining of the ingratitude of his servants, mentions one who had promised never to desert him, 'and ther uppon,' says he, 'I have keypd hym thys iii yer to pleye seynt Jorge, and Robyn Hod and the shryf of Notyngham, and now when I wolde have good horse, he is goon into Bernysdale, and I without a keeper.'" The allusion is evidently to some story or ballad which then existed (similar to that of Reynaud Grenlefe) where Robin in disguise had hired himself as a groom to the sheriff, and had afterwards stolen his horses. This is a very favourite stratagem in the Roman of Eustace le Moine, who, more than once, in disguise, carries away the horses of the Count of Boulogne.

Ritson, from whom the above extract was taken, asserts that the May festival owed its origin to meetings for the purpose of practising with the bow. There can be little doubt, however, that Ritson was wrong, that the archery was an addition to the festival, and that the latter was, in its earlier form among our Pagan forefathers, a religious celebration, though, like such festivals in general, it possessed a double character, that of a religious ceremony and of an opportunity for the performance of warlike games. With the changes which this festival experienced at different periods we are not well acquainted; but a circumstance has

been preserved by Leland which seems to illustrate the subject, so far as regards the nature of the ceremony.

Adjoining to Cambridge there is a village called Barnwell, which was once celebrated for its abbey, and for the well which was inclosed within the abbey walls. The old chronicler of the monastery, whom Leland, if we remember right, read in its library, derived the name of the place from the Saxon *beorna wil*, which he interpreted, according to the acceptation in which the word *beorn* was taken in his days, *the well of the lads*, but which a few ages earlier would have signified *the well of the champions*. The story he tells in illustration of the name is this. From time immemorial it had been a custom for the young men and lads of the vicinity to assemble here at a particular period of the year, to perform gymnastic exercises and warlike games, and hence the well received its name. The circumstance of the meeting having been held at a well, proves that it had something religious in its character. After the entrance of the Normans, in addition to the games and festivities, it had become customary to hold there a market, and the festival seems to have taken the character of what we now call a wake or fair. The monastery was founded in the reign of the first William, in a position nearer to the castle; but, the place where the festival was held having been judged more convenient, and the Normans paying little respect to the popular prejudices of the Saxons, the second founder, in the following reign, built it in this new situation, and the fair was afterwards held in another spot. Perhaps it is still preserved in what is called the *Pot Fair*, which is held in the month of June. The name of the well was given to the monastery and to the village.*

Here we have an allusion to a

* Since writing the above, we have found the original cartulary of Barnwell, where the origin of the name of the well is thus told.—"Impetravit ille egregius Paganus Peverel a rege Henrico locum quendam extra burgum Cantebrię, a magna platea usque in riveriam Cantebrię se extendentem, et amenitate situs loci satis delectabilem. Porro de illius loci medio fonticuli satis puri et vividi emanabant, Anglice *barnwelle*, id est *fontes puerorum*, eo quod pueri et adolescententes semel per annum, in vigiliis scilicet Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, illic convenientes, more Anglorum luctamina et alia ludicra exercebant puerilia, et cantilenis et musicis instrumentis sibi invicem applaudebant. Unde propter turbam puerorum et

festival similar in object, if not in the period of its celebration, to the May games of after ages. At such festivals, the songs would take the character of the amusements on the occasion, and would most likely celebrate warlike deeds—perhaps the myths of the patron whom superstition supposed to preside over them. As the character of the exercises changed, the attributes of this patron would change also; and he who was once celebrated as working wonders with his good axe or his elf-made sword, might afterwards assume the character of a skilful Bowman. The scene of his actions would likewise change—and the person whose weapons were the bane of dragons and giants, who sought them in the wildernesses they infested, might become the enemy only of the sheriff and his officers under the “grene-wode lefe.” As the original character became unintelligible to the peasantry, amongst whom all these changes were taking place, the name also might run into one more popular, and the hero of Saxon story might be brought to assume the simple title, which every one would understand, of *Robin with the Hood*. That this was a part of his dress we are assured by a passage of one of the older ballads, already quoted:—

“ Robyn dyde adowne his *hode*,
The monk whan that he see.”

An instance of a similar name having been derived from an apparently similar circumstance, has been often pointed out in the German familiar spirit *Hudekin*.

We are, however, inclined to join in the conjecture which has been made, that the name Robin Hood is but a corruption of Robin of the Wood, because we find analogies in other languages. The name of Witikind, the famous opponent of Charlemagne, who always fled before his sight, concealed himself in the forests, and returned again in his absence, is no more than *witu chint*, in old High Dutch, and signifies the *son of the wood*, an appellation which he could never have received at his birth,

since it denotes an exile or outlaw. Indeed the name Witikind, though such a person seems to have existed, appears to be the representative of all the defenders of his country against the invaders. The old Norse expressions *skoggangr* and *skogarmadr*, which denote an outlaw, are literally *one who goes in the woods, a man of the woods, as is urdarmadr, one who hides himself among the rocks*. They correspond to the Anglo-Saxon *weald-genga*. The Servians have a remarkable expression, *schuma ti mati*, the wood be thy mother, that is, save thyself by flight, hide thyself in the wood. (See James Grimm's *Deutsche Rechts Alterthümer*, p. 733.) Jamieson has printed a modern ballad which, evidently to account for the name of our hero, supposing it to be Robin of the Wood, makes him the offspring of a baron's daughter, who had been gotten with child by her father's butler, and who had been compelled to make the wild wood the scene of Robin's birth. The name, however, is easily explained, when we know that, at least as early as the beginning of the fourteenth century, Robin Hood had become the representative of the English outlaws. In the tale of Gamelin, one of the oldest of the suppositious works of Chaucer, which has evidently some connection with the Robin Hood cycle, and the name too bears a great resemblance to that of Gandelwyn which has already occurred, the outlaw seeks the woods as a shelter from the oppressions of his own kindred.

It is rather a remarkable confirmation of the northern origin of Robin Hood, that one circumstance of an early ballad of the cycle (Adam Bell, Clym of the Clough, and William of Cloudelee), when the latter yeoman shoots the apple off his son's head, is known to be a northern story, and is related by the historian Saxo.

One of the strongest proofs, perhaps, of the mythic character of Robin Hood, is the connection of his name with mounds and stones, such as our peasantry always attributed to the fairies of their popular superstition. A tumulus was generally the habitation

puellarum illic concurrentium et ludentium, mos inolevit ut in eodem die illic conve-
niret negociandi gratiâ turba vendentium et ementium,” &c. MS. Harl. 3601, f. 12 b.

of the underground people, a well or a ruin was the chosen place of their gambols, and a spot which exhibits marks of some violent natural convulsion was a testimony of their vengeance. These were the dwarfs of the northern mythology; but the giants of the same creed left also marks of their presence in the loose masses of stone which, in their anger or in their playfulness, they had thrown to immense distances, and in others, more regularly placed, which had once served to mark the length of their steps.

Sometimes our hero is identified with the dwarfs of the popular creed. The barrows in the neighbourhood of Whitby and Guisbrough bear his name, and the peasantry have created a story that they were the butts where he placed his marks. A large tumulus we know well in our own county, near Ludlow in Shropshire, which is also called Robin Hood's But, and which affords us a curious instance how new stories were often invented to account for a name whose original import was forgotten. The circumstances, too, in this case prove that the story was of late invention. The barrow, as regarded superstitiously, had borne the name of Robin Hood. On the roof of one of the chancels of the church of Ludlow, which is called the *Fletchers' chancel*, as having been, when "the strength of England stood upon archery," the place where the fletchers held their meetings, and which is distant from the aforesaid barrow two miles or two miles and a half, there stands an iron arrow as the sign of their craft. The imagination of the people of the place, after archery and fletchers had been forgotten, and when Robin Hood was known only as an outlaw and a bowman, saw a connection between the barrow (from its name) and the chancel (from the arrow on its roof), and a tale was invented how the outlaw once stood upon the former and took aim at the weathercock on the church steeple, but, the distance being a little too great, the arrow fell short of its mark and remained up to the present day on the roof of the chancel. Near Gloucester also, and near Castleton in Derbyshire, are Robin Hood's hills. In Lancashire, in Yorkshire, and in Nottinghamshire, there are wells which bear his

name, and that in Lancashire is surrounded by places which have been long occupied by the fairies. It may also be noted as a curious circumstance, proving the antiquity of this connection of the outlaw and these objects of popular superstition, as having been carried by the English settlers into Ireland, that Little John has his hill near Dublin.

At other times Robin Hood figures as one of the giants. Blackstone Edge, in Lancashire, as we learn from Roby's Lancashire Legends, is called Robin Hood's bed or Robin Hood's chair. On a black moor, called Monstone Edge, is a huge moor-stone or outlier, which, though part of it has been broken off and removed, still retains the name of Monstone. It is said to have been quoited thither by Robin Hood, from his bed on the top of Blackstone Edge, about six miles off. After striking the mark aimed at, the stone bounded off a few hundred yards, and settled where it now stands. A heap of old ruins at Kenchester, the site of the Roman Ariconium, was in Leland's time called the King of Fairies' chair, and King Arthur has many a chair and bed in Wales and Cornwall. Near Halifax, in Yorkshire, is an immense stone, supposed to be a druidical monument, which is called Robin Hood's pennystone, and which is said to be the stone with which he amused himself, by throwing it at a distant mark. Another stone, in the same parish, weighing several tons, is said by the peasantry to have been thrown by him from an adjoining hill with his spade as he was digging; "every thing of the marvellous kind," as saith Watson, the historian of Halifax, "being here attributed to Robin Hood as it is in Cornwall to king Arthur." Gunton, in his history of Peterborough, mentions two long stones in a field in Suffolk, which were said by tradition to be the draught of arrows from Alwalton churchyard, shot thither by Robin Hood and Little John.

The legends of the peasantry are the shadows of a very remote antiquity, and in them we may place our trust with much confidence on a subject like the present. They enable us to place our Robin Hood with tolerable certainty among the personages of the early mythology of the Teutonic peoples.

THE LOVER'S LAMENT.

A BALLAD.

— 'Alta jubet discedere late
Flumina, qua juvenis gressus inferret; at illum
Curvata in montis faciem circumstitit unda,
Acceptique sinu vasto.'—VING. GZORO.

Oh! pity me, ye Lovers all
Who, warm by Cupid's lamp,
Don't feel the evils that upon
My courtships throw a *damp*.
They are no Maids of mortal mould
Who do my heart engross,
Their flesh instead of being *grass*
Is much more like to *moss*.
The fate of 'Hylas' sure is mine
Who, stript unto the skin,
Was by the wicked Water-nymphs
Most foully *taken in*.
This cruel spell it first came on
When I was scarce fourteen;
My Aunt she said—I was bewitched
In reading of *Undine*.
I lov'd these Maids, most truly lov'd;
And yet confess I must,
I wish that sometimes I could see
My charmers turn'd to *dust*.
So very *wet* their names do look.
It makes my ink to run;
I think it would improve them all
To have a little **Sun*.
Be warn'd by me, ye Lovers all,
My fate it is no joke;
But wear, when you a courting go,
An India-rubber cloak.
Now list, and I their names will tell,
Who've chang'd me from my birth;
My friends they us'd to call me once
The *driest* dog on earth.
My love how warm, my nymphs how
cold,
You quickly will discern it;
The contrast 'twixt us, is most like
The *Deluge* wrote by *Burnet*.
Sophia Rivers first I saw
While walking in the rain;
And Susan *Wetwood* who resides
Close by to *Water-lane*.
Then next I chose sweet *Sophy Reed*,
And little *Betsy Brook*;
Gray's-Inn Square, 5 Jan. 1837.
P. M. high water $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2, at London-bridge.

And *Lucy Lake* I lov'd, because
She had a *Laundress* look.
To *Harriette Poole* my mind I gave;
Tho' higher-still 'twas mounting,
When first the daughter I beheld
Of old Sir Andrew *Fountain*.
Ann Tempest often was in tears,
Her eyes look'd like dim tapers;
You cannot wonder that the dears
Would sometimes have the *vapours*.
On *Emma Waterhouse* my hopes
Were fix'd one snowy Friday;
And pretty *Fanny Arch* I liked
Because she was so *tidy*.
Then *Alice Flood*, and *Mary Banks*,
Oh! dear I lov'd them all;
And *Mistress Bridge*—but all my hopes
Have had a—waterfall.
With me each paper—Times, Sun, Star,
All turn into *Mist's* journal;
The happiest married man on earth
I think is—Mr. *Bernal*.†
When I a novel choose—'I'm sure
'Tis *Waverley*'—they say;
And when upon a horse I mount
It always is a *Bay*.
Books much I love—yet most upon
Their *water-marks* I pore;
And if I ever see a Play,
It's sure to be *Jane Shore*.
With toil and pains‡ do I unto
An Author's name aspire;
But still they cry—it is not he
Will set the *Thames on fire*.
My Forests nothing are but *Spray*,
My Wine is ever *Port*;
And now my lodgings I must change.
And go into *Pump-court*.
My limbs are stiff, my hopes are cold
I'm aguish and rheumatic;
And when I wed—why, like the Doge,
I'll wed the—*Adriatic*.

AQUARIUS.

* Var. reading—Son.

† Var. reading—Bernal.

‡ 'So indefatigable was this learned Father in his studies, that he was attended by seven scribes or notaries who relieved each other in taking down the dictates of his eloquent tongue: while the same number of young females, selected for the beauty of their penmanship, were employed in arranging and transcribing the precious leaves.'
Moore's *Epicurean*, p. 173.

THE PROTESTANT OAK.

BY HENRY BRANDRETH.

“ And Luther’s light from Henry’s lawless bed.”

Inscription in Amptkhill Park, Beds.

Oh! who can forget when the Protestant Oak
To life from the acorn of ages awoke,
As the pure light of Luther o’er ocean and land
Bade Freedom her pinions of glory expand?
Untouched by the hand, save the hand of the free,
That acorn’s green sapling soon flourished a tree;
And long may it flourish, defying the stroke
Of time or of tempest—the Protestant Oak!

There are, who against it have lifted the axe,
But the arm of the foeman was nerveless and lax,
And the blow, that was recklessly aimed at its root,
But made it more strongly and verdantly shoot.
It may not be all we could wish it to be,
Yet still ’tis the boast of vale, mountain, and lea;
And though a few boughs from its trunk may be broke,
’Twill flourish e’en yet—the proud Protestant Oak.

The storm has swept o’er it—yet still it uptowers,
The lord of the forest, ’mid Freedom’s green bowers;
For though it be threaten’d, the pride of the land
Still rallies around it, with shield and with brand;
And he must be daring and dauntless who’d try
To stifle the feelings that flash from their eye,
For let him those feelings but rashly provoke,
And who’ll dare be felling the Protestant Oak?

And ye, sainted Spirits! the mighty of old,
Whose names still survive though your ashes be cold,
Who, true to the creed ye adopted, have stood
Around it when battled the wind and the flood:—
Look down from above, and (though wither’d and sear
Its boughs and its leaves for awhile may appear,)
Awaken’d those feelings that once ye awoke,
’Twill flourish again—the proud Protestant Oak!

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

EARLY FRENCH AND ANGLO-NORMAN LITERATURE.—

No. III. MISCELLANEOUS.*

WE regard with much pleasure the efforts our neighbours are making to rescue from oblivion the works of their earlier writers, and we hail with all

* *Lais inédits des xii^e et xiii^e siècles, publiés pour la première fois, d’après les manuscrits de France et d’Angleterre, par Francisque Michel. 12mo. 1836. Paris, Techener. London, Pickering.*

Les Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi, leur Histoire et celles des textes Allemands, Anglois, Hollandois, Italiens, Espagnols de la même collection. Par M. Paulin Paris. 1. Formats in folio maximo. 8vo. 1836. Paris, Techener. London, Pickering.

Poésies Françaises de J. G. Alione (d’Asti), composées de 1494 à 1520; publiées . . . avec une notice biographique et bibliographique, par J. C. Brunet. 12mo. 1836. Paris, Silvestre. London, Pickering.

La Légende de S. Brandaines . . . publiée par Achille Jubinal, d’après les manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, remontant aux xi^e, xii^e, et xiii^e siècles. 8vo. 1836. Paris, Techener et Silvestre. London, Pickering.

our heart the different publications of them, or concerning them, which are constantly appearing through the hands of the two spirited Parisian booksellers, Silvestre and Techener. Since we last called the attention of our readers to the subject, few interesting volumes have appeared; but we are happy to be able to say, that a number of most important works have been in preparation and are now on the eve of publication, among which we may mention in particular the *Chanson de Roland*, by M. Francisque Michel, and the first volume of his edition of the *Chronicle of Benoit*, published by the Historical Commission of the Government. Our limited space and time, this month, hinder our dwelling at such length as we could have wished on the books whose titles are given below, but we will not delay giving at least a hasty account of their contents.

In the first of these works, a very pretty volume, our old friend M. Francisque Michel has added three lays to those already known, which are of great importance both in illustrating the history of that curious class of poems, and also the superstitions of our country; the scene of two of them being laid in our isle, and one of them being a tale of faery. Its preface is interesting to the man of science, in presenting to him a song of, apparently, the thirteenth century, which contains an exact and rather detailed account of the mariner's compass, as having at that time been long in use among European sailors. It tells us how the sailor, when the clouds concealed the polar star, had recourse to a needle of iron, swimming in a vessel of water by means of a bit of cork, and touched with the loadstone, the point of which invariably indicated the place of the star.

We have for some time been looking forward to M. Paris's *Catalogue of the French Manuscripts of the Bibliothèque du Roi*. The first volume has just reached us, and much exceeds our expectations. It is, as its author says, rather a *History of the Manuscripts*, than a *Catalogue*, and is full of curious and interesting information relating to the Manuscripts and to their subjects. The present volume contains the account of the Manuscripts in large folio, which are generally splendid in execution, but of no very great value in a literary point of view; they are, however, infinitely valuable for the admirable specimens of early art which are presented to us in their illuminations. In these great folios, which were generally made for kings and princes, are found, however, one important class of the early romances. We recommend strongly this work to every one interested in the literature of past ages, and we consider it as doing much credit to its author.

The third volume in our list is a collection of French poems, written by an Italian, Alione of Asti, at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries, published from the only complete copy of his poems, which was formerly in the library of our countryman Mr. Heber, and is now in the possession of the editor, M. Brunet, the celebrated bibliographer. The book is elegantly printed in the beautiful imitation of the early Gothic types in which several books have been lately executed. The poems are chiefly political, with the exception of two curious farces in a mixture of French and Italian. The editor has prefixed a long and learned introduction. Some of these poems are valuable for the numerous early French proverbs which they contain.

One of the most curious religious legends, in many points of view, is that of the fabulous voyage of St. Brandon to visit the wonders of the ocean. It is, perhaps, a legend of too old formation to be considered as a religious legend in its origin, and has its representatives in the East, in the famous story of Sindbad the Sailor; and in Greece at a much earlier period, in the wanderings of Ulysses. In the curious volume whose title we have given, M. Jubinal has published the original Latin prose legend, an early French prose translation, and another early version in French metre. A valuable companion to this book is now in the press, a volume of metrical legends on the adventures of our Saint, in Latin and Anglo-Norman of the twelfth century, in English probably of the thirteenth century, and in two Teutonic dialects of the fourteenth century, which will be edited by Messrs. Thomas Wright and Francisque Michel and Dr. Haupt of Vienna. It will be published by M. Silvestre of Paris.

Techener has lately published another of the Cycle of the Carolingian Romances, that of *Parise la Duchesse*, in a form to range with his editions of *Berte and Garin*. We intend, however, taking an early opportunity of giving a more detailed account of it.

We will only add, that we have just received the first volume of Diez's *Grammatik der Romanischen Sprachen* (Grammar of the Romane Tongues), which is the most profound and learned work on the Neo-Latin languages that has ever been written, and is a right worthy companion to the celebrated grammar of the German tongues by Dr. James Grimm. We are glad to hear that the death of Raynouard, whose obituary we gave last month, will not stop the progress of any of his works, as they were all completely ready for the press. The venerable and lamented scholar has left behind him his autobiography, which will forthwith be put in the press.

EXTRACTS FROM NUGÆ METRICÆ.

BY LORD GRENVILLE. (1824.)

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 616.)

LYCHNIA,

Epistola ad Auctorem ab Amico suo Φιλομηρω, missa de illustranda Lucernis Gallicis bibliotheca, ADDISONI olim studiis celebrata :

Quamque nunc pari Literarum amore, pari suavitate Morum commendat,
exornatque hodiernus ejus Incola. (Lord Holland.)

ΓΡΕΝΒΙΑ ἄει χαρίεις, πολλοῖσι δὲ χρήμασιν ἄλλων,
Γρένβιλ ἄει προέχων, σὲ δὲ νῦν μοι θυμὸς ἄνωγε,
Καὶ τόγ' ἐρευνῆσαι, ἐπεὶ σὺ μοι μάντις ἀρείων.
Ἡ μέγα τι σπέρχοντι, καὶ ἧ μικρόν τ' ἐρέοντι,
Γίνεται ἀνθρώπων· ἄλλ' οὐ περὶ πάτριδος αἵης,
Οὔδε περὶ χρυσοῦ,¹ τὸ μὲν ἀσπερχές κατέχουσι
"Ἄνδρες δημοβόροι, τετελεσμένα οὐκ ἐθέλοντες,
Οἱ ὄμοσαν πρῶην, σὺ δὲ ᾧ μάλα πόλλ' ἐμόγησας
Νῦν σ' ἐρέω, τούτων γὰρ ἀνελπίς, οὐδ' ἀλεγίζω.
"Ἄλλ' ἐγὼ ἀμφίβολος μὲν κήδομαι εἵνεκα λύχρον
"Ὅν γ' ἀπὸ τῶν Γαλατῶν ποτ' ἐδέξατ' ἐμῇ παράκοιτις,
Φᾶσά τοι ἐν σοῖσιν μεγάροισιν ἀλίγκιον εἶναι,
Μειλίχιον στίλβοντα φάος, κεχαρισμένον αἶθος.
Λύτῶν δ' οὐδ' ἠβαιον ἄασατο, ὡς ἀγορεύει,
Οὐ χρόνος ἀκάματος, οὐδ' ἀμφιπόλων ἀμέλεια·
"Ἄλλ' ὡς ἥελιός, ἠδ' ὡς πλήθουσα σελήνη,
Στρογγυλὰ δᾶϊς ἄει λευκαίνεται σοῖσι δόμοισι.
Αὐτὰρ ἐμὸν μέγα πένθος ἰκάνει δῶμα δι' αὐτήν.
Ἢ παρ' ἐμοὶ λαμπὰς γὰρ, χρήσιμον οὔτι φέρουσα
"Ὀδμῆν δ' οὐχ ἠδείαν ἔχουσα μὲν, ὕμβριος νεῖ·
"Ὡς καὶ ἐπὶ κλισμοῦ, καὶ εὐξέστοιο τραπέζης
"Ἢ καὶ ἐπὶ βίβλων, ἅς μοι κομφῶς ποτ' ἔδησεν
"Ἢ ΛΕΓΙΣ,² ἢ ΓΛΛΘΗΡ, καλῶν κοσμήτορε βίβλων.
Πολλὰ διαφθεῖρον κατὰ δώματα χεῦεν ἔλαιον,
Δεινὸν καὶ λιπαρὸν, θάμβος μ' ἔχει εἰσορόωντα.

¹ Anglice. 'Of the Bank payments in cash.'

² Anglice. Lewis, or Walther.

Ἄλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, καὶ σφοδρῶς ἐξικετεύω,
 Ὅσα μὲν ἄλλοτριῆς περὶ λαμπάδος οἶσθα προειπεῖν,
 Τοῦτο δὲ δὴ μοι σύμπαν ἔειρομένω κατάλεξον·
 Πῶς κρητῆρα φάος κύκλω στεφανῶντα καθαίρεις.

RESPONSUM AUCTORIS.

ὦ φίλε, λυχνιδίων περὶ τῶν Γαλατῶν τί μ' ἐρωτᾷς,
 Ἄνερα τοιούτων πάντως ἀδαήμονα τεχνῶν,
 Αἷς αὐτὸς σοφὸς ἔσσι, σοφοῖς δ' ἀνδρῶσιν ὀμιλεῖς.
 Παῦρα δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σοὶ γὰρ κείθεσθαι ὄτω,
 Ὃν μὲν πείραν ἔχω, θυμῷ δὲ σὺ προφρόνι δέξο.
 Μοὶ δὲ διάνδιχα δῶκε Διάκτορος Ἀργειφόντης,
 Ἡφαιστός τε, μέγα φθονῶν δειλοῖσι βροτοῖσι,
 Ἄλλὰ θεοῖς αἰεὶ τεύχων μάκαρι ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ
 Αὐτομάτους τρίποδας, καὶ λαμπάδας αὐτοφαιέτους
 Λαμπάδας ἃς καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δὲ κομήτας.
 Λυχνία ταῦτα, τὰ γ' ἐν Παρίσαις Φρημάντελος³ ἡμῖν,
 Ἐπρίατ' αὐτόπτης, ἀμοῖς πόνον οἰκῆσσι
 Οὐποτ' ἶδον παρέχοντα, νεῶν τι δεόντα καθαρῶν.
 Οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ χάμαι στάζει τὸ δυσῶδες ἔλαιον
 Οὐκαπνὸν προίει διὰ τ' αἰθέρος, ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰεὶ
 Φοῖνετ' ἀρικρεπέα, λευκὴ δ' ἐπιδέδρομεν αἰγλή,
 Ἡμέτερον κατὰ δῶμα, φίλην τ' ἀνὰ βιβλιοθήκην.
 Ὡς ὅταν ἡέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβέβηκεν
 Ἡματ' ἐνὶ θερίνω, ὅτε φοῖβου λαμπρότατον φῶς.
 Σοὶ δὲ σέλας Κλειῶ πολὺ κάλλιον, ἀκάματον τε.
 Λύχνων καὶ δαΐδων ἀγῆν διαλαμπομεναῶν,
 Δοίη, τοῦ βρετανοῦ μεγάρου ἐνὶ ΘΗΗΤΗΡΟΣ⁴
 Τῇ μαλὰ γὰρ τὸ γέ δῶμα φίλον, ναίεις δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 Ἄξιον οἰκῆτῳ φιλομούσου ἀνέρος οἶκον.
 Ἄλλυ δ' ἄρ' ἐστὶν ἐν αὐτῇ⁵ ἐμῶν ἐντοσθε θυράων
 Λυχνία, καιόμενα χλοερᾶς ἐπ' ἀνέρθε τράπεζης,
 Ἐνθ' ἡμῖν φίλον ἔσθ', ὑγραῖς ἐνὶ χείματος ὥραις
 Σφαιρίζειν ῥαβδοῖσιν, ἐντροχάλῳ τ' ἐλέφαντι
 Τῶν δ' ὄδμῃ καπνὸς τε κακὸς πέλει, αἴψα δ' ἐλαίος
 Ἀψόβρου ποταμοῖο δέμας, ῥέει ἄσπετος ὄμβρος.
 Καὶ τὰ γ' ὅμως Γαλάται μοι ἔκαμνον τεκτόνες ἀνδρες⁶
 Ἡ ῥα κακῶς κάμνοντες, ὅπως Ἰακώβινοι⁶ ἀνδρες
 Ψενσται, παρδάλιες κραδίην, κεφαλὴν δὲ πίθηκοι.
 Ὡς ἀπόλοιτο μὲν αὐτός, ἐὼν ἐνὶ φύρμασι λύχνων,
 Ἡ Κέλτης, ἢ Φράγγος, ὅτις τοιαῦτα γε βέζειν,
 Ληστῆς, καὶ πατέρων ληστῶν γένος αἰὲν ὅμοιον.

³ Anglice. The Spectator.—'Cur vero ejus Adibus potissimum favori dicatur Clio norunt omnes. Huc enim spectat celeberrimum illud Epigramma.'

'You brought your Clio to the Virginia's aid.'

⁴ Anglice. Hall of entrance.

⁵ Anglice. Billiard table.

⁶ Anglice. Jacobins.

⁷ 'Melange du Singe et du Tigre.'—Voltaire.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A few Remarks on our Foreign Policy.
Ridgway. 1836.

THIS is the production of a person of knowledge and observation; and is well worthy of the statesman's attention. The main point of consideration in our Foreign Policy, is the alliance we have formed with France; and the chief object of our present and future attention, is the growing ambition and the increasing power of Russia. The author questions, and we think most justly, whether our new alliance with France is such as would faithfully adhere to us in the hour of danger, and assist us in repressing the Muscovite, when his daring views were opened, and his designs sufficiently completed, to enable him to throw off the mask which now covers his skilful and intriguing diplomacy. We agree with the author in considering our alliance with France as by no means a natural one, and therefore not to be considered safe or permanent. It is simply a *political* alliance, and that *pro tempore*. Nothing, that we know of, has arisen to change the relative situation of the two hitherto rival nations. As far as history extends, they have always regarded each other with a jealous eye, and met each other with a most hostile hand. The same motives exist—the same interests—the same antipathies. There is no commercial dealing between them; there is no alliance shown in the supply of their mutual wants: the columns of England's commercial ledger, and the books of the Custom-house, with France are but thinly filled; that of France with England is a blank. It is an alliance on paper; an alliance of diplomatists, gazettes, public meetings frothed up in the reeking vapour of declamations for liberty. But there is no reciprocity of regard among the people; our habits, our feelings are as remote as ever; it is a forced and unnatural marriage between the Briton and the Gaul.

But the author, in common with persons of sagacity and statesmanlike knowledge, looks with suspicion and distrust on the designs of Russia, and casts his eyes around Europe in order

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to discover in such a crisis, as an attack on England by that power, where we should look for Allies who would be bound to us by the only strong and real tie—a *community of interest*. Besides Portugal, Spain, and Holland, he regards the Germanic States as our friends; and this leads him to a very interesting discussion on the situation and feelings of the inhabitants of Hungary; who, he considers, form our frontier garrison against that gigantic enemy. We have before had occasion to express our opinion on this subject. Whatever may *really* be the designs Russia, and whatever her ability to put these plans of aggrandisement in execution, we think the greatest obstacle to her progress, will be found in the growing liberties and intelligence of Europe, in which the subjects of her own empire must partake. It is absurd to speculate on the chances of military combinations, when one half of Europe shall be arrayed against the other; but, before Russia is rich enough to collect, combine, and pour forth her destroying legions over the civilized world, much time must still elapse, and every year, we think, is raising, in the growing intelligence of the united family of Europe, a strong-compacted mound against her mighty billows. Civil power is every day rising over military; opinion is overcoming force; and the interest of the people is stronger than the will of the ruler.

There are some most judicious and excellent reflections on our *diplomatic* department,* and some advice as to its improvement. The author, however, while he was inculcating most justly on Government the duty of educating those whom it destines for services in that

* We shall then be less degraded in the sight of foreign nations; when one minister plenipotentiary is seen fighting in the streets!! To another is offered a wager that he cannot guess the latitude of London by twenty degrees!! And a third observes, on his approach to Vienna through the Netherlands, *that this Rhine is an odd river, it ran behind us but three days ago!*—See Landor's *Pericles* and *Aspasia*, vol. ii. p. 313.

line, should have also not forgotten to hint the necessity of *paying* them; for while our ambassadors have had salaries of useless splendour and extent, the junior attendants and *aspirants* have been so much neglected, that it proverbially is considered the most unprofitable line for a young man of education to pursue. Perhaps if the situation of our consuls was so improved, as to induce men of high intelligence and education to accept the situations, little else would be wanted.

Our author has not, in his consideration of our foreign policy, taken our relations with *America* into his view, though hardly to be overlooked; and connecting themselves more every day with the interests of Europe. Nor has he considered how far the circumstances connected with our *insular* situation are altered or affected by the light and airy bridge which steam-navigation has thrown across the Channel. We are also hardly inclined to agree with him in his observations that, while the conquests of Russia have been formed on a regular system of acquisition, our's have had no basis or plan to rest upon. It may appear so at first sight; but is it true? The territorial additions of Russia have been necessarily continental and nearer home; our's, of equal necessity, more distant and separated, but not of necessity less useful or less judiciously made. We must consider our foreign possessions as a chain of commercial stations:—Gibraltar, Malta, the Ionian Islands, protect us in the Mediterranean; St. Helena, the Cape, the Mauritius, secure our navigation to India? In our connection with America, the Canadas are of great importance; and who will deny the necessity of preserving our West India islands? or the *future* advantage we may derive from our Polynesian possessions? So that we really cannot acknowledge the justice of this observation. We consider them of far more use than a frontier extending to the Wall of China, or the Aleutian islands, and the frozen wilds of Siberia.

We strongly recommend this pamphlet to the attention of our readers; we are totally ignorant of the author's name; but this work is recommended by its sterling sense and its sound reasoning. To attempt to abridge it,

would be doing it injustice. We do not think the plan of giving *infinite* doses, of more advantage in literature than in medicine.

A Voice from the Factories, in serious verse, dedicated to Lord Ashley. 1836.

THERE are evils and abuses in the social fabric, which possess a kind of self-correcting power, and which are set right either by the general feeling of society, or by their coming, as it were, naturally to an end; what is right and good so far preponderating, that the evil at length gives way and ceases to exist. But though it be true, to its fullest extent, that crime will be its own punishment, that evil will come to an end, and error be in time rectified; yet the misery that may be endured in the interim, may be so great and so pernicious, as to call for some interference either to accelerate the return of good, or at once to put a stop to the mischief. With this feeling, the voice of the country at once relieved the poor exiles of Africa from the yoke of their task-masters; in this way, as a learned Bishop says in one of his charges, the Legislature interfered to raise poor Curates' salaries at once, when it would have taken perhaps centuries of years, and folios of controversial pamphlets, before their Rectors would have felt the justice of such a bold and novel proceeding. In this way, a humane and Christian Legislature has made a law to punish cruelty exercised by brutish and bestial tyrants, on the gentle and half-reasoning animals, who toil for them without murmuring, and suffer without retaliation. There are cases undoubtedly which find Time too slow, and Opinion too weak: men must be urged, provoked, stimulated to feelings of justice and acts of virtue; the film must be removed from their eyes, and they must be told, that the love of gain and the hastening to be rich, that the lust of the flesh, and the desire of the eye, have blinded them to all the finer sense of duty, and to the kind and thoughtful charities of life; and that the happiness of his fellow-creatures is not safe, in the hands of one who considers his own to be linked to the augmentation of that wealth, which their labours are to create.

With this excellent and Christian feeling, the author of the poem before us pleads for these poor children of nature, who, year after year, are sacrificed at the shrine of the Moloch of England; who are rolled down the yawning precipice by the faithless Prince who promised to protect them, to feed the insatiable demon to whom he has linked his destiny; or, in soberer language, who are doomed to lose all the sweet vernal season of life, and see its opening blossoms drop off one by one, beneath the hot artificial atmosphere, the unnatural and prolonged labour, the mechanical and wretched employment, of the never-closing manufactory. Over the accursed portals of these abodes of ignorance, sickness, wretchedness, and dependence, should be engraved the noble stanza of the poet—

Weave the warp, and weave the woof,
The winding sheet of *England's* race;
Give ample room and verge enough,
The characters of *Hell* to trace.

Taking this as the key-note to his song, the poet of the present lay has conveyed his stern remonstrance in the language of the muse; and has alternately, in strains of great elegance and force, called on our pity and our indignation; has evoked the tardy justice of the land to awake from its slumbers; and has laid before us his touching pictures of injured innocence and Nature mourning over the wrongs inflicted on those she most dearly loves, and who most need her natural protection. We are told,

'A song may reach him, who a sermon flies.'

So we trust that this "*Voice from the Factories*" will be no vain appeal to the general feeling of society. Humanity has seldom found an advocate in her cause more eloquent or more sincere. We lament that our space will only permit us to extract a very few of the stanzas. We recommend our readers not to be satisfied but with the whole.

x.

Beyond all sorrow which the wanderer knows,
Is that these little pent-up wretches feel;
Where the air thick and close and stagnant
grows,
And the low whirring of the incessant wheel
Dizzies the head, and makes the senses reel:
There, shut for ever from the gladdening sky,
Vice premature and Care's corroding seal

Stamp on each sallow cheek their hateful die,
Line the smooth open brow, and sink the saddened eye.

xi.

For them the fervid summer only brings
A double curse of stifling withering heat;
For them no flowers spring up, no wild bird
sings,
No moss-grown walks refresh their weary feet;
No river's murmuring sound;—no wood-walk,
sweet
With many a flower the learned slight and pass;
Nor meadow, with pale cowslips thickly set
Amid the soft leaves of its tufted grass,—
Lure *them* a childish stock of treasures to
amass.

xii.

Have we forgotten our own infancy,
That joys so simple are to them denied?—
Our boyhood's hopes—our wanderings far and
free,
Where yellow gorse-bush left the common wide
And open to the breeze?—The active pride
Which made each obstacle a pleasure seem;
When, rashly glad, all danger we defied,
Dashed through the brook by twilight's fading
gleam,
Or scorned the tottering plank, and leapt the
narrow stream?

xiii.

In lieu of this,—from short and bitter night,
Sullen and sad the infant labourer creeps;
He joys not in the glow of morning's light,
But with an idle yearning stands and weeps,
Envy the babe that in its cradle sleeps;
And ever as he slowly journeys on,
His listless tongue unbidden silence keeps;
His fellow-labourers (playmates hath he none)
Walk by, as sad as he, nor hail the morning
sun.

Again,

xxxv.

Scatter'd like flowers, the rosy children play,
Or round her chair, a busy crowd they press,
But at the Father's coming start away
With playful struggle for his lov'd caress;
And jealous of the one he first may bless.
To each a welcome word is fondly said,
He bends and kisses some; lifts up the less,
Admires the little cheek, so round and red,
Or smooths with tender hand the curi'd and
shining head.

xxxvi.

Oh! let us pause, and gaze upon them now.
Is there not one—beloved and lovely boy;
With Mirth's bright seal upon his open brow,
And sweet fond eyes, brimful of love and joy?
He whom no measure of delight can cloy,
The daring and the darling of the set.
He who though pleas'd with every passing toy,
Thoughtless and buoyant to excess, could yet,
Never a gentle word, or kindly deed forget?

xxxvii.

And one more fragile than the rest, for whom—
As for the weak bird in a crowded nest—
Are needed all the fostering care of home
And the soft comfort of the brooding breast.
One, who hath oft the couch of sickness prest!
On whom the Mother looks, as it goes by,
With tenderness intense, and fear suppress,
While the soft patience of her anxious eye
Blends with 'God's will be done'—'God grant
thou may'st not die!'

xxxviii.

And is there not the elder of the band?
She with the gentle hand, and smooth bright
hair,
Waiting some paces back—content to stand
Till those of Love's caresses have their share,

Knowing how soon his fond paternal care
 Shall seek his violet in her shady nook :—
 Patient she stands—demure and brightly fair,
 Copying the meekness of her Mother's look,
 And clasping in her hand the favourite story-
 book, &c.

Prousiones Historica; or Essays illustrative of the Halle of John Halle, citizen and merchant of Salisbury, in the reigns of Hen. VI. and Edw. IV.; with Notes illustrative and explanatory, by the Rev. Edward Duke, M.A. F.A.S. and L.S. Vol. I.

THIS is a singular volume, evidently the production of a scholar possessed of varied information, and whose mind has been exercised by much reflection. It is replete with just observations and remarks; but the reader will not unfrequently be startled by far-fetched hypotheses, for the writer confesses he loves "to hunt down an hypothesis, to pursue it through all its mazes, its windings, and its turnings, and, at the close of the chase, to dissect it to its very spine—to turn it inside out, and to discover or truth or error in its most secret recesses."

The origin of Mr. Duke's labours is thus stated in his own words :—

"From time immemorial the remains of an ancient mansion, forming a portion of certain premises situate on the New Canal, in the city of Salisbury, were known to exist; and they were, ever and anon, visited by the antiquary, or the virtuoso. A large hall, or refectory, (divided, and subdivided into many small upper and lower rooms,) was evidently developed to the curious investigator of antiquities, but its origin and its owner were veiled in the mists of time. When these premises were recently purchased by Mr. Sampson Payne, china-man, the present owner and occupier of this ancient mansion, he, at considerable expense, removed the modern partitions, and renovated this curious Hall, which is now to be seen in its original size and proportions. Its richly-storied windows, its antique chimney-piece, its massive and elegant roof, framed of oak or chestnut, did suggest that this was an ancient refectory; but, whether that of a religious or mercantile fraternity, or of an affluent citizen of the olden time, was utterly unknown. Ages had past away—the building remained—but the memory of its master was lost. Many of the armorial shields were recognized by the heraldist, yet, one coat of arms (inspald with a merchant's mark) remained as a puzzle unto all inquirers—its

owner could not be discovered. The arms displayed on this shield, and the merchant's mark, but on separate scutcheons, were again seen to ornament the transom-stone of the chimney-piece; showing thereby, that their honoured owner was also the builder of this interesting ancient Hall. After much research the author did, by chance, discover that the arms alluded to were those of Halle of Salisbury."

Proceeding upon this clue, Mr. Duke had recourse to the Wiltshire collections of John Aubrey: and had the gratification to find, not only that he spoke of John Halle as an eminent merchant at Salisbury, but also that "his dwelling-house, now a *taverne*, 1669, was on the Ditch,"—which was the old name of the street now called the New Canal. Further researches, among the records of the Corporation, were rewarded by fresh information; and not only were some historical documents found in which the old merchant was concerned, but also the deed of purchase of the very premises on which his Halle was built, which were transferred to him by William Hore senior, merchant, in 1467.

In the days of Aubrey, the commercial prosperity of John Halle, though two centuries before, was not yet forgotten. "As Greville and Wenman," he says, "bought all the Coteswold, soe did Halle and Webb all the wooz of Salisbury Plains." It is a remarkable illustration of the manner in which the commerce of England has in her latter ages supplied the ranks of the aristocracy, that, of these four families, the two first have long since been advanced to peerages, that of Webb to a Baronetcy, and that of Halle itself merged, by female inheritance, into the Wriothesleys, Earls of Southampton.

Beyond the circumstance of his commercial prosperity, the few facts which have been preserved of the history of John Halle, are the dates of his sustaining certain public duties, and some slight intimations that he was a free-spirited and popular as well as wealthy citizen. Where and when he was born have not been ascertained; but it is supposed that he was the son of Thomas Halle, one of the corporation of Salisbury. In 1451 he was first elected Mayor of that city; he was sent as

a Burgess to Parliament in 1453, for which service he was paid 2s. a day; was elected mayor a second time in 1457; re-elected Burgess in 1460; and mayor a third time in 1464. During the last year he was deputed by the city of Salisbury to plead her cause against the Bishop before the Privy Council, when, on making use of some offensive expressions, he was put into ward; and the King by letters under his signet, (printed by Mr. Duke, with other curious documents connected with the same affair,) directed the citizens to elect another mayor. However, on the bishop gaining his point, John Halle was restored to his fellow citizens, who received him joyfully, and to mark their confidence re-elected him mayor for the fourth time in 1465. He purchased the premises on which he built his "halle" in 1467; and continued to live there with the respect of his townsmen, until his death on the 18th Oct. 1479. No will is to be found; but two inquisitions post mortem are given, reciting lands he possessed in Wiltshire and Hampshire. In these his property in Salisbury is not included.

"The Halle of John Halle" and Crosby Hall, London, were erected within ten years of each other—their owners were both merchants of the staple—both dealers in wool, and men of great affluence—probably intimate friends.

We cannot allow the Hall of John Halle to compete with Crosby Hall in any particular; not only does the latter exceed in length, breadth, and height, but its windows, roof, and general architectural features, wonderfully surpass "The Halle of John Halle" in beauty. The windows of the Salisbury specimen are not elegant, though fortunately their painted glass still remains. The roof has no pendants like Crosby Hall or Eltham Hall; but the quadrangular compartments, or parallelograms, formed by the intersection of the principals, or main timber, with the purlins, are covered in, the one half of each with a semi-circular and scalloped panelling,

the other plaster. This is said by Mr. Duke to have a beautiful effect.

In the Text of his Volume, under the shelter of his hero's name, our Author digresses into a series of Essays bearing on the following subjects: the origin and progress of surnames, heraldry, merchants of the staple and merchants' marks; dress and progress of fashion, with dissertations on every part of the male attire—the hat, feather, brooch, hair and beard, *partelet*, doublet, girdle, *anelace*,* hose, and shoes. These observations are intermixed with much good humour and dry remark. In his Notes the learned author discusses many a knotty point on which he had not room to dilate in his text. In the latter he was obliged to place a rein on his pen: in his notes he has permitted it to caracole around without restraint.

As an instance of Mr. Duke's favourite and novel hypotheses, we may mention that he derives the mercantile sense of the word Staple, not, as has been usually done, from the place where the Staple was established being a *stabile emporium*, or fixed market, for certain goods; but from these goods being placed in public warehouses, as in bond, under lock and key, secured by a staple or fastening, called the King's staple.

Mr. Duke's researches on the fashions of "beards" led him to examine those of the sepulchral effigies in Salisbury Cathedral, and on the strength of the prevalence of beards in the reign of Henry II. but not in that of Henry I. he is induced to assign a remarkable effigy there to Bishop Joceline de Baillol, who died in 1184; and not, as Mr. Gough formerly did, to Bishop Roger, who died in 1139. The same view, grounded upon general costume, was taken by Mr. Hatcher in his history of the cathedral, from a comparison with the seal of Bishop Joceline; and has also been adopted by Mr. Kempe, in his descriptions to Stothard's Sepulchral Effigies, where this singular effigy (particularly remarkable for its inscriptions, resembling that of Ilbert

* Mr. Duke says he has been unable to find any explanation of this name, which was given to a short dagger. Sir Samuel Meyrick in Skelton's "Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Armour," where five *anelaces* are engraved in Plate LXII. says, "The *anelace* or *anelacio* was probably so called from having originally been worn in a ring."

de Chaz at Lacock Abbey*) is engraved; as well as another episcopal effigy, which is also very interesting from its low relief, its Norman border of beaded foliage and birds, and the vanquished dragon below the prelate's feet. The latter effigy is assigned by Mr. Kempe to Bishop Roger, in which capacity it is placed first in Mr. Stothard's series, as one of the earliest sepulchral effigies known. We confess there are various considerations, too long for discussion here, from which the appropriation of these two curious figures still appears to us not decidedly proved.

But there is another monument and effigy in Salisbury cathedral which has been generally misappropriated, and respecting which Mr. Duke has followed the ordinary and perhaps long perpetuated,† though recently corrected error. It is that which has been called Bishop Richard Poore's; but that prelate was translated to Durham, and is known to have been buried in the chapter-house there.‡ The monument was ascertained, on its being opened, not to be a cenotaph; and indeed there is no difficulty in assigning it to Bishop Bingham, whose death brings it only nine years later in date, and whose interment is recorded to have been on the north side of the altar, which was the old situation of this monument. Mr. Duke seems not to have perceived this observation in the History of Lacock Abbey, though he has more than once quoted that work with commendation; but there is a more important neglect of that work, (though we imagine arising rather from inadvertence than opposition,) that he persists in calling the first house of the Earls of Salisbury by the surname of Devereux. We may say that we consider that Mr. J. G. Nichols has fully demonstrated, in the History of Lacock Abbey, that Edward of Salisbury and

the Earls his descendants, had never any connection with that surname.

In one of his notes Mr. Duke has given a long dissertation on the sacred monogram IHS, which, in consequence of his noticing, and disputing, what has recently been said on the point in our pages, it is perhaps incumbent upon us to notice. He adopts the modern Roman Catholic interpretation of the letters, as initials of the words *In Hoc Signo*, and as thus allusive to the cross now generally placed over the centre: or, if the letters are IHC, he could interpret them *In Hac Cruce*. These versions, with those of the opposite initial party, of *Jesus Hominum Salvator* and *Jesus Hominum Consolator*, are proofs how easy it is for ingenious persons to fabricate significant words to any given initials: though, as we have before observed, we have never yet seen any words found for the correspondent letters XPS. We need not, however, despair; for a thrice ingenious friend of our author's has discovered that the *mot* of John Halle, left in his "storied windows," and thus written DreDr , is not a single word as it looks for, but actually the initials of *Dominus Rex Edwardus, Domina Elizabetha!!!* In all old instances, the letters in dispute are found Ib^s or Ib^s , either without any capital, or with only one, and at the same time combined as a word, not separated as initials; and so with Xp^s (*Christus*): and the cross produced was accidental, from the scroll of the mark of abbreviation crossing the upper part of the *h*. In modern examples only is the word found in capitals.§ However, we have no wish to restrict our friend's fancy; at the same time, we cannot follow it.

We may add that Mr. Duke does not appear to have met with the usual monogram of the Virgin's name, which often occurs in the quarries of church

* Engraved in the "History of Lacock Abbey," and in our Magazine for Oct. 1835.

† Not so old, however, as Leland; for (as Mr. Gough himself remarked in *Archæologia*, ii. 193) Bishop Poore does not occur in Leland's list of the Bishops buried at Salisbury.

‡ See the list of his "funeralia" presented to the Church of Durham, in the first volume of *Wills and Inventories*, published by the Surtees Society, p. 15.

§ We speak of English examples; in the medals and works of art of the Greek church they occur in capitals, with M^sP for M^sP^s , and similar abbreviations.

windows, and in other situations, with that of the Saviour, as in the flint-work of the Suffolk churches, particularly at Woodbridge. It was an *M* with the other letters of *Maria* formed into a single cypher.

After a long dissertation on the progressive advance of St. Thomas's church, Salisbury, is a disquisition on five little crucibles found built up in a room over the porch—the working implements of some Alchemist; this leads Mr. Duke into a long explanatory note on the occult sciences. By the way, a curious specimen of this kind of crucible, with nativities engraved on it, was found on digging the foundations of the present Newgate, London, and is engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for May 1793.

The representations of St. Christopher in our parish churches, form the subject of a very long and elaborate disquisition; in the course of which the author gives an account of his discovery (not accidentally, but by actual search—in the place where the figure was usually placed, opposite the south entrance) of two paintings, one beneath the other, of Saint Christopher, in his own church of Wilsford and Lake, Wilts; the under one, (of which a print is given) is superior to the upper one in point of execution and effect. On this subject Mr. Duke's hypothesis is, that the gigantic figure of Saint Christopher must be regarded "as the enigmatic—the symbolic Christophorus—the bearer of Christ—the personified cross; then give to this cross the secondary consideration, and regard our Saviour borne triumphantly thereon through the waters of affliction—in short, we have our Saviour on the vivified and vivifying cross." p. 572.

Mr. Duke, we think, attributes too high a date to his painting—the reign of Rufus. No reliance is to be placed on the windows being round-headed. All painters represented their windows round to the latest period of Pointed architecture.

Such are the remarks we have to make on a portion of Mr. Duke's multifarious notes. In others are collected many biographical particulars of eminent men, long since dead, and of others recently deceased:

among the latter we notice an interesting memoir of the Rev. Joseph Townshend, author of "Free Thoughts on Despotism and Free Governments;" and another of the late eminent physician, Dr. George Maton, with which we shall grace our pages.

"This eminent physician was born in the year 1774 in the City of Salisbury. He was educated at Queen's College, Oxford. He subsequently became eminent in his profession, and practised with much success in the metropolis.

"Dr. Maton was imbued with a thirst for knowledge and an ardent love of research. He was a member of the principal literary societies. The public are indebted to him in the early part of his life for a pleasing work in two vols. 8vo. entitled *Observations relative chiefly to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England*, made in the years 1794 and 1796. In the year 1805 he published a re-edition of "A general view of the writings of Linnæus, by Richard Pulteney, M.D. F.R.S. To this work his own pen supplied the Prefatory Memoirs of Dr. Pulteney, drawn up in so pleasing a manner that it renders it a cause for regret, that the literary world has not been gratified by further writings. It is stated by my friend G. Matcham, Esq. in his able *History of the Hundred of Downton* (incorporated in Sir R. C. Hoare's *Modern Wilts*) that, prior to his death, Dr. Maton had purchased Redlynch House in the parish of Downton. He proceeds to say, that he left behind him in a MS. a view of the Botany and Natural History of the country in a circuit of 10 miles round Salisbury, purposely for the *Modern History of Wilts*; and I do not anticipate, Mr. M. adds, any objection from his representatives to give it to the public.' May they do so.

"Amongst my various friends, no one more strongly urged me to this work than Dr. Maton, and an accorded tribute of satisfaction from him, had the Fates permitted it, would have yielded much gratification. The decease of Dr. Maton is a recent and lamented occurrence. A monument to his memory, well conceived, and as well executed by the chisel of Mr. Osmond, has been recently erected in the Cathedral Church of Salisbury. It bears the following just tribute to his character.

Sacred
to the memory of
WILLIAM GEORGE MATON,
A native of the City,

One of the most eminent Physicians of his time in London. Educated at Queen's College, Oxford, he became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and was honoured with high medical appointments by his Sovereign, and by other branches of the Royal Family.

Distinguished by extensive knowledge, Philosophy, Natural History, and British Antiquities, by his various talents, his private worth, his mild and unassuming manners, he acquired the respect and esteem of every rank in society.

"To his kindred he was affectionate and generous, to his inferiors uniformly kind and considerate, in his friendships sincere, warm, and constant; in his charity liberal without ostentation; in religion a real as well as a nominal christian.

"He was born Jan. 31, 1774; died March 30, 1835, and was buried in the church of St. Martin's in the Fields, London."

We wish the ingenious and lively author of this volume all the success his interesting work deserves; and as much pleasure in compiling his second tome as we have found amusement in reading the first.

The New Testament, published in 1526, being the first Translation of it by that eminent scholar William Tyndale; reprinted verbatim: with a Memoir of his Life and Writings; together with the Proceedings and Correspondence of Henry the Eighth, Sir T. More, and Lord Cromwell. By George Offor. 8vo. Lond. 1836.

THIS is a reprint of the first translation of the New Testament into English, in the year 1526, by that enterprising bookseller Mr. Bagster, whose Polyglott Bible will long render his name celebrated.*

William Tyndale was a man of good family, being the grandson of Hugh Baron de Tyndale, of Langley Castle, in Northumberland. This nobleman sided with the York party, and, when they were overcome by the Lancastrians, having lost his estates, was obliged to seek a refuge in Gloucestershire, under an assumed name. He

* Mr. Bagster, with a spirit of liberality which we cannot sufficiently commend, has, as we understand, prepared at some expense a copy on large paper, with illuminated capitals, &c. exactly as the original, which he has presented to the library of the British Museum.

there married the daughter and heiress of a gentleman of some property, and by her had three sons, the second of whom, William Tyndale, or Hutchins, for that was the assumed name, is the subject of the memoir. He was born about the year 1477 at Hunt's Court in Gloucestershire, and was brought up at Oxford, from whence he removed to Cambridge, where the principles of the Reformation were then beginning to take root. After remaining there some time, he took priest's orders, and not long afterwards entered as a friar the convent of Greenwich. This was in the year 1508.

The next we hear of him is as the tutor and chaplain in the family of a Sir John Welch. Why he quitted his convent, we are not told. Mr. Offor says, that Sir John Welch was

"a knight of Gloucestershire, and hospitable gentleman, who, keeping a good table, frequently enjoyed the company of the neighbouring prelates and clergy. With these visitors, his chaplain occasionally entered into controversy on the Lutheran opinions, and, grieved at the ignorance of the Roman Catholic preachers, warmly advocated the reading of the New Testament. This, as Fuller wittily says, led them to prefer the giving up Squire Welch's good cheer, rather than to have the sour-sauce of Master Tyndall's company. The Squire's lady, who was a sensible woman, felt hurt when she saw these great men, whom she had been brought up to venerate, overcome in religious disputation, and asked Sir William Tyndall whether it was likely that she could prefer his judgment to that of such wealthy prelates. To this he thought proper not to reply, lest he should excite her temper," &c. p. 10.

He contrived, nevertheless, during his stay in their house, to win both his host and hostess over to his opinions; but the opposition of the beneficed clergy in the neighbourhood, and the stir that began to be made, obliged him to leave the roof of his kind protector. After visiting several cities, where he preached to many hearers, he came up to London.

At this time, although perhaps differing from the Church of Rome in some points, such as the giving the Scripture to read to the common people, &c. he was so far from seceding materially from it, that we find his first act on coming to town, was to

wait on the Bishop of London, with letters of recommendation, with a view to being admitted as one of that prelate's chaplains. His application was, however, unattended with success, as the Bishop alleged that he had already too many chaplains to provide for, and could not therefore think of increasing the number. In this dilemma, and not knowing how to subsist, Tyndale was fortunate enough to meet with a wealthy alderman, Humphrey Monmouth by name, who offered him a home in his house, which he gladly accepted. This benevolent citizen was some time after accused of heresy, and it was then made a charge against him, that he was a favourer of Tyndale; and in his reply to the accusation, he gives an interesting account of his acquaintance with this great Reformer, which is preserved in MS. Harl. 425. art. 4 and 5.

"Vpon iij yerres and a half past, and more, I berde the forsaid Sir William preache ij or iij sermondes, at St. Dunstone's in the Weste, in London, and after that I chaunced to meet with him, and with communycation I examyned him what lyringe he had: he said, none at all; but he trusted to be with my lord of London in his service, and therefore I had the better fantasye to him. And afterwarde he wente to my lorde and spake to him, as he tolde me, and my lorde of London answered him that he had chaplaines inoughe, and he said to him that he would have no more at that time; and so the priest came to me againe, and besought me to helpe him, and so I toke him in my house half a year, and there he lived like a good priest as me thought; he studyed moste parte of the daie and of the nyght at his booke, and he woulde eat but sodden meate by his good will, nor drinke but small single beer; I never saw him were lynen about him in the space he was with me; I did promys him ten pounds sterling to prairie for my father, mother, there sowles, and all Christen sowles. I did paie yt him when he made his exchang to Hamboro'. When I hard my lord of London preache at Powles Crosse that Sir William Tyndall had translated the New Testament in Englishe, and was noughtily translated, that was the first tyme that ever I suspected or knewe any evill by him, and shortly all the letters and treatyes that he sent me with dyuers copies of bookes that my servant did write. and the sermondes that the priest did make at St. Dunstanes, I did burne them in my howse; he that did write them did see it.

I did borne them for feare of the translator more than for any yll that I knewe by them."

The strict search that began to be made in 1523 after heretics, and those who differed from the Church doctrines, did not permit Tyndale to remain long with the benevolent alderman, and in the latter part of this year he took shipping, and went over to Hamburg. From thence he proceeded into Saxony, where he met the celebrated Luther, who assisted him, not only with advice, but with pecuniary assistance, in his pious undertaking, as we have every reason to suppose.

In 1525, as Mr. Offor, relying on the evidence of Brovius, is inclined to think, appeared his translation of the New Testament into English in an 8vo, printed at Wittemberg, and in 1526 in 4to, with glosses, begun at Cologne, but finished and completed at Wittemberg or Worms.

It would appear that Tyndale had begun, as early as in 1502, to translate portions of the Scripture into English, as Mr. Offor tells us he has a manuscript book written by Tyndale in that year, containing parts of the New Testament, of which he gives an extract.

This translation underwent many reprints. Spurious copies of it got abroad, and notwithstanding the severe measures taken for its suppression in England, it was for a time extensively circulated. Halle relates in his Chronicle a remarkable anecdote of Bishop Tunstall, who, wishing to buy up and burn Tyndale's translation, was outwitted by one Augustine Packington, a merchant of Antwerp, who contrived that the money should directly (as it might naturally be expected to do indirectly) pass into the hands of Tyndale and his printers, and thus enable him to proceed with a new and amended edition. It seems strange the Bishop should not have anticipated this: but it did not entirely escape the sagacity of Sir Thomas More: and his suspicions were confirmed on examining one George Constantine,* a friend of Tyndale's, who admitted,

* The writer of the very curious Memorial, or defence of his conduct, edited by Mr. Amyot in the 23d volume of the *Archæologia*.

" Truly (q. he) it is the Bishoppe of London that hath holpen vs, for he hath bestowed among vs, a greate deale of money in New Testamentes to burne them, and that hath and yet is our onely succoure and comfort. Now by my trothe q. More, I thinke eue' the same, and I said so muche to the Bishop, when he went about to bye them." fol. 186.

Mr. Ofor mentions this burning of the New Testaments, but affixes a wrong date to it. He says it occurred in 1528, and finds fault with Lord Herbert of Cherbury for giving it the date of the 4th of May 1530, because " Sir Thomas More attempts to justify this transaction in his Dialogues, which were published in 1529," and it must have been prior to that date. Is it possible that Mr. Ofor is ignorant of the fact that Tyndale himself mentions the burning of the New Testaments in his preface to " the parable of the wycked Mammon," which was dated the 8th of May 1527, (and which book, by the way, Mr. Ofor hardly notices,) and that therefore the same argument which he adduces to shew that the burning took place in 1528, would as clearly prove that it must have taken place even so early as May 1527?

But Mr. Ofor has never stopped to consider that Halle and Fox are the only writers who could of their own knowledge relate these facts, and they both agree in the date of 1529; and that the passages in Tyndale's and More's works might very probably refer to proceedings that had taken place under the prohibition of Bishop Tunstal of the date of 1526. Besides, what authority is there for such an occurrence ever having taken place, except Halle? for Fox and Lord Herbert have merely copied from him; and Halle himself not only distinctly states the year, but also adds that it was while the Bishop was at Antwerp. Now this was on his return from Cambrai in 1529; nay, further on, as if to set the matter beyond the possibility of doubt, Halle says of the year 1530: " In this yere in Maye, the Bishop of London caused al his Newe Testamentes which he had bought, with many other bokes, to be brought into Paules Church-yarde in London, and there was openly burnt." fol. 192 b. This is the very paragraph Lord Herbert made use of.

In 1528 Tyndale published his " Obedyence of a Chrysten Man." His " Practice of Prelates " followed in 1530; and from this time to the day of his death he was busily engaged with various works, attacking the doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church.

At Antwerp, where he resided for the last two or three years, Tyndale was held in great esteem by the English merchants, and for some time was lodged in the British factory. But during the absence of the principal merchant there, an emissary of the Roman Catholics, a man of the name of Philips, who had insinuated himself into the confidence of the unsuspecting and open-hearted Tyndale, only in order more perfidiously to betray him, caused a warrant to be procured, by means of money and interest, from Brussels, for his arrest on the charge of heresy. Tyndale fell into the snare, and was conveyed to prison at Vilvoorde, from whence, after a tedious confinement, and in spite of all the efforts of his friends, open and concealed, he only came forth to be led to the stake.

The King did all in his power to induce Tyndale by gracious and soothing words to return into England, and the pressing instructions that he wrote to his ambassador Stephen Vaughan, to this effect, fully shew how important a matter it was thought to be, to prevail on Tyndale to publish no more works, or to get him over into England, where they could dictate their own terms to him. But Tyndale was too well advised to trust to even the fairest promises, which being made to a heretic would not be binding, or which might be explained and qualified afterwards, so as to render them nugatory. He therefore honestly told the King's agents, that although he would willingly trust to Henry's royal word, if that were all, yet he felt sure that there were those about his person who would persuade him by their reasonings, that in such a case, a strict adherence to his promise, so far from being proper or required of him, would in fact be a sin; and he therefore declined their offers.

Tyndale appears to have been a man of mild and easy manners, of great learning and study, of a winning and

eloquent tongue, of an open, warm, and unsuspecting disposition, of a benevolent and charitable nature, and of great courage, constancy, and perseverance.

The tone, however, of some of his writings is acrimoniously severe, which may have arisen from the heat of controversy, and the contemptuous and reviling manner in which he is treated by his great opposer Sir Thomas More. It may be therefore palliated, but not justified. Mr. Ofor indeed thinks that "it was a justifiable and even needful severity." He adduces as a proof a passage in which Tyndale, referring to unmeaning ceremonies, says,

"A man will as soon gape while thou puttest sand as holy salt in his mouth, yf thou shew him no reason thereof; he had as leyffe be smeared with vnhalloved butter, as anoynted with charmed oyle, yf his soul be not taught to vnderstande somewhat thereby."

We will add another instance :—

"Howbeit, in very dede sence they were rebuked by the preaching of Wickleffe, our English spiritualtie have layd their snares vnto mens wives, to cover thyr abhominations, though they byde not all way secret."—*Whether the Pope and his Secte be Christes Church or not?*

He speaks of persons that—

"Truste in a balde ceremynone, or in a lowsye freres cote, and merytes (or in the prayers of them that deuoure wydowes houses) and eateth the poore out of house and harboure."—*Par. of the Wycked Mammon*, fol. 50 b.

Now although Mr. Ofor speaks of the first quoted passage in terms of approbation, and calls it "a poser to Sir Thomas," yet we think that a writer, and more particularly a Christian writer and divine, may very well expose the errors of a religion, and condemn its practices, without using contemptuous and scoffing terms about its ceremonies, which persons have been brought up to regard with the utmost reverence and veneration; nor need he descend into abusive descriptions of its ministers, who always have and ought to have a peculiar air of sanctity with the people.

But Mr. Ofor will hardly support Tyndale in the following passage, we think :—

"But verily I thinke that us Judas betrayed not Christ for any loue that he had vnto the hygge priestes, scribes, and Phariseis, but onely to come by that wherefore he thirsted; eue' so M. More (as there are tokens euide't) wrote not these bookes for any affection that he bare vnto the spirituality, or vnto the opinions which he so barely defendeth, but to obtaine onely that which he was an hungred for."

We can hardly believe that Tyndale really credited the imputation that he here casts on a man of undoubted piety and unblemished character. Let it, however, be clearly understood, we do not bring these instances to condemn Tyndale. Many circumstances may excuse his thus writing, nor do we expect him to be perfect. We only object to Mr. Ofor for describing him as such. Indeed, we could have wished that our author had spared some of his censure of Sir Thomas More, and some of his profuse praise of Tyndale.

Throughout this memoir we have occasion to remark that Mr. Ofor, doubtless without intending it, has adopted a colouring rather too high; but this is a prevailing error in most publications that treat of this period. Every thing that is Roman Catholic is cruel, bigotted, ignorant, and superstitious; never proceeding from pure or well-intentioned motives; whilst on the contrary, every thing that is of the reformed doctrines, is mild, tolerating, learned, and free from prejudice, and never rising from an ambitious or turbulent disposition. There are no excuses, and no allowances made.

The work is well written, but is far from being complete. Thus, although Holland in his "*Herwologia*," p. 148, says that Tyndale was married, Mr. Ofor never notices it at all, probably because he did not consult Holland's publication. Mr. Ofor does not seem to be aware that the account of the proceedings of the king in council, in May, 1530, and before that, the proclamation of the king in 1529, which he has extracted from the registers at Lambeth and Fulham palaces, were to be found printed verbatim in Wilkinson's *Concilia Magnæ Britannæ*, vol. iii.; nor does he seem to know the objections which the learned Mr. Lewis offered to the correctness of the former date,

or the arguments that he adduced to prove it was a year later than the one above assigned. Many interesting circumstances, which ought to have been introduced into such a narrative as the one we are now examining, have either been wholly left out, or else but carelessly touched on. However, Mr. Offor seems aware of the deficiencies, when he speaks of his intention, should this memoir be favourably received, of attempting a complete life of Tyndale and his colleagues.

We would be better pleased if Mr. Offor was not so sparing of his authorities, and that when he does give them, if instead of referring as in pages, 12, 61, and 67, and elsewhere, to "State Papers, in the British Museum," he would refer respectively to the particular MS. its number and page.

It only remains for us to add, that this book is very neatly printed. The portrait in the commencement is taken from a picture at Magdalen College, but we could have rather wished that it had been taken from an engraving which appears to be a better likeness, in Holland's *Heræologia*, published 1620.

Transactions of the Institute of British Architects of London, Session 1835-36. Vol. I. part I. 4to. 1836.

THE first portion of this volume contains the regulations of the Society, and the list of the members; the residue is devoted to the communications which the Council have deemed of sufficient importance for publication. These communications have been arranged under three heads—Construction, Antiquity, and Literature; and which, as far as our limited space will admit, we propose to notice. Under the first head the most prominent is the following.

Prize Essay on the nature and properties of Concrete, and its application to construction, up to the present period, by George Godwin, Jun. Associate.

To this treatise the medal of the Institute was awarded on the 18th Jan. 1836, and the Council have evinced sound judgment in the adoption of a subject so highly important to the

architect and the builder as the newly revived method of forming the foundations of buildings upon a solid concretion of materials, which experience has fully proved to be nearly equal to a natural foundation upon a rock. This mode of construction, in its application equally to foundations and walls, was well known to the ancients, and in the middle ages was used almost universally, as the rubble walls, which exist of every age, sufficiently demonstrate. In the present day, the construction of the foundations of many public buildings of magnitude, upon an artificial substratum of concrete, has been found extremely beneficial, since which the application of the same material to the construction of walls, with every appearance of equal success, seems to promise the opening of a new æra in building, of which one circumstance is remarkable, that with all the talk of modern improvements in every branch of mechanism, we find the greatest improvement of the day—indeed, it is not too much to add, the only improvement—has resulted from a return to practices which have been sanctioned by the experience of past ages—a far stronger proof of a sound judgment than that attachment to newly invented schemes and theories, which, in the present day, appears to pass with the many for science.

Mr. Godwin commences his Essay with an historical account of the use and application of concretions of various materials in ancient buildings; and he then enters into a scientific examination of the modern use of the same material, which it would be an injustice to endeavour to compress. A few extracts will interest our readers, and lead such of them who may feel an interest in the subject, to the perusal of the essay.

The concrete used in the present day, consists of a mixture of Thames ballast or granite with lime; some difference exists in practice as to the use of ballast or granite, as well as in the mode of mixing:—which is the most proper, experience will soon decide.

From the result of observation and experiment, the author of the Essay is in favour of the ballast. We recollect to have seen in more than one ancient

building, large masses, in which pebbles similar to those which are found in the Thames ballast, had been used; and the mass remained so firm that a stone could only be detached from it with difficulty. If we recollect right, the mass lying in the fosse at Old Sarum, is of this formation; but speaking from memory, we are not positive as to the particular specimen.

Having alluded to ancient works displaying a similar mode of construction, we give from this Essay the ancient concrete.

“Old St. Paul’s.—This foundation was composed of a mass of Kentish rubble-stone, cemented with extremely hard mortar.”

“The foundation on which the north transept of Westminster Abbey is built, dating 1245, is composed of flints, irregular stones, rubble, and mortar, forming a body almost impenetrable.”—p. 10.

The author gives the latter statement on the authority of the late John Carter, whose intimate acquaintance with every matter relating to our ancient architecture is now more generally admitted and acknowledged than it was in his lifetime, when he struggled hard to obtain for ancient architecture, and for ancient workmen, that merit which the intrinsic beauty of the one might reasonably claim, and the scientific acquirements and consummate skill of the other, was entitled to challenge.

Instances of the strength of the modern concrete foundations, are shewn in the cases of an Engine-house erected at the Royal Dock-yard, Woolwich (p. 22), and a dwelling built in a marsh at Ware, Herts (p. 29), which appear to have withstood very severe trials, without shrinking.

In the application of concrete to the construction of the superstructure of a building, Mr. Ranger’s patent is adverted to, the object of which is to form a concretion into blocks, for building purposes. The patentee is now performing a bold undertaking at Woolwich, which is no less than the erection of a river wall of concrete, 1800 feet long, and that apparently with every prospect of success (p. 31).

Another and not the least degree of utility to which concrete may be applied, is the formation of foundations

in wet situations, as in the new Church at Dover (we wish so clever an author as Mr. Godwin would avoid the affected method of writing the name of this town Dovor), where a portion of the foundation being under water every tide, is compounded of a concrete of Roman cement and the sand and stones of the beach. It will from these examples be seen to what an extent the use of concretions may be carried, and the high degree of utility which such a mode of construction possesses. It is almost unnecessary to say, that it has superseded the old and insufficient method of driving piles for a foundation, which in very few instances, has ever succeeded.

We think the merit of reviving this improvement in the building art, is in a great measure due to Mr. M’Adam, whose roads, constructed on the old Roman method, just previous to the introduction of concrete in buildings, we have little doubt led to the more extended application of this material.

This Essay is very properly succeeded by “*an account of the methods used in underpinning the long Storehouse at Chatham Dock-yard, in 1834, by George L. Taylor, Fellow.*”

In this work the strength of a concrete foundation, as applied to an existing building, was put to a severe test, and succeeded perfectly.

The remaining Essays are ingenious and interesting, being strictly technical; and having occupied so much of our room with Mr. Godwin’s Essay, we hope to be excused from mentioning more than their titles. Mr. Fowler describes a new metal roof at Hungerford-market as well as the Terrace roof, composed of tiles and cement, used in the taverns at the same place. Messrs. Smith, of Darnick, N. B. practical builders, communicated a very excellent essay on works executed by them in whinstone, a kind of rubble found in most parts of Scotland; and Mr. M. I. Brunel a series of experiments in the mode of building brick constructions. We witnessed recently a similar experimental construction to that shewn in the drawing accompanying the essay, at the works of Messrs. Francis and White, Nine Elms, which consisted of a wall of brick, suspended at the ends only, and load-

ed in the middle with weights. Mr. Brunel's essay is illustrative of a similar trial of brick work. Mr. Hamilton describes, with a plate, the pavilion erected by him at Edinburgh for the dinner given to Earl Grey in 1834.

The second department of the work, on *Antiquities*, commences with an interesting essay on the *Polychrony of Greek Architecture*, from the German of Kugler, by W. R. Hamilton, Esq. We have not space to enter into this subject. A beautifully coloured lithograph shews the extent to which painting was applied in the decoration of the Greek temples, and how tastefully the coldness of the marble was relieved by gilding and colour. We are happy to find that the tasteful colouring of our ancient monuments of art, so commonly decried as a barbarism of the dark ages, has such high authority in its favour. Mr. Hamilton also communicates an account of the *Ruins of the City of Anni, in Armenia*, a Christian city destroyed 800 years ago.

An *Essay on the newly discovered Crypt at York Minster*, by P. F. Robinson, Esq. V.P. displays some very singular examples of Norman architecture of the twelfth century. The columns possess more than usual massiveness, the shafts being less than one diameter; the surfaces are ornamented with very peculiar spiral bands and lozenge work.

The plan and details which accompany the communications are, we believe, the same as those exhibited to the Antiquarian Society in Feb. 1833, and noticed in the *Gent. Mag.* vol. cxxx. pt. i. p. 161.

The department of *Literature* contains a catalogue by Mr. Donaldson, Hon. Sec. of the various MSS. of Vitruvius deposited in public libraries, and a short paper by Mr. Murray on the District Lunatic Asylum in Ireland.

Two plates of autographs of the honorary and corresponding members of the Institute, complete the embellishments.

The first portion of the proceedings of the Institute are creditable to the body, and we hope to find that the science of architecture in this country, as well as the professors of it, will derive great advantage from the formation of this Society.

Adventures in the Moon and other Worlds.

THE old ballad tells

The Man in the Moon,
Came down about noon,
To inquire his way to Norwich, &c.

—Now in doing this, he must have passed our door on his road, and probably left the above volume with our housekeeper. We hereby inform him, that, as he returns, if he will call for it, it is at his service, for the wit and humour of it is too refined for our grosser intellects; but as he is gone into Norwich probably to enquire for that illustrious knight Sir Thomas Brown, it will be some time, we are sure, before he will be permitted to leave that noble person's hospitality, to whom these adventures in the Moon will be of the highest interest. To be sure, the Moon is rather too close to us, and too *well known*, exactly to satisfy Sir Thomas's extreme curiosity, who would rather listen to an inhabitant from Saturn or the Georgium Sidus; but it may serve as a whet to his appetite, till Sir John Herschel returns with his new celestial globes. In the meanwhile, he may trifle away his time with Mr. Kirby's Dragons, the Saurians of the old world, and who occasionally visit the new, under the modified appearance of the American Sea-serpent, or the Orford Merman.

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Adventures of Captain Paterson, 50th Regiment, &c.

WHEN we first were graciously accepted, after having long volunteered our services, to perform the nice and delicate office of reviewing for the Gentleman's Magazine, the intelligent and liberal proprietors of the same, taking us kindly by the hand at parting, said "Young friend, let this be your motto, 'Bring with you the scales of Candour, cleansed from the rust of Prejudice, by the hands of intelligent Modesty.'"* Never shall we forget the impression this judicious advice made on us; and its effect, we trust, has been witnessed by all authors whose works have come before us. Some Magazines may be more bri-

* See Introduction to Tales of my Landlord.

liant, some more poetical—but we defy any to equal us in intelligent modesty—and as long as our excellent patrons, the Proprietors, continue to favour us with their confidence, we assure all authors that we shall approach their works with just those feelings they themselves could desire.

The adventures of Captain Paterson may have their attraction in two different points of view. Either they may please by a spirited and graphic account of the perils, the escapes, the romantic adventures of a soldier's life, with sketches of battles and skirmishes and portraits of his fellow officers, and descriptions of foreign towns, peoples, habits, manners, &c. a kind of narrative hardly to be surpassed, if the scenes are well selected and well grouped, as to its power in exciting or grati-

fying curiosity; or this, and all other separate narratives, written by those who were in the scenes they describe, may be considered as the true and proper materials from which a general history of the Battle—the Campaign—and the whole War are to be compiled: should such a work as this rectify the smallest previous error in Southey or Napier, should it supply any deficiency in their narration, should it even picture any representation in colours more vivid and true to life;—then is the author to receive the gratitude due to him for enabling us to complete the historical picture, and approach more nearly to complete the circle of truth. Should any one read this work either to be amused or instructed, we promise him that he will not be disappointed.

History of Southern Africa, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, &c. By R. M. Martin.—This little volume is well executed, and contains much information on our important settlement at the Cape of Good Hope, as well as the smaller colonies. At p. 237 a very strong case is brought against the Government on their conduct with regard to the *Cape Wines*. The Cape trade was promised by the Government "the most constant support and patronage," this was followed by premiums to those who planted most largely, and produced best wines. 3dly. Cape wines were admitted to the British market at one third of the duty then payable on Portuguese Wines. The consequence of this was a rapid increase in the growth, till the capital employed amounted to 1,500,000*l.* sterling. This continued till 1825, when the protection was suddenly reduced from 2*l.* to 1*l.* per pipe, with a further reduction of 2*l.* 15*s.* at the end of eight years. The effect of this was the immediate ruin of those largely engaged in the trade, and the depreciation of capital it was impossible to withdraw. Under these circumstances it was proposed to raise the duty in England on colonial wines to 5*l.* 6*s.* the pipe; the same charged on foreign wines, for the avowed purpose of driving from consumption the only wine grown in a British colony. Cape wine, at the price of 12*l.* a pipe, now pays a duty equal to 100 per cent. By the proposed duty it would be increased to 200 per cent.; while the duty on Portugal wines is about 100, the difference being in favour of the foreigner. The author considers, that, with a light duty, and proper encouragement, the vineyards of the Cape would produce excel-

lent wine; the loss from their destruction would be doubly great, as the soil they grow on is not fit for wheat or corn.

The University of Oxford has just put forth a new edition of the *Greek Proverbs*, by that eminent scholar, Dr. Gaisford. This work, containing what has been handed down to us of the ancient paroemiographers Diogenianus and Zenobius, together with the more modern collection made by Mich. Apostolius and that of an anonymous writer in a MS. of the Vatican, was published by Andreas Schottus, at Antwerp, in 1612, in 4to. It has now become very scarce, and even a reprint of it would have been a desideratum. But Dr. Gaisford, by the help of MSS. existing in the Paris Library, the Bodleian, and the British Museum, has been enabled to improve the text of Schott very considerably, and to add some new and important matter. He has thus acquired fresh claims to the gratitude of the learned world, already so deeply indebted to him.

The *Anecdota Græca*, edited by Dr. Cramer, is a publication, the object of which is to give to the learned world such inedited works of any interest in the Greek language as are contained in the University or College Libraries at Oxford. It has been very favourably received by the scholars of Germany, and noticed in the leading philological journals published in that country. The first volume is a transcript of a valuable collection of Scholia on Homer, arranged in alphabetical order, from a MS. of the fourteenth century, in New College Library. It is probably unique, and is rich in citations from several poets and other classical writers,

now lost to us. The second volume contains an elaborate collection of rules and observations by the Byzantine Grammarian Theognostus, who flourished in the tenth century, but compiled his work from earlier authorities, especially the celebrated Herodian, of Alexandria. No other MS. is known to exist of this work, besides that in the Bodleian Library, which is of the 11th century. It was first noticed by Bentley, in his letter to Mill. The third volume of the *Anecdota*, which has recently appeared, presents us, for the first time, with the Greek text of a learned work written by Meletius, a Byzantine monk, on the structure of the human body. This treatise is compiled from ancient authorities, and proves that an accurate knowledge of anatomy was possessed at that period. The same volume contains, besides, some valuable tracts, by Herodian, Tzetzes, and other commentators, on the prosody and metres of the Greek poets.

Analysis of the Bible, with reference to the Social Duty of Man. By Montgomery Martin, 12mo.—A closely-printed volume of Scripture precepts, arranged alphabetically in the form of a commonplace book, under more than 150 heads, as Charity, Death, Faith, Idolatry, &c. &c. It is a code of Christian ethics in the most compact and accessible form.

A slight Sketch of the Life and Character of Joan d'Arc. 12mo. p. 56.—A brief and unassuming essay, not pretending to any new discoveries, nor quoting many authorities. It is, however, judiciously drawn up, and such a narrative of the enthusiastic and triumphant Maid of Orleans must be interesting. We wish we could bespeak it more attention than is likely to be bestowed upon so small a book, published without a name; but we may state that we believe it to be written by Mrs. Carey, the authoress of a *Journal of a Tour in France*, published in 1823. A map of the seat of war in France in the fifteenth century, is prefixed. We have seen it recently stated in the French papers, that, during the researches at the *Sainte Chapelle*, the original minutes of the process against the *Pucelle d'Orleans* have been found; and that, moreover, a portrait of her is sketched in the margin; these may probably form the pretext for another and more elaborate essay.

No. III. of *Akerman's Numismatic Journal*, contains a very excellent Memoir by Capt Smyth, on *Tradesmen's Tokens*, the use of which, in illustrating the ancient statistics, trade, and families of our old towns, as exemplified in the case of Bed-

ford, is admirably shown; several valuable articles on more ancient numismatics; and an appendix of recent discoveries, &c. It is embellished with two plates.

Little Tales for Little Heads and Little Hearts is a very pretty story-book, embellished with wood-cuts, very beautifully engraved; but we think it would have been better if the artist had not copied all his gentlemen and ladies from the dandy beaux and belles who are so stiffly and glaringly depicted in the tailors' shop-windows.

The Holy Wells of Ireland, by Philip Hardy Dixon, M.R.I.A. is a popular selection from the best accounts of the various places of pilgrimage and penance which are still annually visited by thousands of the Roman Catholic peasantry, and a description of the Patterns and Stations periodically held in various districts of Ireland. It is illustrated with several cuts; and though neither a complete or profound work, forms a very curious and singular record of Irish ignorance and superstition in the nineteenth century.

The Churches of London. A History and Description of the Ecclesiastical Edifices of the Metropolis, by Geo. Godwin, jun., assisted by John Britton, F.S.A., Oct. 1837. No. 1, St. Paul's Cathedral.—The general neglect which the churches of the metropolis have experienced may be owing to the apparent sameness which a number of buildings of a similar description, erected, for the most part, from the designs of one architect, might be supposed to possess. When, however, it is borne in mind that some exceedingly good specimens of ecclesiastical architecture are to be witnessed in the works of Wren, it seems perfectly unaccountable that so few of them have received that degree of attention from the various authors who have written on the subject of church architecture, which their merits and importance were entitled to demand. True it is, that the far greater beauty and propriety of the Gothic style, of which so many valuable specimens exist in the realm, may have diverted into another channel the tide of popular admiration; but still it must be universally acknowledged, that, next to the structures of antiquity, the churches of Wren are entitled to the highest rank; so appropriate are they in their decoration and arrangement to the objects for which they are erected, and so eminently distinguished as ornaments to the Metropolis, they may justly claim a full share of that attention and admiration which is due to the best productions of the fine arts.

To illustrate alone the several churches

which are comprised within the limits of the city of London, will be a task of no common magnitude. In addition to the beautiful examples with which the great master we have just named has embellished the Metropolis, there are a few, and alas! how few, of the ancient glories of the Metropolis still existing, and there are also one or two modern examples, which have some claim to admiration. Very few, indeed, of these subjects have been adequately illustrated: many have not been engraved, and indeed the whole have been treated with a degree of neglect which is inexcusable. It is therefore pleasing to see the work has been taken up by able hands, and we hope, that, great as the undertaking is, it will be completed with satisfaction to the admirers of those important structures, and with credit to every one engaged in its production.

The plan of the work is similar to Dr. Ingram's excellent "Memorials of Oxford." It is to be produced in numbers, each containing two engravings, with one or more wood-cuts, and one sheet of letter-press. The drawings are to be made by Mr. R. W. Billings, and to be engraved by J. Le Keux and E. Challis.—The first number contains a portion of the history, and two views, of St. Paul's Cathedral; and a double quantity of letter-press has been allowed on account of the magnitude and importance of the subject. It contains a brief account of the history of the ancient pile, which preceded the present, and to the merits of which Sir Christopher, in common with his age, was totally blind. If the engravings of Hollar had not handed down to our times the matchless beauty of its interior, we might have supposed that this ancient structure was as tasteless and unsightly a pile of stone as the remarks of Wren and Evelyn would lead us to believe it was; but when we find that the nave presented an unbroken perspective of nearly 700 feet, it requires no further comment, to shew its stately magnificence. In our larger churches and cathedrals the eastern portion is screened off from the church, and is less lofty. In Old St. Paul's the entire line of vaulting from east to west was unbroken, a feature no other church of equal magnitude, we believe, can boast of. The height of the spire was unparalleled; it exceeded the famous steeple of Strasburgh by nearly 70 feet, and was, in point of dimensions, worthy of the magnificent edifice it surmounted; carelessness of workmen, the common but unheeded cause of the destruction of so many fine buildings, deprived the cathedrals

of this ornament before the great calamity which gave the final blow to the ancient fane, and this accident happened at a disastrous period, when it would appear that the glory of the church had departed. Houses were erected against its walls; the interior made a receptacle for filth and dirt, a thoroughfare for porters, and the resort of vagabonds, and eventually a licensed place for gaming; for, within the sacred precincts of the Cathedral was drawn the first Lottery known in England. Little did the ambitious, but noble-minded Wolsey dream, that within fifty years after he had celebrated mass before the sovereign in this splendid temple, it would form a parallel to that more glorious Temple, which received, in old times, so signal a purification. Connected with the history of the church, Mr. Godwin speaks of a custom which prevailed in ancient times, of the choir chanting anthems on certain holy days from the upper part of the spire. A similar custom has reached our days in Oxford. On May-day morning the choristers of Magdalen College execute certain pieces of choir music on the top of the tower of that establishment; and it is not improbable that the same ceremony may have been performed elsewhere, and of which no trace has survived.

The wood-cut, purporting to be a view of the cathedral previous to the great fire, is erroneous; the spire had been destroyed a century prior to that calamity; and the view by Hollar, from which the cut is taken, is evidently an ideal restoration of the spire in stone, and, from the style of the detail, it is not at all improbable was copied from a design by Inigo Jones, at the time of the fire in 1666. The cathedral possessed no central spire.

The engravings shew, first, an exterior view of the choir, in which we think the artist has taken a point of view too close to the building, by which the cupola is nearly sacrificed. The second shews the interior of the dome, as viewed from the Whispering Gallery.

It is difficult to obtain a view of any part of the cathedral which may possess the merit of originality. It has evidently been the aim of Mr. Billings to effect this object, and in this respect he has succeeded.

The engravings are creditable to the talents of the gentlemen, Mr. Le Keux and Mr. Challis, whose names are affixed to them, and we fully anticipate, from their established reputation, that their portion of the work will be executed with every degree of satisfaction to the subscribers. As the work proceeds, we shall

take other opportunities of recurring to the subject, and we hope it will receive that share of patronage from the public that its merits and the novelty of the undertaking so fairly demand.

Rhymes from Italy, in a Series of Letters.—These verses, the author says, were composed in a *Diligence*, but they are not very *diligently* rhymed.—The author's motto is—*Ride si sapis*—to which we answer, we have laughed to the full extent of our wisdom. But the author must recollect

Γέλωσ ἄκαυπος, δεινὸν ἐν βροτοῖς κακόν.

The Typen, &c. By a Lady recently deceased.—A little volume of piety and warm devotional feeling; the thoughts very pleasingly and elegantly versified.

Life of the Rev. Josiah Thomson, a Secession Minister. By Nathan Oliver, Esq.—We advise all persons who are desirous of knowing the *spirit* of the secession churches, the great evils attending churches *voluntarily* supported, the effect on the character and conduct of the Minister as well as of the congregation, to read this amusing and instructive little volume. The character of the Rev. Josiah Thomson is admirably drawn, and worthy to be framed and glazed.

The Youthful Impostor. By H. M. Reynolds, 3 vols.—This novel is framed on the story of that foolish and wretched person called "The Fortunate Youth," and even the discovery of the imposture is adopted in the fictitious history, which took place in the real. Upon this groundwork is raised a pile of events improbable and most revolting, consisting of robbery, swindling, seduction, adultery, and parricide. The profligacy of the French novels is now infusing itself into our own. We perceive, both from allusions and from occasional references, that they are read by the writers of similar works in our country; and as ours are written with all the disgusting and loathsome impurity and profligacy of the French, but without the skill and talent, we sincerely hope that the only way to put a stop to them will be adopted by the good policy of the public—not to purchase or read them. The present is totally unfit for the perusal either of a young man or a young woman. We hope, in charity, that the name of the writer is fictitious.

The Fellow Commoners, 3 vols.—One of those performances that are written with less difficulty than they are read.

The Inquisitor.—This volume consists of a commentary on Dante, an account of travels in Spain, and miscellaneous letters. We think the first rather dull; the second sufficiently entertaining; and the third—let Mr. Willis and Mr. Bulwer answer them. We do not wish to disparage the volume. It is worthy of an evening's perusal; and we laughed heartily over the author's extract from a military dispatch of one of the Queen's generals in the Madrid Gazette, Aug. 22.—"Habiendo matado dos facciosos, y herido uno," &c.—"Having killed two of the rebels, and wounded one, captured two mares, three fowling-pieces, one hat, and a night-cap," &c. Are the heroes of Zaragoza come to this?

A Plea for the aged and infirm Poor, with a few Hints to the Guardians of the Poor, &c. By a Country Clergyman. 1836.—The author of this well-written and benevolent little tract, entertains fears least the persons to whom is entrusted by law the power over the poor, should be induced to attempt to make the law strongly operative, by bringing its regulations too speedily and severely into action. Undoubtedly all power is liable to be abused, and should be jealously watched; and the poor always have need of some one superior to themselves to maintain their rights and plead for their destitution. Such a friend they have found in the author, whose views on the subject generally agree with those so eloquently and strikingly advanced by Mr. Wordsworth in his last poetical volume. The general results of these opinions are, we think—1. That all former abuses of the law of the poor, in idleness, and in profligacy, should be stopt. 2. That relief to poor and necessitous, whether from age, sickness, or the infirmity of age, or want of employment, should be not less than it previously was; at any rate, *quite sufficient* for their proper maintenance. 3. That the guardians should exercise great discretion on the subject of dispossessing the poor who live on charitable relief, of their cottages, and consigning them to the Union Workhouses, and that a respect and tenderness should be shown towards the natural feeling which exist so strongly in the bosom of the poor—to have a home of their own, and to live under the protection of the Lares of their own independent hearth. Lastly, the author enjoins on the *rising* generation the absolute necessity of providence in youth to provide against the necessities of age. This little tract will be most useful to those who administer the charity of the law, and to those who receive it.

FINE ARTS.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN.

AT the close of the last session, Parliament, at the instance of the President of the Board of Trade, sanctioned a grant of 1500*l.* to establish in the metropolis a School of Design in the arts connected with manufactures. We understand that a council has been formed, consisting of several distinguished artists, and gentlemen who have taken an interest in the subject, together with a representation of several of the principal branches of manufactures. Amongst those who have undertaken to assist as members of this body are, Sir Francis Chantrey, R. A., Mr. A. W. Callcott, R. A., Mr. C. L. Eastlake, R. A., Mr. C. R. Cockerell, R. A., Mr. Henry T. Hope, M. P., Mr. Ridley Colborne, M. P., Mr. J. Morison, M. P. Mr. Hawes, M. P., Mr. Bellenden Ker, Alderman Copeland, M. P., (for china), Mr. Thomson, of Clithero, (for calico-printing, Mr. A. Pellatt, (for glass) and others. The Council are at present actively occupied, with the President of the Board of Trade, in forming the preliminary arrangements, and the School will be opened as soon as possible.

Fac-similes of Historical and Literary Curiosities. By Charles John Smith. No. IV. 4to.—It is only by enumerating the contents of Mr. Smith's work that we can give any idea of its great interest and curiosity. The present part contains: 1. The declaration of eight bishops in favour of Henry VIII.'s assumption of ecclesiastical power, signed by Cranmer, Tunstall, Stockesley, Clerk, Goodrich, Shaxton, Latimer, and Hilsey. 2. A letter from Dr. Edward Young to Dodsley, with a vignette of his residence at Welwyn. 3. Report of Sir Christopher Wren, 1675, respecting the finishing of the Monument—very curious; as discussing whether its crowning member should be a statue, or ball with flames, (which was adopted,) or a phoenix. 4. A letter of Howard, the philanthropist, with vignettes of his birth-place at Clapton, and residence at Cardington. 5. A letter of Hume, written only five days before his death; and another of Gibbon. 6. A letter of George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, respecting the fire of London, 1666. 7. Memorandum of Hogarth relative to his picture of Sigismunda, with a vignette of his tomb at Chiswick. 8. Portions of Poems by So-

merville and A. Ramsay. 9. Letters of Dr. Johnson and his biographer, Boswell. 10. A curious hieroglyphical letter by the Princess Louisa - Hollandina, sister of Prince Rupert, and "the greatest artist" of the numerous princesses of that family. 11. A letter of Capt. Coram, founder of the Foundling Hospital, and a certificate proposing Mr. John Nichols, the historian of Leicestershire, for election at the Society of Antiquaries, wholly in the handwriting of Richard Gough, esq. the editor of Camden, &c., and Director of the Society. Such are the various and interesting contents of this number. Mr. Smith has issued a prospectus, announcing that he proposes to continue the work on a more extended plan, which will include entire plates of remarkable and original views, and representations of singular antiquarian relics.

FINDEN'S *Ports and Harbours of Great Britain.* 4to. Parts III. and IV.—This work is proceeding with great excellence: the plates are not only the produce of first-rate art, but they are evidently prepared with the utmost care and attention. The tourist is proceeding down the north-eastern coast from Northumberland to Yorkshire, to Whitby, Scarborough, &c.

Parts V. and VI. of SHAW'S *Specimens of the Details of Elizabethan Architecture*, contain many interesting examples of internal as well as external decoration in carving, in stucco, and in painting; particularly a most magnificent chimney-piece at Loseley House, Surrey, the ancient seat of the Mores.

The same gentleman's very cheap and useful *Encyclopædia of Ornament* has proceeded to its fifth number. The plates from Hans Holbein's original designs for goldsmiths' work, preserved in the British Museum, are particularly interesting and curious; and in the coloured copies afford a striking proof of the taste and splendour of the Tudor period in jewellery.

Part V. of Mr. B. R. GREEN'S Series of *Heads after the Antique*, completes the work. It comprises, a Marine God, in the Vatican; the Venus of Melos, in the Louvre; a Bearded Bacchus, in the British Museum; and a plate in outline of the five most celebrated statues, whose heads have been previously drawn. The

whole work is highly creditable to the artist: it is a pleasing drawing-room book, as well as admirably suited for its primary destination as a copy-book for pupils.

The Botanist, conducted by B. Maund, F.L.S. and the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A. F.L.S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. Part I.—

This is another of those attractive publications which the present taste for floriculture has produced. It contains four beautifully coloured plates of new and admired plants, (*Enkianthus reticulatus*, *Mimulus Cardinalis*, *Aristolochia trifida*, and *Eriostemon cuspidatus*), preceded by an Introduction, and accompanied by an exceedingly full and satisfactory notice of the subjects figured. We like the plan on which this work sets out; it is sufficiently scientific, the Linnæan and natural classification both in Latin and English being laid before the reader, illustrated by wood-cuts; at the same time it is accompanied by a popular and geographical notice, and by information respecting the propagation and cultivation of the subjects illustrated; matter interesting to every lover of flowers, even though not a professed botanist. It is accompanied by a Dictionary of Botanical Terms, by Professor Henslow, a portion of which will be annexed to each monthly number, and will form a separate volume, highly useful to the tyro in Botany. We have now detailed the plan of the work, and have only to add that its general execution is very praiseworthy, and that we believe it to be deserving of the patronage of the public, to which we cordially recommend it.

The Drawing Book of Animals and Rustic Groups, by T. S. Cooper, contains some pleasing studies of animals and still life, at all times so interesting to the juvenile draughtsman, to whom this work of Mr. Cooper's must be acceptable.

Twenty-one Views in Belfast and its Neighbourhood. 4to.—These are effective wood-engravings, originally made for the Dublin Penny Journal, a well-compiled miscellany, which was rich in the topography and antiquities of Ireland, but is now discontinued, after a respectable career of four volumes. The present views are accompanied by descriptions, written by Mr. Philip Dixon Hardy, of Dublin, who was the editor of the Penny Journal.

The Birth-day.—The subject of this print is pleasing, an elder sister adorning

with a wreath of flowers a very pretty and arch-looking child. The contrast between the somewhat pensive features of the elder girl with the exquisite smile of the little pet, is very charming. The print is a very soft and pleasing specimen of mezzotinto engraving by Win. Carlos; it is taken from a drawing by Miss Fanny Corbaux, in the possession of John Bentley, esq. Birch-house, Manchester, to whom the print is dedicated. It measures thirteen inches by eleven.

The English Bijou Almanac for 1837. Schloss.—Our conjectures were various as we opened the packet containing this infinitesimal tome. Our first and natural supposition was that some antiquarian friend had sent Sylvanus Urban an antient seal, carefully deposited, *secundum morem*, in a small wooden box. Our next, on discovering the morocco jeweller's case, that some pious relative of a deceased person of eminence had complimented him with a ring, in acknowledgment for one of the excellent articles in his Obituary. On opening the satin-lined case, still we were somewhat at a loss, but we perceived a little ribbon, by the help of which we at length drew from its innermost receptacle of vari-coloured and gilded leather, the tiny volume whose extreme dimensions are here represented.



“a little volume planned
By elfen touch in elfen land.”

Its thickness is scarcely more than the third of an inch, yet it contains forty leaves, and it is embellished with no less than seven plates, which are portraits of her Majesty Queen Adelaide, Mrs. Somerville, Von Raumer, Goethe, Coleridge, Cooper, and Mad. Malibran, to each of which is attached a page of poetry by L. E. L. Besides the almanac and poetry, there are several pages of various literary information, and the whole is concluded with the music of a Rondo from Balfe's *Maid of Artois*. The likenesses are generally good, and that of Malibran, which is particularly successful, Mr. Schloss has published on a separate sheet. We beg to express our best acknowledgments for the attention of the Bookseller to all the Faeries.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Mr. D'ISRAELI's History of English Literature is in so forward a state, that it is expected to appear early in the season.

Temples Ancient and Modern; or, Notes on Church Architecture, comprising the principles which should guide us in the erection of New Churches. By W. BARDWELL, Architect.

A Collection of Latin Metrical Mysteries and Moralities, published from a MS. preserved at Orleans, with one or two other hitherto inedited Latin Poems, connected with the early history of the Stage. Printed in a form to range with the recently published volume of the Towneley Mysteries. By Mr. THOMAS WRIGHT.

Proofs and Illustrations of the Attributes of God, from the facts and laws of the Physical Universe. By the late JOHN MACULLOCH, M.D. F.R.S. &c.

Sermons preached at Hodnet. By the Rev Charles B. TAYLER, author of "The Records of a Good Man's Life."

Lectures on Romanism and Dissent. By the Rev. J. H. NEWMAN.

A Treatise on the Church of Christ. By the Rev. W. PALMER.

The Missionary, a Poem; with a brief History of Missions. By T. TAYLOR, author of the "Life of Crabbe."

Letters to Lord Brougham, containing details of a recent Visit to Italy. By Sir A. BROOKE FAULKNER.

Saint Agnes' Fountain; or, the Enshrined Heart. An old English legendary narrative ballad; with other Poems. By T. W. KELLY, author of "Myrtle Leaves.

Poems, Original and Translated. By C. PERCY WYATT, B.A.

The Fourth and last volume of the Fauna Boreali-Americana, containing the Insects. By the Reverend W. KIRBY, F.R.S., &c.

BARTON and CASTLE'S British Flora Medica.

The First Part of an entirely new work, entitled Mechanics of Fluids, comprising Hydrodynamics and Hydraulic Architecture.

Conspectus of the Pharmacopœia Londinensis of 1836. By Dr. CASTLE.

History of England, in Monthly Numbers. By Dr. LINGARD.

History of the French Revolution. By THOMAS CARLYLE.

The Travels of Messrs. Moorcroft and Trebeck, in the Panjab, Ladakh, Cashmir, &c. From their Journals and Notes, communicated by the Government

of Bengal to the Asiatic Society of Bengal. By H. H. WILSON, Professor of Sanscrit in the University of Oxford.

Travels in Crete, by ROBERT PASHLEY, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Dr. CARDWELL has in the press an edition of Josephus's Jewish War; and the Delegates of the Oxford University Press have resolved on publishing the Ecclesiastical History of Eusebius, from the text which the late lamented Dr. Burton had been preparing with great care and labour for some years previous to his death.

We have received two large and curious catalogues of Sales of Books, by Silvestre, of Paris; the one a Catalogue of the rare books and MSS. in the Oriental languages, and the different dialects of the North of Europe, forming the library of M. de R——, which will be sold on the 9th of February, and the nine following days; the other a singularly rich and well-arranged catalogue of curious and rare works in general literature, forming the library of M. le Comte de la B——, which will be sold on the 4th of April, and the twenty-two following days.

Bent's List of New Books and Engravings for 1836 exhibits a decrease of New Publications last year; the number of Books amounting to 1250, (1500 Volumes,) exclusive of new editions, pamphlets, and periodicals, being 150 less than in 1835. The number of Engravings is 98, (including 40 Portraits,) 17 of which are engraved in the line manner, 66 in mezzotinto, and 15 in chalk, aquatinta, &c.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

Jan. 19. A public meeting of this association took place at Exeter Hall for the purpose of explaining the objects of the association, and the means by which it was proposed to carry them into effect. George Webster, esq. of Dulwich, took the chair, and read the address which had been agreed to by the council, and which detailed the grievances under which general practitioners of the medical profession were now suffering. The address particularly complained of the Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, and indignities cast on medical men by the new Poor Law. Mr. Murray said that he had abandoned the medical profession, because he found himself restrained by exclusive bodies, who, instead of protecting him, refused him admission. After some discussion, the address, together with the rules and regulations, were agreed to.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the friends of numismatic science, held at the apartments of the Royal Astronomical Society, on the 22d Dec. arrangements were made for the establishment of a Numismatic Society, in order to afford to amateurs in medals an opportunity of exhibiting and inspecting rare and curious specimens of all ages, as well as for the reading of papers in illustration of numismatic subjects. The annual subscription is fixed at one guinea, which will become due on the 1st of Jan. in each year. The following gentlemen were nominated to fill the offices of the Society. President and Treasurer, Dr. Lee; Council, Edw. Hawkins, esq., F.R.S. and S.A.; Capt. W. H. Smyth, R.N. F.R.S. and S.A. &c.; Sir Henry Ellis, K.H. F.R.S. Sec. S.A. Thomas Burgon, esq. William Wyon, esq. A.R.A.; W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A. F.R.A.S.; Secretaries, John Yonge Akerman, esq. F.S.A. and Isaac Cullimore, esq. M.R.S.I.

At the second meeting on the 26th Jan. a numerous body of voluntary members had subscribed, and the future additions will be made by ballot. A communication was read from Sir H. Ellis, in which, after mentioning the constant applications at the British Museum for disposal of Queen Anne's Farthings, he inclosed a report of a trial at Dublin in 1814, for the theft of one of those coins, which had been valued at 500*l.* and for which the culprit actually suffered a twelvemonth's imprisonment.

FOREIGN LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

The "Index Librorum Prohibitorum," up to the year 1826, contains the "Meditations," and almost all the works of Des Cartes; the "Catéchisme Historique" of Fleury; many letters and treatises of Malebranche; and the "Traité de la Vérité de la Religion Chrétienne, par Abbaddie."

The discovery has recently been made, in the Royal Library of Paris, of four inedited books of Fleury's "Histoire Ecclésiastique." The MS. was intended to form the twenty-first volume of the work, but was never published. It is now announced for publication, and will contain the history of the Church from 1415, where the printed volumes end, to 1517, the last session of the Council of Lateran.

M. de Lamennais, the celebrated Roman Catholic priest, and author of "Paroles d'un Croyant," &c. has just published a work, under the title of "Affaires de Rome," in which he predicts the ruin of popery and the papacy.

Retzsch, the celebrated German artist, continues his "Illustrations of Shakspeare," by the publication of Romeo and Juliet. This simple announcement is enough to induce many of our readers to complete their sets of this unrivalled artist's production. His latest production, "Satan playing at Chess with Man for his Soul," is another most striking effort of the same wild and original genius that inspired the Faust.

The unedited "Correspondence of the House of Orange-Nassau" is now in course of publication, under the sanction of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. This work will be of great value, from the light it throws on the early history of the Reformation.

Some numbers have just appeared at Leipzig of a curious and interesting work, entitled, "Contributions to Early Literature; or, the Curiosities of the Ducal Public Library at Gotha." The editors, Messrs. Jacobs and Ukert, are the librarians of that valuable institution.

A Society of young literary men in St. Petersburg are preparing a Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Russian Authors.

A new scientific and military History of the French Expedition to Egypt, has been laid before the French Academy of Sciences, of which M. Louis Reybaud is the principal editor. So many works have been published on this subject, that it became a desideratum to cull the best parts of each, and unite them into a whole. Such has been the task of M. Louis Reybaud and his colleagues; and, according to the report made of it by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire, it is ably performed. The epochs of Pharaoh, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, and the Arabs, are treated of; and, lastly, that of the French expedition. To the political changes of Egypt are added its natural history, ethnography, agriculture, statistics, and the actual state of the country. M. Reybaud has had access to the papers of Berthier, Kleber, &c., and the whole is enriched by 150 portraits, and a superb atlas.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Jan. 7. Sir Geo. Staunton, Bart., V.P. Read, A paper by J. M. Dickenson, esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, on the ancient history of Assyria, as connected with the destruction of the kingdom of Israel. The writer endeavours to reconcile the apparent discrepancies found in the Greek, Persian, and Hebrew accounts of Assyria; and the result is, that the Median sovereigns mentioned by Herodotus and Ctesias form, in fact, two separate dynasties: that of Ctesias being

the one which had possession of the throne of Western Asia, and was Median in name only, being founded by Arbaces the Mede; that of Herodotus, on the other hand, was a dynasty of revolted Medes, who under Cyaxares obtained the supremacy, and expelled the more ancient dynasty of Ctesias. This will account for the agreement of the last two reigns in both authors; as the accession of the revolted dynasty to the supreme throne gave it a place in the legitimate list furnished by Ctesias. A striking conformity is shown to exist in the period assigned by the Greeks to the establishment of the Assyrian empire under Ninus, with that of the Paishdadian dynasty of Ferdusi; and this is in perfect accordance with the era of the division of the earth in the time of Peleg, as deduced from the accounts of Scripture.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Jan. 16. P. F. Robinson, Esq. V. P. in the chair. The Honorary Secretary, Mr. Donaldson, announced that several of the members had contributed to the funds of the institute, their shares of the money received at the National Gallery, for the exhibition of the designs for the new Houses of Parliament. Lord Viscount Kingsborough, W. R. Hamilton, Esq., and G. B. Greenough, Esq. were elected honorary members.

Mr. G. L. Taylor read a description of the roofs recently constructed by him in the Royal dock-yards at Chatham and Sheerness, over the docks in which ships were laid up for the purpose of repairs. The essay was accompanied by a model of the roofs; and in another Mr. Taylor shewed a further application of the principle of the arch in carpentry, which he proposed to use in any future roof he should have to construct. The models, with others illustrative of the subject, as well as several drawings of dock roofs in England, and at Cherbourg, were presented to the institution. Mr. Taylor invited discussion on his essay, and an interesting conversation ensued.

Mr. Godwin, jun. read a paper on the method by which the Luxor obelisk was raised and set up in the Place de la Concorde, at Paris; and the essay having been prefaced by various observations on the history and destination of obelisks in general, led to the exhibition by Mr. Scoles and Mr. Bonomi of some very excellent models and drawings of the obelisks at Karnac and elsewhere. A cast in full size of the upper portion of the obelisk at Karnac, which had fallen, and a model in black marble, executed, as we understand, under the immediate

superintendance of Mr. Bonomi, of that which is still erect, attracted great attention. Two of the drawings shewed very distinctly the comparative dimensions of various obelisks, which are still existing in Egypt, or have been removed to Rome. A very animated conversation followed, in which Mr. Bonomi took part, and politely furnished every information on the subject, which from his residence in Egypt he was enabled to give.

An ingenious application of the expansive powers of zinc was displayed in two very useful instruments. One was an apparatus contrived for the purpose of giving alarm in cases of fire. The other was a self-acting ventilator. In both cases a hollow tube of zinc was used; which in the first, by the aid of machinery at one end, and on the application of heat, acted upon a catch, which disengaged a line fastened to an alarm, and by means of the bell gave sufficient notice to the inmates. The ventilator, by similar means, opened the air holes, and shut them again, as the heat was withdrawn.

A communication from a corresponding member at Paris was read, detailing the progress of various public buildings in Paris; and at the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Donaldson announced that the Charter for the Institute would probably be laid before the members at the next meeting; as it only waited for the affixing the great seal.

BOOKSELLERS' PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The Booksellers of London have recently founded, on a large and liberal scale, a Provident Institution. The first resolution passed at the preliminary meeting, sufficiently explains its nature and objects.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting that it will be to the advantage of the trade, to establish an institution for the mutual assistance and support of decayed booksellers, and booksellers' assistants, being members, and of widows, to be called the Booksellers' Provident Institution."

In subsequent resolutions it was determined that a provisional committee be appointed to prepare rules, &c. for the management of the institution; and these being prepared, to call a general meeting of the trade, at which the Lord Mayor should be requested to preside. This institution has our best wishes: it ought, indeed, to be warmly taken up and encouraged by all the patrons (and yet more the *workers*) of literature. We may add, that Messrs. Longman, Murray, and Richardson, have pledged themselves, by

letter, to support it; and that the subscription list already exceeds 3,500.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 2. At the first meeting of the session were read, an abstract of the proceedings of the statistical section of the British Association at Bristol; and a paper on the application of statistical facts to statistical science, by W. Atkinson, Esq.

Dec. 5. Read, a very elaborate paper on the statistics and classification of crime, by Mr. Symonds, private secretary to Mr. Poulett Thompson.

Jan. 16. Read, a statistical account of the mineral products obtained in France, during the year 1834, taken from official documents, by G. R. Porter, Esq.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 30. Read, a paper on elevated beds of gravel containing marine shells of existing species, in the vicinity of Dublin, by Dr. Scouler, Professor of Geology to the Royal Dublin Society; and an essay on the geology of the Thracian Bosphorus, by E. Strickland, F. G. S. and Mr. Hamilton, Sec. G. S.

Dec. 14. Read, an account of certain impressions on the Farewell Rock, one of the lowest beds of the South Wales coal-measures, by Mr. Babbage; an account of silicified trunks of large trees in the lower portion of the poikilitic, or new red sand-stone series, at Allesley, near Coventry, by Dr. Buckland; some additional remarks on a partially petrified piece of wood, from a Roman aqueduct at Eilsen, in the principality of Lippe-Buckeburgh, by Mr. Stokes; and a description of a raised beach in Barnstaple and Bideford Bay, by Mr. Murchison.

Jan. 4. Two papers were read on the recent elevations of the coast of Chili, by Mr. Caldcleugh, F. G. S. and Charles Darwin, Esq. M. A. F. G. S.

Jan. 18. Read, 1. An account, by Mr. Bowerbank, of a deposit containing recent land shells at Gore Cliff, in the Isle of Wight; 2. A letter from Mr. Wyatt, on a trap dyke in the Peurhyn slate quarries near Bangor; 3. A notice, by Mr. Richardson, of a successful boring for water, at Mortlake; 4. A paper on the strata usually termed plastic clay, by Mr. John Morris; and 5. A memoir on the geology of Suffolk, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, was commenced.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 22.—Francis Baily, esq. V. P. and Treasurer, in the chair.

Two papers were read, bearing the following titles: 1. First Memoir on the Theory of Analytical Operations, by

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the Rev. Robert Murphy, M. A., F. R. S.' Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. 2. Observations and Experiments on the Solar Rays that occasion Heat, with the application of a remarkable property of those rays to the construction of the Solar and Oxy-hydrogen Microscopes, by the Rev. J. B. Reade.

Jan. 12. Captain Smyth, V. P. Read, An attempt to account for the discrepancy between the actual velocity of sound in air or vapour, and that resulting from theory, by Dr. Ritchie.

Jan. 19.—Francis Baily, esq. V. P. 1. Read, Researches towards establishing a Theory on the Dispersion of Light, Part. III. by the Rev. Baden Powell; — An account of the phenomena of the Helm Wind, by the Rev. William Walton; and a Meteorological Journal kept at Allenheads, 1,400 feet above the level of the Sea, from May 1 to Nov. 1, 1836, by the same.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—B. B. Cabell, C. Holland, M. D., J. U. Rastrick, and S. Solly, esqs.

Jan. 26. Mr. Bailey in the chair.—Read, On the structure of the brain in the Marsupial Animals, by Richard Owen, esq. Hunterian Professor of Anatomy. F. R. S.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Jan. 5. J. E. Gray, Esq. F. R. S. President, in the chair. Daniel Cooper, Esq. the curator, (and author of "Botanical Rambles within Thirty Miles of London,") read a paper upon the distribution of the localities of wild plants in Battersea Fields, accompanied by a map or plan of that locality, (scale two feet to the mile,) in which the localities of the plants were accurately shown. By Mr. Cooper's paper it appeared, that there are found about Battersea Fields, 406 out of the 1500 plants found in Britain. After some discussion had taken place upon this paper, the Secretary read a paper from Mr. Thomas Hancock, on the plants found by him about Bristol, last year.

Jan. 19. A paper was read by Dr. Macintyre, F. L. S. being a continuation of his paper on the plants found about Warley Common, Essex. In conjunction with a friend, he had found 205 species of plants in one day, about that district.

After some discussion had taken place upon this paper, the chairman announced that the next meeting would take place on the 2nd of February, when a paper will be read by Mr. Freeman, on describing and arranging British plants, and also the continuation of Mr. Dennes's paper on the plants found about Deal, Walmer, and Dover, Kent.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

At the monthly conversazione of this society, Mr. Aikin the secretary, read a paper on the manufacture of iron and steel in ancient and modern times, the former illustrated by a description of the furnaces of the Persians, Greeks, and Romans, and an exhibition of various specimens of their hardware manufacture. The manufactures of modern date were illustrated by the forges and processes of Ferrara, Toledo, Toula (Russia), Caron, Sheffield, Birmingham, and London; and on the table were specimens of the crude iron of Sweden, Wales, and Russia, and of the best steel articles manufactured from each. He dwelt particularly on the iron and steel manufactures of the East, and noticed the steel blades of unrivalled temper which are to be found only in India and on the Malabar coast; and in describing the iron sand which forms the beds of several Indian rivers, he suggested a much more economical plan of collecting the same than those hitherto pursued. He also proposed a plan for adoption by our iron-workers, by which steel may be made much cheaper than it is at present, which is by a retention of the carbon during the smelting of the crude iron, instead of pursuing the circuitous process hitherto practised in the smelting houses of Shropshire and

Sweden, that of first expelling it with the other foreign substances, and then restoring it in the usual way of converting iron into steel. He likewise exhibited several plates and bars of soft iron, of the best quality, which had been formed by hammering only, without fire.

WESTERN LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

Dec. 5. The annual general meeting of this institution took place, at the rooms in Leicester-square. Mr. Warburton, M.P. one of the Vice-Presidents, was in the chair. From a report of the Committee, it appeared that 100 new members had been admitted since the last general meeting; that there had been several donations of volumes from other societies and from private individuals; and that the number of books in the library amounted to very nearly 7,000. A long discussion ensued relative to the renewal of the lease of the premises occupied by the institution. A letter was read from Mr. Drummond, the president and main promoter of the institution, in which he promised to contribute a sum of 500*l.* towards the renewal of the lease, and proposed that the remainder of the sum required—1,500*l.*—should be raised by loans from each of the members at 5 per cent. interest.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 12. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P. Wm. Venables, esq. alderman of London, was elected a Fellow of the Society. J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a small bronze bottle, found at Autun in France, together with some female ornaments. It is curiously ornamented, and apparently belongs to the best period of Roman art.

The reading was commenced of a memoir by R. L. Pearsall, esq. of Willsbridge, on the ancient instrument of execution, called the kiss of the Virgin.

Jan. 19. Mr. Hamilton in the chair. John Kendall, esq. of Kensington, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The reading of Mr. Pearsall's memoir was concluded. It gave a detailed account of his researches, in several parts of Germany, during the years 1832 and 1834, for any remaining specimen of the instrument of execution called the Virgin. He proceeded upon a recorded account of a new iron virgin having been constructed at Nuremberg in the year 1533. On inquiry at that city, he was informed that all the instruments of torture had been

removed from the vaults of Nuremberg on the approach of the French army. He then pursued his inquiries in various other places, but with so little success (although all the common people spoke of having heard of such a thing), that he began to think that such an instrument had never really been in existence, but that the accounts of it were mere legendary fables, probably invented by some of the feudal barons to awe the people. At length, however, his perseverance was crowned with success, and he found the machine in a collection of arms and armour, in the possession of Baron Diedrick, of Vienna, at Feistritz; and several circumstances led him to believe that it was the same that was erected at Nuremberg, in 1533, and subsequently removed. It is made of iron, and represents the wife of a Nuremberg citizen of the 16th century, in a cloak reaching to the ground; the figure opens in the front by two doors, on the interior of which are fixed dagger-blades, two in the upper part to meet the eyes, and several below, opposite to the chest. They are evidently now stained with blood. The

victim was placed in the figure with his face forwards, and these horrible doors closed upon him. The mode of disposing of the body appears to have been as follows: the floor beneath the figure was removed by machinery, and the body fell through into a vault beneath upon a number of intersecting swords, fixed on two parallel moveable beams, and having balance-weights attached below; these, being set in motion by the weight of the body falling on them, kept vibrating for some time, and literally *minced* it, while a stream of water ran beneath to carry off the morsels as they fell through this infernal chopping-machine, and oblivion closed on the unhappy wretch for ever. A somewhat similar machine is said to have been formerly in use in the Spanish Inquisition, and it is supposed to have been communicated from Spain to Germany. There is presumptive evidence of one having existed at Prague within these fifty years; and Mr. Pearsall conjectures that some may yet remain in Spain. It becomes a question whether this engine of execution, called *Virgo* in Latin, and *Jungfrau* in German, might not be identical with that termed the maiden in Scotland, although the latter is generally supposed to have been a guillotine. In England we had the *Seavenger's Daughter*, a corruption of *Skeffington's Daughter*, so named from its author, Sir William Skeffington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1530—1532; but this was an engine of torture, not of execution.

Jan. 26. H. Hallam, esq. Vice-President, in the chair.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. presented a drawing of the eastern side of the Norman hall of William Rufus at Westminster restored; some remarks on which will be read at the next meeting. He also exhibited some further specimens of the carved capitals found; one of which is particularly curious, from its exhibiting in two scenes *Æsop's* fable of the Man, his Dog, and his Ass; and it is in very perfect condition.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. F.S.A. communicated a copy of the will of Augustus Phillipps, one of the actors named with Shakspeare in the royal license of 1603. It is dated 1605, and the testator is styled of Mortlake. He bequeaths to his "*fellow William Shakspeare*" a thirty-shilling piece of gold; and three of his executors, to each of whom he gives a bowl of silver of 5*l.* value, are John Hemings, Richard Burbage, and William Sly, all members of the same memorable company.

Sir Frederick Madden, F.S.A. communicated to the Society the interesting fact of the existence of an autograph of the same immortal hand, hitherto unpublished, and the more remarkable from the fact that the only genuine portions of his writing before discovered are the three signatures to his will, and those attached to two deeds executed in 1612—13. That now made known is inscribed on the fly-leaf of a copy of the first edition of Florio's translation of Montaigne's *Essays*, the property of a gentleman in whose family it has been ever since the year 1780, and probably much longer. It has lately been subjected to the examination of several gentlemen eminently qualified to decide on the question, who are unanimous in the opinion that it is free from all suspicion of spuriousness. That Shakspeare possessed a copy of this work is highly probable, several lines in the second Act of the *Tempest* being borrowed from it, with scarcely greater variation than was necessary to dress them in the poetical rhythm. The author of the paper entered at some length into the question of the orthography of the poet's name, and expressed his conviction that, in all the genuine autographs yet discovered, including the present one, the spelling is SHAKSPERE. The copy of Montaigne remains, for the present, in the custody of one of the librarians of the British Museum.

SILVER PLATES FOUND AT POMPEII.

On the 13th of October, a valuable treasure of sixty-four silver vessels, was dug up in a house in the Strada di Mercurio, opposite to the house of Castor and Pollux, in the presence of his Majesty the King of Naples, and of his two brothers, Prince Leopold and Prince Anthony. They were discovered in a wooden box, in a mean apartment to the right of the *atrium* of this house. It is remarkable, that this apartment is separated only by a wall, from that in which the fourteen fine silver vases were found on the 23d of March, 1835. This latter discovery is a table-service for four persons, and consists of sixty-four pieces; namely, one dish, with two handsomely ornamented handles, one palm and one inch in diameter. One vase (in the shape of a mortar), ornamented, in *alto-relievo*, with grapes and vine-leaves very highly wrought; it is five inches in height, and six in diameter at the top. Two vases (goblet-form), half a palm high, and the same in diam. bearing bacchanalian representations, in the finest *basso* and *alto-relievo*: on one of them is a

young Bacchus riding on a panther, and on the other he is represented sitting on an ox: there are, besides, many other figures and attributes. These two vases are quite equal to the finest of the fourteen discovered last year. There are also twelve plates, each with two beautifully executed handles. The four largest plates are eight inches, the next four seven and half, and the four smallest seven inches, in diameter. Sixteen cups, or small soup-tureens, of which each four are similar. These, also, are furnished with handles. The larger ones measure five and a half, and the smaller cups, four inches, in diameter. Four small moulds for pastry, each two and a half inches in diameter; four small vessels, each having three feet, somewhat resembling our salt-cellars, and three inches in diameter; eight grooved dishes, four of which measure five inches at the upper ridge, and the others, three and a half, in diameter; one fine vase, with a handle, in the form of an amphora, ten and half inches high, and four inches in diameter at the mouth; two small very fine stew-pans, with tastefully ornamented handles, five inches in diameter, and two and a half high; one spoon, with a highly wrought handle, three inches in diameter; one mirror, in the form of a patera, with a perpendicular handle, eight inches in diameter; two spoons and five *ligule* (spoons and forks in one piece). This discovery is the richest treasure of the kind that has yet been met with in Pompeii, and all the vessels are in excellent preservation. A table-napkin was found between two of the plates. The apartment in which these vessels were found, as also the one adjoining, above alluded to, were excavated by the ancients, as appears from a hole in the wall, and the ashes being much turned up; but the persons who made this search cannot have been the owners, as they never would have left treasures of such value. The sixty-four silver vessels were taken to the Royal Museum.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

Among the Egyptian antiquities recently brought from Alexandria, by M. Mimaut, the French consul of that port, are the following:—the four grand funeral vases, in alabaster, which ornamented the tomb of King Psammetik the Second; a statue larger than nature, of the historian Herodotus, in Paros marble, found in the ruins of Panium at Alexandria; a bronze statue of Antinus, taken from the ruins of Zifteh; a truncated column in

red granite; a vase in bronze representing the attributes of the worship of Bacchus. This is said by the French papers to be a beautiful piece of workmanship, and is considered as the original work of Lysippus. The colossal Warwick vase, in marble, is a copy of this composition. Also the genealogical and chronological table of Abydos, discovered in 1818 by Mr. Banks, which was studied and commented upon with much care by M. Champollion, and which is considered as the most precious monument derived from ancient Egypt.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN FRANCE.

On the 31st Oct. M. André Basty, a proprietor of Milhaud, in digging in his vineyard a well, at the depth of four feet from the surface, discovered a leaden coffin, five feet three inches in length, weighing about 500lb., and ornamented with bas-reliefs, lions, griffins, and groups of children. The coffin contained a human skeleton, and around it were a small glass bottle and some small coins. The coffin was fixed in the grave by large fragments of rude brickwork, amongst which was remarked *soomme carbate of lime*, and some stones like those found in Roman constructions. Two months before, M. Basty found, at about eighteen yards from the spot where the above was discovered, another leaden coffin, also containing human bones and a bottle, but those who discovered it ignorantly melted it down.

At St. Denis de Thiboult, near Rouen, a discovery has lately been made of a large spherical Roman vase, of terracotta, five feet and a half in circumference, enclosing a square glass vase, about a foot high, filled with burnt bones and ashes. These relics are in perfect preservation; and M. Quesnel, on whose estate they were found, about four feet below the surface, has deposited them in the Museum of Antiquities at Rouen.

M. Baucherat, a vine-grower at Chateau-Meillant (Cher), has found in that commune, near the wood of Grammont, at a short distance from the Roman way, some remains of ancient walls, and more than 200 medals in bronze and silver! Several of the largest are bronze, viz.—Seven of Adrian; three of Lucilia, the wife of Cælius; two of Faustina, the mother; three of Marcus Aurelius; one of Commodus; one of Crispina, his wife. The silver or plated pieces are of the third century; from Pupienus, who died in 238, to Claudius the Goth, in 270.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another attempt has been made on the life of the King of France, who was fired upon close to the palace, as he was proceeding, on the 29th of December, with his three sons, the Dukes of Orleans, Nemours, and Joinville, to the Chamber, to open the Session. The attempt proved unsuccessful; but the King's escape appears to have been most providential, the ball having struck the window of the carriage, and glanced off, the splinters of the broken glass slightly wounding one of the young Princes. The assassin was immediately secured, when his name was discovered to be Meunier, a journeyman saddler by trade. Louis-Philippe maintained, throughout this fresh trial, the same personal self-possession which has attended him heretofore, and, without hesitation, he proceeded on his course to the Chamber. The Speech contained nothing of great moment. The King alluded to the attempt upon his life very briefly, but very impressively, and was unequivocally cheered by his auditors. The Speech stated that diplomatic relations with the United States had been resumed—that Switzerland had apologised for the slights upon the French Minister—that the King was interested for the Queen of Spain, and would adhere to the Quadruple Treaty, but yet not plunge France in hostilities—that the arms of France had been a little tarnished in Africa, but by the elements only—that the insurrection at Strasburg and Vendome had only tested the fidelity of the army—and, finally, that the finances and general commercial concerns of the country were in a prosperous condition.

The Chamber of Deputies was several days occupied with canvassing the address to Louis-Philippe. An anti-ministerial amendment, recognising the duty of France to enforce her guarantee of the nationality of Poland, under the treaty of Vienna (in 1815), was, upon the motion of M. Odillon Barrot, carried by a majority of eight. The reference to Switzerland gave opportunity for reviving all the complaints of the employment of Conseil, the spy, first sent to the Cantons to betray the French republican refugees; then, upon the imperious command of France, banished thence, in consequence of a supposed relaxation in his treachery.

The paragraph referring to the Peninsula gave rise to an angry debate, which lasted several days, but which was eventually decided in favour of Ministers.

According to an official statement made by M. Duchautel, the Minister of Finance, to the Chamber of Deputies, that the budget of 1835 offered a surplus of a million of francs; that of 1836, one of 3,400,000 francs; and that of 1837, a still larger surplus. It will be thus seen, that France is at present in a state of rapidly increasing prosperity, since the above results have taken place notwithstanding a very great reduction in the indirect taxes, customs, and duties on inland navigation, the abolition of the lottery, the gaming tax, &c.

It appears that the influenza, which has been so prevalent in this country, has been raging in France to a very great degree. In some parts of the capital bordering upon the banks of the Seine, the mortality has been most dreadful, especially among the poorer classes in the populous neighbourhood of the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Quartier St. Jacques, where they have died from 80 to 100 a-day. The Hotel Dieu and all the hospitals are filled with patients. At Calais, Dunkirk, St. Omer, and Boulogne, the greater part of the English residents are labouring under this malady.

SPAIN.

The siege of Bilbao has been raised, by the operations of the combined British and Christianos forces. It appears that Gen. Espartero, assisted by a small band of British engineers, artillerymen, and sailors, entered the city of Bilbao on the morning of Christmas-day, at the head of his army, after a series of contests with the enemy, in which both the General and his troops behaved with the most determined gallantry. The works raised by the Carlists were of great strength, and nothing but the enthusiasm of the troops could have enabled them to overcome the difficulties with which they had to contend. Through the aid of the British, a floating bridge was constructed for the passage of the troops across the river, and batteries were raised and served with a skill and activity that caused a great loss to the Carlists. A portion of the army having effected a landing, position after

position was attacked and taken. The Carlists made a stout resistance, occasioning an admitted loss of 800 to the Christinos and British, in a series of affairs, which occupied the 23rd and 24th of Dec., and then retired, unpursued, but leaving their battering train behind them. Espartero then entered Bilbao, and found the works in such a damaged state, and the garrison so ill provided, as to prove that, had the besiegers possessed as much energy and courage as Englishmen or Frenchmen, the place must have capitulated several weeks ago.

The intelligence of the relief of Bilbao was received in Madrid with the greatest enthusiasm. A vote of thanks to the liberators of that city, and to the Spanish and British force, was moved in the Cortes on the 3d; and the official Gazette of Jan. 4 contains a Royal Decree, in which the Queen Regent expresses, in the name of her daughter, her gratitude to the people of Bilbao, its garrison, and national guard, General Espartero and his army, the national and auxiliary British force, and to all those, whether Spaniards or English, who took a part in the memorable engagements of the 24th and 25th Dec. The city of Bilbao is authorised by the same decree to add to its title of "very noble and very loyal" that of "unconquered." General Espartero is raised to the rank of Grandee of Spain, with the title of Count of Luchana; and decorations are conferred on the defenders of Bilbao and on all the officers and soldiers of the liberating army.

The Gazette of the 30th of Dec. announces that the government have been officially informed by the representative of Mexico at Madrid, that henceforth the ports of that republic would be open to the Spanish flag. The same Gazette publishes a royal decree, granting permis-

sion to the citizens of Mexico to trade with and settle in Spain, and extending to them all the privileges enjoyed by the subjects of friendly powers.

AMERICA.

The message of the American President, delivered to Congress, acquires an additional interest, from its being the last which General Jackson will address to the legislative body.

The message commences by congratulating Congress on the flourishing condition of the country, and recommends a reduction of the existing tariff, in consequence of the improved state of the revenue. The necessities of life, and especially the article of Salt, are referred to as requiring a total abolition of the duties to which they are liable at present. The surplus revenue in the treasury is estimated at thirty millions of dollars. He recommends the distribution of this sum as a loan among the states, to be recalled whenever occasion requires it. The message goes on to suggest the erection of fortifications along the sea coast, and describes the Post Office department as highly prosperous. A reduction of the scale of postage, to the amount of 20 per cent. below the present charges, is strongly recommended; and another suggestion of the Postmaster-general, for the improvement of the intercourse with foreign countries, including the Canadas, is also noticed with approbation.

CHINA.

His Celestial Majesty the Emperor of China has issued an imperial decree for the suppression of Christianity, the seizure of foreign books, and the "correction of the human heart" throughout his vast dominions.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

At a general meeting of the Roman Catholic Prelates lately held in Dublin, the following resolution, respecting a State provision for the clergy, was proposed and adopted:—"That, alarmed at a report that an attempt is likely to be made, during the approaching session of Parliament, to make a State provision for the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, we deem it our imperative duty not to separate without recording the expression of our strongest reprobation of any such attempt; and of our unalterable determina-

tion to resist, by every means in our power, a measure which threatens so much mischief to the independence of the Irish Catholic Church, and to the purity of our holy religion in this country."

SCOTLAND.

Jan. 18. The installation of Sir Robert Peel, as Lord Rector of Glasgow University, took place this day. His inauguration speech was a masterly effort, characterised by great ability and research. — On the 20th a public dinner was given to Sir Robert by the citizens of Glasgow,

in honour of his political sentiments; at which a great number of noblemen and gentlemen from various parts of Scotland attended. A temporary edifice had been erected for the purpose, which, it is stated, accommodated the extraordinary number of 3500 persons. Sir Robert was received with the greatest enthusiasm. In the speech delivered on the occasion he called upon all present to adhere to the principle on which reform was advocated, and to combine for the defence of the institutions of the country. It was his wish to see the machine of Government in the discharge of its proper duties—animating industry, encouraging production, rewarding toil, purifying wherever there was stagnation or abuse: but he entertained a well-founded objection to a constant intermeddling with its vital functions by a set of tinkers, who knew nothing of the structure of that which they thrust themselves forward to alter and improve.—In conclusion, Sir Robert observed, that he had long fought the battles of Conservatism, but he never despaired—he never doubted that the old, the ancient heart of England, and of Scotland, would rally round the institutions of their common country. He looked abroad, from the spot on which he then stood, to the moral influence of that opinion which constituted “the chief defence of nations”—he looked to it for the maintenance of that system of government which protected the rich from spoliation, and the poor from oppression—he looked to that spirit that would range itself under no tawdry banner of revolution, but unfurl and rally round “the flag which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.” Yes, he entertained no shadow of doubt that it would continue to float in triumph, and that the constitution, tried as it had been in the storms of adversity, would come forth purified and fortified in the rooted convictions, the feelings, the affections of a religious, a moral, and a patriotic people.

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INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY.

According to the official tables of the revenue, published on the 5th of Jan. the increase in the Customs for the year is 1,093,534*l.*; in the Excise, 1,199,414*l.* The Stamp Duties have produced 181,112*l.* more than last year. Under the head of Taxes also there is an increase of 13,238*l.* The Post Office revenue shows returns of 72,000*l.* more.

It appears from the second annual Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, that 365 boards have been instituted, 351

of them for unions, and 14 for single parishes. These, it is added, are placed over 7915 parishes, having a population of 6,221,940 persons. About 45 per cent. of the population of England and Wales is thus brought under the system, and the proportion of rates paid by those parishes is 65 per cent. of the total amount of rates levied.

In addition to 5000*l.* appropriated by *Winchester* College towards the new buildings, Dr. Williams, the late master, has given 500*l.*; Dr. Moberly, the present master 250*l.*; Mr. Wordsworth, the second master, 100*l.*; Sir Wm. Heathcote 200*l.*; and an anonymous donor, with the initials A. B. 1000*l.*

New Churches.—Another church is about being built at *Runcorn*; subscriptions, amounting to nearly 2000*l.* have already been promised; an eligible plot of ground has been kindly presented as a site, together with a liberal donation in money by Messrs. Lyon and Greenballs, of Warrington. It is expected that the building will be commenced early in spring.

The parish of St. Margaret, *Leicester*, which contains 30,000 inhabitants, has accommodation in its two churches for only 4000. A subscription has therefore been commenced, at the instance of the Rev. A. Irvine, for the purpose of erecting a third church, capable of containing 1200. In the course of a fortnight the sum of 2271*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* has been subscribed.

The parish church of *Grittleton*, Wilts, has lately been considerably enlarged, at the sole charge of the Rev. W. W. Burn, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, the Rector, the expense exceeding 1000*l.*

The new Church at Tredegar Iron Works, which was consecrated on the 11th of Nov. is now finished. The whole church contains sittings for upwards of 1100 persons, of which one-half are free.

Sites have been given by Lord Southampton, the Mercers' Company, Mr. Wheeler, and Rev. Joseph Midhurst, for new churches about to be built from the Metropolis Churches' Fund.

The Snow Storm.—One of the heaviest falls of snow ever remembered in this country, took place during the Christmas night. It appears to have extended over every part of the kingdom, and to have commenced in the northern parts earlier than in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis. So deep were the drifts of snow, that in some of the lower grounds it was from forty to fifty feet deep; thus in many parts of the country all communication, by the usual modes of travelling, was entirely suspended. The impedi-

ments to the mails were of the most serious description. Not a single mail of the 26th, which ought to have arrived by six o'clock on Monday morning, reached the Post Office before half-past eight. Of the mails sent out from London on Monday night, the Dover went 20 miles and returned, the coachman and guard declaring the roads to be utterly impassable.

At Lewes, in Sussex, a tremendous avalanche fell at the place called the Cliff; and, shocking to relate, overwhelmed seven houses, with most of their unfortunate inmates. By great exertions several were saved, but the following unfortunate individuals lost their lives:—Wm. Gear, Joseph Wood, Mary Tayler, Phoeby Barnden, Maria Bridgman, Mary Maria Bridgman, Jane Brooks, and Susan Haywood.

Influenza.—An influenza of a peculiar character has been raging throughout the country, and particularly in the Metropolis. It has been attended by inflammation of the throat and lungs, with violent spasms, sickness, and head-ache. So general has been its effects, that business in numerous instances has been entirely suspended. The greater number of clerks at the War Office, Admiralty, Navy Pay Office, Stamp Office, Treasury, Post Office, and other Government offices, have been prevented from attending to their daily avocations. In the Royal Naval Hospital of Greenwich there have been a great number of deaths amongst

the aged inmates. At the Royal Military College of Chelsea the deaths have been very many. At Woolwich the epidemic has been so prevalent that forty to fifty men per day, belonging to the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Sappers and Miners, and other troops, have been admitted into the Military Hospital, amongst whom several deaths have occurred from acute inflammation of the lungs. Of the police force there were upwards of 800 incapable of doing duty. On Sunday the 13th, the churches, which have generally a full congregation, presented a mournful scene by the non-attendance of many who the Sunday before were in perfect health, but then no more, or disabled from attending. The number of burials on the same day, in the different cemeteries, was nearly as numerous as during the raging of the cholera in 1832 and 1833. In the workhouses the number of poor who have died far exceed any return that has been made for the last thirty years.

Dec. 30. The new church of *St. Peter's, Pimlico*, was consumed by a fire which originated in the clockroom, and extended eastward, until the whole of the interior, including the roof, was destroyed. Some portions of the furniture, and two valuable pictures, were snatched from the flames. The walls are standing entire. Of this edifice, built from a design of Mr. Hakewell, a view is given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1829.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 1. George Chenevix, esq. to be Surgeon to the Duke of Cambridge.

Dec. 21. Major-Gen. H. S. Keating to be K.C.B.

Jan. 9. Knighted, Thomas Baucutt Mash, esq. of St. James's Palace.

Jan. 10. 1st Life Guards, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish to be Col.—2d Life Guards, Lt.-Col. George Greenwood, to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Horse Guards, Lt.-Col. W. Richardson to be Colonel.—1st Foot Guards, Col. H. D'Oyly to be Lieut.-Col.; Col. Edward Wynyard to be Major; Lieut.-Col. H. E. Jodrell to be Major, with the rank of Colonel; Capt. P. J. Perceval to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. F. Johnston to be Lieut.-Col.—Coldstream Foot Guards, Col. F. Miles Milman to be Lieut.-Col.—Lieut.-Col. W. L. Walton to be Major, with the rank of Colonel.—Scots Fusilier Guards, Col. Douglas Merrer to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Col. Sir J. A. Hope to be Major; Capt. S. Norval to be Lieut.-Col.—16th Foot, Major G. M'Donald to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Clements to be Major.—29th Foot, Major Thos. Poole to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. H. Smyth to be Major.—66th Foot, Major J. Baird to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major P. Duncan to be Major.

Jan. 10. W. Martins, esq. to be Resident Gentleman Usher in Ordinary to his Majesty.

Jan. 11. *Brevet.*—The list of Lieutenant-Generals promoted to be Generals in the Army includes the names on the Army List com-

mencing with Sir F. T. Hammond, and terminating with Sir Wm. Anson.—That of Major-Generals to be Lieut.-Generals, includes the names commencing with Sir J. Elley, and terminating with that of Sir J. Nicolls.—That of Colonels to be Major-Generals includes the names commencing with the Hon. H. B. Lygon, and ending with Sir W. M. Gomm.—That of Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels, the names included between that of C. E. Conyers and C. R. Fox.—That of Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels, the names included between those of D. Gregory and C. C. Johnson.—That of Captains to be Majors, the names included between those of Henry Cooper and T. E. Kelly.

Royal Artillery and Engineers.—Lieut.-Generals J. D. Arabin, Sir J. Smith, T. K. Charleston, and C. Terrot, to be Generals.—Major-Generals H. Shrapnel to G. Salmon, to be Lieut.-Generals.—Cols. Sir H. Elphinstone to J. W. Tobin, to be Major-Generals.—Lieut.-Cols. J. Slessor to A. Macdonald, to be Colonels.—Majors W. B. Tylden to E. Y. Walcott, to be Lieut.-Cols.—Captains E. Sabine to J. R. Colebrooke, to be Majors.

Royal Marines.—To be Major-Generals, Colonels Sir J. B. Savage and R. M'Cleverty.—To be Lieut.-Colonels, Majors J. Wright, N. Cole, G. Peebles, E. Ballie, J. Owen, and P. Jones.—To be Majors, Captains C. Menzies, H. J. Murton, J. H. Harrison, W. Fergusson, Julius Fleming, R. Swale, J. Walker, and T. Peebles.

The Navy.—Admirals of the White, Wm.

Wolsey to I. G. Manley, to be Admirals of the Red.—Admirals of the Blue Sir T. Williams to F. Sotherton, and Vice-Admirals of the Red C. W. Paterson and Sir G. Cockburn, to be Admirals of the White.—Vice-Admirals of the Red J. Carpenter to Sir J. Harvey, and Vice-Admirals of the White Sir J. Rowley to Sir G. Parker, to be Admirals of the Blue.—Vice-Admirals of the White J. E. Douglas to E. Fellowes, and Vice-Admirals of the Blue Sir W. T. Lake to John Giffard, to be Vice-Admirals of the Red.—Vice-Admirals of the Blue J. West to T. Alexander, and Rear-Admirals of the Red Lord M. R. Kerr to A. P. Hollis, to be Vice-Admirals of the White.—Rear-Admirals of the Red Sir H. Heathcote to R. H. Pearson, and Rear-Admirals of the White Sir J. T. Rodd to Robert Lloyd, to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.—Rear-Admirals of the White Sir T. Livingstone and Sir E. Brace, and Rear-Admirals of the Blue Sir J. Brenton to J. Carthew, to be Rear-Admirals of the Red.—Rear-Admirals of the Blue Sir T. Briggs to Sir C. Dashwood, to be Rear-Admirals of the White.—Captains R. Curry, to J. Hayes, to be Rear-Admirals of the White.—Captains S. C. Rowley to R. Thomas, to be Rear-Admirals of the Blue.—Captains T. Brown, Sir F. A. Collier, and Sir W. H. Mucastor, to be Extra Naval Aides-de-Camp to his Majesty.—Commanders to be promoted to Captains—Slaughter, Parson, Herringham, Gordon, Brasler, Fair, M'Crea, Pole, Quin, Owen, Hewett, Maxwell, Carnac, Vassal, Maitland, Dilke, Robertson, Hargood, Sir T. Raikes, Thompson, Nurse, Smart, Mundy, Dickson, and Smith.—Lieutenants to be Commanders—Robinson, Loney, Quin, Hollowes, Harmer, Adams, Morgan, Watkins, Hastings, Slater, Barlow, Patten, Mathias, Duncan, Worth, Crozier, Nott, Hathorn, Ramsay, Byres, Brisbane, Wickham, Edgell, Usher, and Byng.

Lieut.-Col. William Macbean George Colebrook to be Governor of Antigua, Montserrat and Barbuda, Saint Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla and the Virgin Islands, and Dominica.—John Edwards, esq. to be Receiver-General of Revenues in Jamaica.

John Ralph Nicholson, esq. of Arrow hall, Cheshire, in compliance with the will of his great-uncle John Shaw, esq. to take the name and arms of Shaw only.

Jan. 13. Coldstream Guards, Capt. E. D. Wigram to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Jan. 16. Sir James Colquhoun, of Luss, Bart. to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Dumbarton.

Royal Artillery: to be Colonels, from Lieut.-Cols. F. Smith to C. H. Godby.—To be Lieut.-Cols. from Brevet-Majors T. Dynsley to W. D. Jones.

Jan. 17. 62d Foot, Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall, to be Colonel.—Gen. the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G.C.B. to be Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The under-mentioned Officers of the East India Company's Forces to take rank by Brevet in the East Indies only: to be Generals, Lt.-Gen. W. Kinsey, R. Phillips, Sir R. Blair, K.C.B., R. Bell.—To be Lieut.-Generals, Major-Gen. J. Dighton, L. Loveday, Sir J. Dove-ton, K.C.B., N. Forbes, Sir J. Arnold, K.C.B. J. W. Morris, T. Marriott, J. Skelton, G. Dick.

To be Major-Generals, from Col. H. S. Osborne to Col. W. Gilbert, as they appear on the Army List.—To be Major, from Capt. W. Ogilvie to Capt. J. Barclay.

Jan. 20. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. E. D. Wigram to be Lieut.-Col.

Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted to be G.C.B.—Vice-Adm. Ross Donnelly, and Rear Admirals F. W. Austen and G. Mundy to be K.C.B.

Naval Promotions.—Vice-Adm. Sir R. W. Otway, Bart. K.C.B. to be Commander-in-

Chief at Sheerness; Capt. C. Paget, to command the Howe, flag ship; Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H. to be Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies and North America; Lieut. R. J. Otway, to be flag-Lieut.; Commander Lord Clarence Paget, to the Pearl; Commander the Hon. F. T. Pelham, to the Tweed; Capt. W. B. Mends, to the Talavera; Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. to the Stag, intended to be employed as Commodore in the Pacific; Capt. H. B. Martin to the Carysfort.

Member returned to serve in Parliament.
Longford Co.—Luke White, of Rathcline, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. T. J. O'Neill, to be Dean of Kilmalduagh.

Rev. E. N. Hoare, to be Archd. of Ardfer.

Rev. F. L. Clerk, to be Archd. of Sarum.

Rev. J. Jennings, a Preb. of Westminster.

Rev. H. Allen, St. Mary-le-Wigford V. Lincoln.

Rev. S. Bradshaw, Grindon K. co. Stafford.

Rev. B. Brooke, Trory P.C. co. Fermanagh.

Rev. S. Campbell, to the church of Berriedale, Caithness.

Rev. J. P. Chambers, Swerford R. Oxfordsh.

Rev. J. Cheadle, Bingley V. Yorkshire.

Rev. C. Chisholm, Southchurch R. Essex.

Rev. J. Creser, Colan V. Cornwall.

Rev. S. H. Field, Honeychurch R. Devon.

Rev. R. Gream, Rotherfield R. Sussex.

Rev. T. Griffiths, Limington R. Somerset.

Rev. G. Hall, Chapel-en-le-Frith P. C. co. Derby.

Rev. W. A. W. Koppel, Hayford R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Kynaston, Tideswell V. co. Derby.

Rev. E. Labatt, to the church of Killyman, co. Donegal.

Rev. L. B. Larking, Burham V. Kent.

Rev. J. M'Millan, to the ch. of Kircudbright.

Rev. T. Mills, Whitering V. co. Northampton.

Rev. D. Morgan, Llancarvan V. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. H. Robinson, Babraham V. co. Camb.

Rev. — Roche, Stradbally R. co. Tyrone.

Rev. E. Sergeantson, Kirkyby Steu R. Cumb.

Rev. J. Sergeant, Stanwick R. co. Northamp.

Rev. G. Stoddart, Grange V. co. Limerick.

Rev. J. Thomas, Walton East P. C. co. Pemb.

Rev. C. Turner, St. Michael at Thorne P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. N. Walters, St. Peter's R. Stamford.

Rev. S. D. Wilde, Flething V. Sussex.

Rev. T. Williams, Leangstone R. co. Monmouth.

Rev. T. Willis, Cahinarry P. C. co. Limerick.

Rev. C. M. Wimberley, Donington-on-Balne R. co. Lincoln.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. R. Wood, to the King.

Rev. W. Gray, to the Earl of Dunmore.

Hon. and Rev. W. C. Henniker, to Lord Henniker.

Rev. R. Skipswey, to the Earl of Tyrconnel.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Capt. the Hon. Fred. Grey to be Private Secretary to his brother Lord Visc. Howick, Secretary at War.

Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley to be Receiver-gen. of the Duchy of Cornwall, and Thomas Tolle, esq. deputy.

Rev. George Peacock to be Lowndasian Professor of Astronomy at Cambridge.

Rev. J. A. Giles to be Head Master, and the

Rev. R. P. Edkins Second Master of the City of London School.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Columbo, Ceylon, the wife of Jackson Ferring, esq. Deputy King's Advocate, a son.

Dec. 17. At Taunton, the wife of the Rev. J. Cottle, a son.—20. The lady of Sir Alex. Adair, Bart. of Hatherton Park, Somerset, a son.—24. At Bushey, Herts, the wife of the Rev. E. Strong, a son.—25. The Lady Albert Conyngham, a dau.—At Uphill, Somerset, the wife of Major Godley, a dau.—26. The wife of the Rev. R. A'Court Beadon, Vicar of Haselbury, a dau.—At Shrubland Hall, the wife of C. A. Walker, esq. M.P. a dau.—27. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of the Rev. H. C. Eaton, a son.—The wife of the Rev. L. F. Page, at the Rectory, Woodpit, a dau.—At Brace Meole, Salop, the wife of the Rev. L. Otley, a dau.—28. At Hempstead, near Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. S. Lysons, a son.—31. The wife of the Rev. J. W. White-side, Rector of Ripun, a dau.

Lately. At Runnymede, the Hon. Mrs. Neville Reid, of twins.—At West Tarring, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. J. Wood Warter, a dau.

Jan. 2. At Connaught-place, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a dau.—3. At York-terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of the Baron de Torre de Moncorvo, late Portuguese Minister at this Court, a son.—At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. G. Moberley, D.C.L. a son.—9. At Hungerton vicarage, Leicestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. Lugard, a son.—11. At Witchampton Rectory, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Carr John Glyn, a son.—12. At Portland-pl. the wife of the Rev. R. Seymour, a dau.—14. At Hatfield, the wife of the Rev. H. Peile, a dau.—15. At Kilmersdon Vicarage, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. A. Phillips, a son.—16. At Tottenham Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. E. Vaux, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 17. Edward Oates, esq. of Furnival's Inn, London, and of Meanowside, Leeds, to Susan, only surviving child of Edw. Grace, esq. of Hurley.—20. At Stamford, W. Street, esq. of Toronto, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the late Major Leonard.

Nov. 15. At Beresesthly, in Hungary, J. Paget, esq. M.D. of Thorp Satchville, Leic. to the Baroness Polyxene Wesselényi, eldest dau. of the late Baron J. Wesselényi, of Hadad.—20. At All Souls, Langham-place, Captain M. H. Fagan, to Jane, relict of the late Lieut. E. Irving.—At Frankfort, Otho, the King of Greece, to Amelia, Princess of Oldenburg.—29. At Florence, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. E. Butler, brother to the Earl of Carrick, to Frances Mauleverer Parker, second dau. of the late J. Parker Toulston, esq. of Skipwith, Yorkshire.

Dec. 15. At Easton, T. G. Corbett, esq. M.P. for North Lanc. to Lady Mary N. Beauclerk, sister to the Duke of St. Albans.—At Llandudwen, Carn. T. Sutton Kingston, esq. of Uphill Lodge, Som. to Eliza Maria, eldest dau. of Col. Sir L. J. Parry, M.P. of Madryn.—16. At Ashbridge, the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Head Master of Birmingham school, to Mary, only child of H. Symons, esq.—17. At Winchester, J. Tregonwell, esq. of Cranborne Lodge, Dorset, to Rachel, grand-dau. of Dr. Louth, formerly Bishop of London.—At Liverpool, Charles Hadfield, esq. to Elizabeth Anne Cossley, dau. of Thos. J. Hall, esq. Magistrate of that borough.—20. At Bromley, Kent, the Rev. R. S. Robson, of Rawcliffe, to Jane, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Hutchinson, of Wold-Newton, York.—The Rev. J. E. Bromby, Vice-Principal of the Bristol College, to Eliza, dau. of R. T. Lilly, esq. of Bristol.—At Hople, near Hull, R. B. Todd, esq. M.D. of Parliament-street, to Eliz. dau. of the late J. H. Hart, esq. of Tenerife.—At Basford, Arthur

Kett, eldest son of Chas. Barclay, esq. M.P. of Bury Hill, Surrey, to Maria Octavia, dau. of Ichabod Wright, esq. of Mapperley, co. Nottingham.—At Everton, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. F. W. Trevanion, of Caerhays Castle, Cornwall, to Lavinia Sophia, only dau. of the late Captain Percival, R.N.—21. At Saint George's, Hanover-sq. J. E. Lowe, esq. to Louisa, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Williams.—At Marcham, J. E. Armstrong, esq. barrister-at-law, to Eliz. second dau. of the late Benj. Morland, esq. of Sheepstead-house, Berks.—At Rushden, Northamptonshire, the Rev. G. E. Downe, to Eliz. dau. of C. K. Tun-nard, esq. of Frampton House, Lincolnshire.—22. At West Rounton, Yorkshire, the Rev. F. B. Wright, to Lucy Louisa Octavia, dau. of the Rev. M. J. Wynyard.—At St. Mary-le-bone, the Duke of Roxburgh, to Miss Dalbiac, dau. of Sir Chas. Dalbiac.—25. At Dalhousie Castle, H. Fletcher Campbell, esq. of Boguhan, to Ann, dau. of the late J. Hathorn, esq. of Castlewig.—29. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. F. Wickham, of Winchester, to Louisa Margaret, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Chaplin, of Camden Town.—At Badminton, C. W. Codrington, esq. M.P. to the Lady Georgiana Somerset, second dau. of the Duke of Beaufort.—At Gumley, Leicestershire, the Rev. J. Fereday, to Susan, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Apthorp.

Lately. Rev. T. Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, to Charlotte, dau. of Sir W. M. Milner, Bart. of Nuu Appleton.—At Enfield, J. Lamont, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of J. C. Lochner, esq. of Forty-hill.—At Bombay, Robert, son of W. Crawford, esq. M.P. for London, to Margaret, dau. of the late Rev. J. Cruikshank, of Arbroath.—Rev. E. Lombard, to Eliz. dau. of Col. Longfield, of Longueville, Cork.

Jan. 2. At Brixton, J. Douglas, esq. Provost Marshal General of the Island of Grenada, to Miss Ellen Hardey, of Brixton-hill.—3. At Moorlinch, Somerset, the Rev. Alex. Henry Fownes Luttrell, to Charlotte Anne, dau. of the late Rev. J. Jeremy.—At Chichester, the Rev. W. Potter, Rector of Withesham, Suffolk, to Harriet, eldest dau. of W. C. Newland, esq. of Chichester.—At Guesling, near Hastings, the Rev. H. S. Richmond, to Caroline Eliz. dau. of Major Close, R.A.—4. The Rev. T. E. Green, Rector of Gravely, Herts, to Julia Kortwright, third dau. of the late Rev. P. Godfrey, Rector of Ayott St. Lawrence.—At Oddington, C. A. Arney, esq. 51st Light Inf. to Cecil, second dau. of the Hon. Dr. Rice, Dean of Gloucester.—At Heavitree, Devon, the Rev. J. D. Perkins, D.D. Rector of Manhead, to Anne Gilbert, sister of Sir T. Roberts, Bart. of Britfieldstown, Cork.—Rev. H. A. Maule, of Huntingdon, to Mary Jane, dau. of W. H. Maule, esq. of Regent-sq. London.—5. The Rev. A. Barker, Rector of Woudham, to Mary Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. T. H. Gale, Vicar of Milton, Wilts.—At Rooss, Yorkshire, the Rev. C. Hotham, to Lucy Eliz. widow of the Hon. and Rev. H. Duncombe.—At Oakley-park, Suffolk, the Rt. Hon. Lord Henniker, of Major House, to Anna, dau. of Major-Gen. Sir E. Kerrison, M. P.—At Ashprington, Devon, the Rev. H. Sanders, Head Master of Blundell's School, Tiverton, to C. M. Isabella, dau. of the Rev. J. Ley.—7. At Liverpool, J. Ewart, esq. of Fortis-green, Fincley, to Anna Peck, dau. of Capt. J. Peck, late 9th Foot.—10. At Brompton, the Rev. O. J. Crosswell, Vicar of Seaham, Durham, to Anna Maria, dau. of the Rev. T. L. Strong, Rector of Sedgfield.—12. At Cheltenham, the Rev. G. N. Knox, Rector of Ternon, co. Tyrone, to Henrietta, dau. of the late J. Pfolliott, esq. of Hollybrook, co. Sligo.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF DUNMORE.

Nov. 11. At Dunmore Park, Stirlingshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. George Murray, fifth Earl of Dunmore, Viscount Fincastle, and Lord Murray of Blair, Moulin, and Tillemot, in the peerage of Scotland (1686), and Baron Dunmore, of Dunmore in the Forest of Athole, co. Perth (1831); brother-in-law to the Duke of Hamilton and the late Duchess of Somerset, uncle to Sir Augustus and Mademoiselle d'Este, &c.

His Lordship was born at Edinburgh, April 30, 1762, the eldest son of John the fourth Earl, by Lady Charlotte Stewart, sixth daughter of Alexander sixth Earl of Galloway.

He succeeded his father in the peerage in Feb. 1809; but did not sit in the House of Lords until honoured with his English peerage, at the Coronation of his present Majesty, by patent dated Sept. 7, 1831. In his parliamentary votes he supported the Whig ministry.

His Lordship married at London Aug. 4, 1803, his cousin-german Lady Susan Hamilton, third daughter of Archibald ninth Duke of Hamilton and Brandon (by Lady Harriet Stewart, elder sister of Charlotte Countess of Dunmore); and by that lady, who survives him, he had three sons, who are all living but unmarried: 1. the Rt. Hon. Alexander Edward, now Earl of Dunmore, born in 1804; 2. the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, M. A.; 3. the Hon. Henry-Anthony Murray, Lieut. R.N.

VISCOUNT FORBES, M.P.

Nov. 14. At Noel house, Kensington Gore, the residence of his aunt, the dowager Marchioness of Hastings, in his 52d year, the Hon. George-John Forbes, commonly called Lord Viscount Forbes, a Major-General in the army, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Longford, Colonel of the Longford militia, and one of the Knights in Parliament for that shire.

His Lordship was born on the 3d May 1785, the eldest child of George sixth and present Earl of Granard, by the Lady Selina Frances Rawdon, fourth daughter of John first Earl of Moira, and sister to the late Marquis of Hastings.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 108th foot in 1794, a Captain on the half-pay of the 74th foot, 1804; brevet Major 1805; Captain in the 8th garrison battalions 1809; Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, 1811; Cap. in De Meuron's regiment,

1814; brevet Colonel 1815; and Major-General 1825.

His lordship was first returned to Parliament as one of the members for the county of Longford at the General Election in 1806. In 1807 he lost his seat, but was again returned in 1812; and from that time he continued to represent it for the remainder of his life, with a brief exception in 1831.

His family had always supported liberal measures, and the Viscount was a zealous advocate of Catholic Emancipation in the House of Commons. In 1831, however, a disagreement arose between him and the popular party, and with Mr. Anthony Letroy he was defeated by Mr. Luke White and Mr. Halpin Roarke, though subsequently restored by an Election committee. Latterly he was styled a Conservative.

A few months ago his Lordship was, by an inquisition, found to be insane, the determining cause of which unhappy visitation was an unfortunate accident that befel him about fifteen months ago, when he had an apoplectic seizure at Leicester. From the first attack to the moment of his death he was assiduously attended night and day by his disconsolate widow, who has lost her father during that time.

On his remains being examined, it was found water had lodged itself on the brain, and that the brain was also much discoloured.

Those who knew the deceased speak highly of his many excellent qualities. He was an early and intimate friend of the poet Moore, who addressed to him one of his American Epistles:

"Thou, gently lull'd in dreams of classic thought,
By bards illumined and by sages taught,
Pant'st to be all upon this mortal scene
That bard hath fancied or that sage hath been!
Why should I wake thee? why severely chase
The lovely forms of virtue and of grace
That dwell before thee, &c.

Lord Forbes was appointed to the office of Lord Lieutenant of the county of Longford by the Marquis of Anglesey; but when the commission of lunacy was issued, Mr. Luke White was nominated his successor.

His Lordship married in Oct. 1832 Frances-Mary, daughter of the late William Territt, LL.D of Chilton, co. Suffolk, formerly Judge of the Admiralty Court at Bermuda, (see our Magazine for December, p. 670) by whom he has left two sons, George-Arthur now Viscount Forbes, born in 1833, and the younger born in February last.

His Lordship's body was conveyed for interment to Granard, co. Longford.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. SIR C. J. GREVILLE.

Dec. 2. In Hill street, Berkeley-square, aged 56, the Hon. Sir Charles John Greville, K. C. B. a Major-General in the army, and Colonel of the 98th foot, only surviving brother of the Earl of Warwick and Brooke.

He was born on the 5th of April, 1780, the second child of George the 2d Earl of Warwick and Brooke, by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of Richard Vernon, esq. and Evelyn Countess dowager of Upper Ossory, daughter of John first Earl Gower.

He entered the army in 1796 as an Ensign in the 10th regiment of foot, which he joined in India. He succeeded to a Lieutenancy by purchase shortly after, and in 1799 obtained his company. He was then on the staff of the Marquess Wellesley at Calcutta, with whom he remained until the 10th was ordered to join the army under Sir David Baird, destined to operate on the rear of the French army in Egypt. He accompanied his regiment on its march across the desert to Cairo. In 1802 he obtained the majority of the 38th regiment by purchase; and in like manner the Lieut.-Colonelcy in 1805. He succeeded to the 1st battalion by the death of Lieut.-Col. Vassall, and took the command on its return from South America in the autumn of 1807.

Whilst he secured the love and attention of his officers, he never lost sight of a strict discipline, or the respect that was due to himself. No one knew better how duty should be performed; but in reproving any neglect or disobedience of orders, he never once made use of any harsh or ungentlemanlike language. The claims of the non-commissioned officers were sedulously attended to, and many of the most deserving were provided for.

In command of the 38th, Sir Charles Greville embarked at Cork with the army under Sir Arthur Wellesley, landed in Portugal in 1808, and was subsequently under the orders of Sir John Moore on the retreat to Corunna. The next year they were at Walcheren; and afterwards Sir Charles accompanied them to Spain, was present at Salamanca, in temporary command of General Hay's brigade in the fifth division, and remained during all the subsequent operations. At the siege of St. Sebastian, he had the command of a brigade, and continued to act in that capacity, with very short intervals, until the

conclusion of the war. At a subsequent period, when the reinforcements from America arrived in such numbers at Paris, they were formed into what was called the 12th British Brigade, but which, in point of numbers, was larger than most of the divisions: the administration of this large body was intrusted to Sir Charles Greville, who was still only a Colonel, to which rank he had been promoted 4th June 1813.

In 1819 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; in 1832 appointed to the Colonelcy of the 98th regiment; and in the course of the year just ended, was brought back to his old regiment on the removal of Earl Ludlow to the Scotch Fusileer Guards. This preferment he unfortunately did not live long to enjoy, having previously suffered from a lingering illness, that obliged him to resign his seat in Parliament, and the germ of which he most probably imbibed at Flushing.

Sir Charles Greville, having been present at the battles of Roulia, Vimiera, Corunna, Salamanca, Vittoria, the siege of St. Sebastian, and the battle of the Nive, received for those services the decoration of a cross and two clasps; and at the enlargement of the Order of the Bath in Jan. 1815, he was nominated a Knight Commander.

He was one of the members for the borough of Warwick from the year 1812 to 1831. In 1832 he was returned, but unseated on petition. In 1835 the interest of the Conservative party and the house of Warwick was again triumphant; but, as before mentioned, he was recently obliged to retire from ill health.

Sir Charles Greville was unmarried. His body was conveyed to Warwick for interment. On its way it was met by his regiment, now stationed in Weedon barracks, which conducted the procession through Weedon, the band playing the Dead March in Saul, and then fell back, and fired three salutes over the corpse. The funeral took place on the 15th Dec. and was conducted with the utmost privacy, the attendance of all other carriages being declined but those of the Earl of Aylesford and Lord Viscount Eastnor. The mourners were the Earl of Warwick, the Earls of Aylesford and Clonmell, brothers-in-law to the deceased, and one or two others.

SIR GEORGE HARNAGE, BART.

Nov. 19. At ERST MOULSEY, in his 70th year, Sir George Harnage, Bart.

He was the only son of John Lucie Blackman, esq. of London, merchant, (of an old London and West India family,) by Mary, daughter of Henry Harnage, esq.

who afterwards remarried the late Adm. Sir Edmund Nagle.

He married July 19, 1791, his cousin Mary, eldest surviving daughter of Henry Harnage of Belleswardine, co. Salop, esq. a Lieut.-Colonel in the army; and in 1821 he assumed the surname of Harnage only, by license under the royal sign manual. The family of Harnage long flourished in Shropshire, and purchased the manor of Belleswardine in 1542. In the same year (1821), by patent dated Sept. 8, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet.

Sir George had issue four sons: 1. Sir George Harnage, his successor, born in 1792, a Captain R.N.; he has married Caroline-Helena, daughter and coheirress of Bartlett Goodrich, esq. of Saling-Grove, co. Essex, and has issue Henry-George, his heir apparent; 2. Capt. John Lucie Harnage, of the Coldstream-guards, slain at Waterloo; 3. the Rev. Henry Harnage Harnage; and 4. Edward Harnage, esq. who married in 1830, Eliza, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mark Drury.

SIR R. GREENHILL-RUSSELL, BART.

Dec. 12. Aged 73, Sir Robert Greenhill-Russell, of Checquers Court, co. Buckingham, Bart. Barrister-at-law, a Faculty Student of Christ church, Oxford, and M.A.

He was born at Missenden, co. Bucks, and was the only surviving child of the Rev. John Russell Greenhill, of Colesford, co. Oxford, LL.D. Rector of Fringford in that county, and of Marsh Gibbon, co. Bucks, (who died in 1813), by Elizabeth, daughter and heirress of Matthew Noble, of Sunderland.

He was educated at Westminster; admitted a scholar of St. Peter's college, Oxford, in 1776; elected a Student of Christchurch in 1780, at the age of 16; and graduated B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787. Being a Faculty Student, he retained his Studentship of Christchurch until his death. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, June 14, 1790.

In 1804, on the death of Sir George Russell, of Checquers Court, the tenth Baronet of that family (the dignity having been first conferred in 1629 on Sir William Russell of Chippenham, co. Cambridge, Treasurer of the Navy to King Charles I.) he succeeded to that property, which had been derived from John Revett, esq. who married Frances Russell, one of the great-aunts of Sir George; Samuel Greenhill, esq. grandfather of Sir Robert now deceased, marrying Elizabeth Russell, her sister. These ladies were *great-granddaughters* of the Protector

Oliver Cromwell; through his daughter Frances, who was the wife of Sir John Russell, the third Baronet.

At the general election of 1807 Mr. Greenhill was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the borough of Thirsk; he retained his seat during seven Parliaments, and for twenty-five years, until the dissolution consequent upon the Reform Act in 1832.

By royal licence dated May 13, 1815, Mr. Greenhill took in addition the surname of Russell; and by patent dated Sept. 30, 1831, he was advanced to the dignity of a Baronet.

He was never married, and his title has become extinct.

D. S. DUGDALE, ESQ.

Nov. 5. In St. James's place, Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. of Merivale Hall, Warwickshire, formerly M. P. for that County.

Mr. Dugdale was the second, but only surviving, son of Richard Geast, esq. barrister-at-law, who took the name and arms of Dugdale in 1799, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle John Dugdale, of Blyth Hall, esq. the great-grandson of the celebrated Sir William Dugdale, Garter King of Arms, and author of the *Baronage*, the *Monasticon*, and the *History of Warwickshire*. His mother was Penelope-Bate, eldest daughter and coheirress (with Frances, wife of the late Joseph Cradock, esq. F.S.A.) of Francis Stratford, of Merivale Hall, esq.

He was first returned to Parliament for the county of Warwick at the general election of 1802, and was re-chosen in every subsequent Parliament until 1830.

During the war, he commanded the Atherstone corps of volunteer yeomanry.

Mr. Dugdale's character was highly estimable in all the relations of public and private life. When in the House of Commons he enjoyed the reputation of unremitting attention and punctuality in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties; as a truly fine example of the old English gentleman, he was deservedly admired by all who had the honour and pleasure of his acquaintance; and, as the landlord, he was justly endeared to a numerous and prosperous tenantry, by a peculiarly considerate and actively benevolent disposition.

Mr. Dugdale married June 27, 1799, the Hon. Charlotte Curzon, daughter of Asheton first Viscount Curzon, and aunt to the present Earl Howe, by the Hon. Dorothy Grosvenor, aunt to the present Marquis of Westminster. By this lady, who survives him, he had issue only one son, William Stratford Dugdale, esq.

who is one of the members in the present Parliament for the Northern division of Warwickshire. He married in 1827, Harriet-Eliza, daughter of the late Edward Berkeley Portman, esq. of Bryanston, Dorsetshire, and sister to E. B. Portman, esq. late M. P. for Marylebone.

Mr. Dugdale married secondly, Sept. 16, 1834, Mary-Elizabeth, (second wife and) widow of the late Sir Masterman Mark Sykes, and sister of Wilbraham Tatton, esq. of Tatton Park, co. Chester.

THOMAS CALLEY, ESQ.

Sept. 17. At Caunstatt, aged 56, Thomas Calley, esq. of Burderop Park and Overton House, Wiltshire, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

Mr. Calley was born Aug. 31, 1780, the eldest son and heir of Thomas Browne Calley, esq. of Burderop, by Elizabeth, only daughter of John Rowlls, of Kingston-upon-Thames, esq. He succeeded to his estates after a minority of eleven years, in 1801; and in 1803-4 served the office of High Sheriff of Wiltshire. In 1812, he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Cricklade, but retained his seat for a few sessions only, resigning it before the close of that Parliament. He again sat a short time for that borough, in the Parliament of 1831-2.

Mr. Calley married, July 20, 1802, Elizabeth-Anne, only daughter of Anthony James Keck, esq. of Stoughton Grange, co. Leicester, by Elizabeth, second daughter and coheir of Peter Legh, of Lyme, in Cheshire, esq. Mrs. Keck's mother was Martha, daughter and heiress of Thomas Benett, esq. of Salthorpe House, Wilts, and after that family he named two of his children. He had two sons, Thomas-Bennett, who died unmarried; and John-James, who has become his heir, born in 1810, and now a lieutenant in the 12th lancers. Also two daughters, Elizabeth-Anne-Bennett, who was married in May, 1827, to John Neale Nott, esq. R. N. and died three months after; and Arabella, married in 1825 to John Matthews Richards, esq. of Cardiff, and has issue.

REV. SPENCER MADAN, D.D.

Oct. 9. At Ibstock, Leicestershire, aged 78, the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. for upwards of 50 years Rector of that parish, Prebendary and Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough.

Dr. Madan was the eldest son of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and the Lady Charlotte, sister of the first Marquis Cornwallis. He was educated at Westminster, and elected from the foundation

of that school in 1776 to Trinity College, Cambridge; in which university he was presented to an honorary degree of M.A. Dec. 11, 1778, a distinction (observes his tutor, Mr. Atwood, in a letter to his father) "due to him from his birth, but I must add equally so from his superior talents and character." Disinclined to mathematical studies, and deriving a poetical turn, perhaps, from his near connection with the family of the poet Cowper, he obtained in 1782 the Seatonian prize for his classical and spirited lines entitled, "The Call of the Gentiles." As a preparatory exercise for holy orders, Mr. Madan undertook a translation of Grotius's treatise on the truth of the Christian religion, a work which received the favourable notice of the reviewers as an able and useful performance, calculated to do "an important service to the cause of Revelation." His original purpose was so far answered, that he was ordained by Bishop Hinchcliffe, without hesitation, and with a complimentary notice of his book as a reason for not requiring the usual form, or at least more than the mere form, of examination. Of this work he published a second edition in 1814, with the two supplementary books of Mr. Le Clerk, and the annotations and testimonies.

Having served the curacy of Wrotham, in Kent, about a year, of which living Dr. Tarrant, Dean of Peterborough, was incumbent, Mr. Madan became in 1783 Rector of Bradley Magna, in Suffolk, which he resigned after holding it three years, having succeeded to the prebend and vicarage of Tachbrook, Warwickshire, given him by his uncle the Bishop of Lichfield, the former of which he exchanged for Ibstock in 1786, and in the following year resigned the latter on his presentation by the Bishop to the rectory of St. Philip's, Birmingham, with the treasurer'ship and prebend of Sawley, in the church of Lichfield annexed. In 1787, he succeeded his father as a Chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty, and held that honourable appointment for thirty-four years, until obliged by infirmity to tender his resignation. Through the kindness of Mrs. Cornwallis, to whom the Archbishop left by will the disposal of certain options, Mr. Madan succeeded to the dignity of a Canon Residentiary of Lichfield, on the death of Mr. Seward in 1790. In the same year he received a highly complimentary offer to attend Lord Gower as Chaplain to the Embassy at Paris; an honour which he felt himself obliged to decline in consideration of his professional engagements in England. In 1794, he was collated by his father to the Chan-

cellorship of the diocese of Peterborough, and in 1800 to a Prebendal stall in that cathedral.

The most arduous portion of his professional life embraced that eventful period of disaffection and dissent, which preceded and produced the riots at Birmingham in 1791; during which critical juncture the Rector of St. Philip's laboured ably and successfully to repress the dangerous spirit of innovation in our civil and religious polity, which at that time actuated a revolutionary faction in this kingdom. Many of his local publications and addresses from the pulpit, especially "The principal Claims of the Dissenters considered," in a sermon preached on the 14th of February in that year, and "a Letter to Dr. Priestley," occasioned by his strictures on the sermon, attracted general attention, and were circulated with good effect through the immense population of that town and neighbourhood. To his well-timed and spirited exertions, with those of his friend and coadjutor the Rev. Dr. Croft, Curate of St. Martin's, in that season of difficulty and peril, it might be mainly attributed, under Providence, that the impending storm did not burst upon the heads of the friends of the establishment in Church and State.

At a subsequent period, Mr. Madan was actively instrumental in promoting by subscription the erection of a free church in Birmingham for the use of the lower classes; a design which was rendered necessary by the lamentable inadequacy of room in the places of worship connected with the establishment, to meet the wants of a largely increased population, and had long occupied the anxious thoughts of the Rector of St. Philip's. An eligible site for the new edifice was kindly given by his brother-in-law, William Philips Inge, esq. By this gentleman, when Dr. Madan was compelled, in consequence of the failure of health, to relinquish his connection with Birmingham, after an incumbency of twenty-three years, he was presented in 1809 to the family living of Thorpe Constantine, which he subsequently resigned, in 1824, in favour of the Rev. George Inge, the second son of his patron.

In 1809, he was presented to an honorary degree of D.D. in the university of Cambridge; on which occasion he received a written request from the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Pearson, to print his "truly excellent Commencement sermon," with many flattering expressions of "approbation, which was very strong and very general." This sermon, entitled "Defilements of the Temple of God," was appended to the second edition of his

translation of Grotius. He published a sermon preached at his father's consecration in 1792; and other single sermons on the days appointed for a General Fast in 1795, 1797, 1800, 1803, and 1805, by particular request of the congregations to which they were addressed, at Birmingham and Peterborough.

In 1791, Mr. Madan married Henrietta, daughter of William Inge, esq. of Thorpe Constantine, in the county of Stafford; and by her he had eleven children, of whom one died an infant, and five sons and five daughters arrived at years of maturity. It pleased Providence to afflict him in 1816 with the irreparable loss of his beloved wife, and subsequently to bereave him of two sons and two daughters. Of the latter, the second was married to the Hon. James Stewart, brother of the late Earl of Galloway. She died in 1829, after much suffering; and her husband in July last (see our Obituary, leaving four orphan children. All these bitter trials he bore with pious and humble resignation to the divine will, though he deeply felt their poignancy.

In a professional point of view the subject of this memoir stood very high. Firmly attached to the constitution in Church and State, an able and eloquent divine, a zealous and exemplary clergyman, he inspired by the placid benignity of his look, and the courteous cordiality of his address, feelings of esteem and respect even in strangers; and most deservedly endeared himself to his family, his parishioners, and the general circle of his friends.

He cultivated through life a taste for poetry, studied the Scriptures in their original languages, and added the ornament of classic purity and elegance to a well-furnished store of theological erudition.

In testimony of his admired excellence in the pulpit, and his general character and attainments, it may suffice to quote a passage from a letter of the celebrated Anna Seward. Writing to a friend she says, "You ask my opinion of Mr. Madan. I am happy in his acquaintance, and never was I acquainted with a young man so infinitely, so transcendently pleasing. As a preacher, he is learned, eloquent, energetic; as a companion, he is perfectly well informed on all subjects of polite literature: modest, polite, unaffected, graceful, interesting—his look is expression itself, his voice is music."

When, in 1817, the Bishop proposed to him to resign the stall at Lichfield in favour of his eldest son, it was unanimously resolved by the Dean and Chapter, "that the Order of Chapter which excludes from the cathedral pulpit clergymen not belong-

ing to the cathedral church, be considered as not extending to Dr. Madan, who, having been many years a Canon Residentiary, and an able and admired preacher in it, occasionally resides with his family in the Close, though no longer a member of the establishment."

It is difficult to particularize the chief excellencies of heart and mind in one who possessed them all in an eminent degree. In his friendships, many of which commencing in boyhood lasted through life, he was warm and constant; in the extent of his private beneficence, he may be truly said to have followed the injunction of our Lord, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." It may be proper, in refutation of the frequent charges of avarice and parsimony brought against the clergy, to allude to his contribution of 500*l.* towards the free church at Birmingham, of 500*l.* towards rebuilding the minister's house at Sawley, of 400*l.* towards the restoration of Peterborough cathedral, the erection and annual support of schools in his parishes, and other acts of pious liberality.

To his children he was the kindest and most generous of parents. He made large sacrifices of preferment and of income for their benefit, and was ever anxious to be considered their confidential friend as well as their fond father, "et animo et natura pater." During many years of his life he was in the habit of keeping a Diary, in which (like Dr. Johnson) he judged himself with salutary strictness. Every page records the tenderest and most affectionate feelings towards all the members of his family, and is replete with sentiments of genuine humility, sincere penitence, and holy resolution.

Dr. Madan continued to officiate in the pulpit at seventy-four years of age, until October 1832, in which month (being his usual residence at Peterborough), on the morning of the first Sunday, he was attacked with paralysis, from which he partially recovered, but his power of utterance remained much impaired. His exemplary patience and pious submission under the pressure of distressing bodily infirmities, continued unshaken during four years, when a renewal of the malady gradually terminated his valuable life. He was buried in a family vault at Thorpe.

REV. CHARLES SIMEON.

Nov. 13. At Cambridge, aged 77, the Rev. Charles Simeon, M.A. senior Fellow of King's College, and Rector of Trinity Church in that town.

Mr. Simeon was born at Reading, Sept. 24, 1759; and was brother to the

late Sir John Simeon, Master in Chancery, Recorder of Reading, and M.P. for that borough, and who was created a Baronet in 1815, and was father of the present Sir Richard Simeon, of Grazeby, Berks, M.P. for the Isle of Wight. He was educated at Eton, and entered at King's College, Camb. Jan. 29, 1776. It was there he received, very soon after his admission, what may be termed his first lasting religious impressions; and found, through a clear understanding of what the Scripture says concerning the atonement offered by Christ for our sins, and a firm belief in its truth, that peace with God which he never afterwards lost. From this time his attention was turned towards entering the sacred ministry. It was his earnest desire to have, if possible, a church in Cambridge, and his particular wish was to hold that very church which was afterwards given to him. He was ordained a deacon of the Church of England by Bishop Yorke, in the cathedral church of Ely, May 26, 1782; his title for orders being his possession of a Fellowship in King's College. At that time he was utterly uncertain where the scene of his future ministry would be. The first church in which he preached was that of St. Edward's parish, Cambridge, which, however, he only held in the absence of the minister during the summer months of the year. He was presented by the same Bishop of Ely who had ordained him deacon to the church of Trinity parish, in that town, when he was only twenty-three and-a-half years old, and before he had actually entered into priest's orders. The reason of such a presentation being possible was, that Trinity Church was then considered only a curacy, and was holden under sequestration by the Bishop. It was on January 4, 1783, that he preached his first sermon in that church, from whence he never afterwards removed; and where he preached his last sermon in September 1836. So that his ministrations in that parish have been extended to a period of more than fifty-three years and a half.

Mr. Simeon received priest's orders from the hands of the Bishop of Peterborough, in Trinity College Chapel, Sept. 28, 1783.

From the time he felt himself established as a minister of a parish in Cambridge, and therefore in a situation that could reasonably command some respect, and give him authority to speak to young men in the University upon religious subjects, he directed the whole energy of his active and persevering mind to do them good; feeling, as he justly did, that in making one student truly religious, and

sending him into the church, he procured a blessing for multitudes.

A still more important engine for the advancement of his peculiar views, was his Society for the purchase of advowsons, and thereby planting in many populous districts ministers devoted to his opinions. The number of advowsons so purchased amounts to at least forty-three; several having been added from those put up for sale in pursuance of the Municipal Reform Act. The present trustees are, the Ven. F. Hodgson, Archdeacon of Derby; the Rev. W. Carus Wilson, the Rev. W. Carus, Fellow and Dean of Trinity College, and the Rev. W. Marsh, of Birmingham. In the early part of last summer, Mr. Simeon commenced a sort of episcopal tour of visitation to the churches under his patronage, but the undertaking was too laborious for his infirm health, and he was compelled to desist before the completion of his intention.

The press was of course actively employed in the diffusion of Mr. Simeon's sentiments. The titles of his publications were: *Claude's Essay on the composition of a Sermon*, with an Appendix containing one hundred skeletons of Sermons, 1796, 8vo. *Helps to Composition, or Five Hundred skeletons of Sermons*, 1802, 3 vols. 8vo. *The Churchman's Confession, or an Appeal to the Liturgy, a Sermon*, 1805, 8vo. *Evangelical and Pharasaic Righteousness compared*, 1809, 8vo. *Cautions to the Public, or a Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pearson in reply to his "Cautions to the readers of a Sermon of Mr. Simeon's."* 1810, 8vo. *The Jews provoked to Jealousy, a Sermon*, 1811, 8vo. *Four Sermons, preached before the University of Cambridge, on the excellence of the Liturgy*, 1812, 8vo. *University Sermons*, 1812, 8vo. *Jenks's Prayers and Offices of Devotion for Families*, a new edition improved, 1813. *Dr. Marsh's Fact, or a Congratulatory Address to all the Church members of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, 1813, 8vo. *Horæ Homeleticæ*, 1200 discourses, 11 vols. 8vo. Also several other single sermons and pamphlets. In 1832 Mr. Simeon's entire Works were published in twenty-one large and closely compressed 8vo volumes, of 600 or 700 pages each, under the direction of the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B. D. of St. John's College, Cambridge. These works consist of 2536 sermons and skeletons of sermons, which form a commentary upon every Book of the Old and New Testament, with *Claude's Essay* prefixed.

Mr. Simeon received from Mr. Cadell, the publisher, the sum of 5000*l.* for copyright; of which he appropriated

1000*l.* to the Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, 1000*l.* to the London Clerical Education Society, and 1000*l.* to the Church Missionary Society.

In addition to the 5000*l.* for the copyright, Mr. Simeon had 20 copies appropriated to him, out of a few which were printed upon royal paper. These he had handsomely bound, at an expense of 200 guineas, and presented as follows:—To his Majesty King William the Fourth, and his successors on the British throne; to Sir Richard Simeon and his heirs; to the Archbishop of Canterbury and his successors; to the Archbishop of York and his successors; to the University Library at Cambridge; to the Library at King's College, Cambridge; to the Bodleian Library at Oxford; to the Library at Eton College; to the Universities of Dublin and Edinburgh; and to the Public Libraries at Paris, Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Leyden, Upsala, Copenhagen, Munich, Philadelphia, and New York.

Mr. Simeon's funeral took place on the 19th November, and it is supposed that nearly seven hundred members of the University assembled to join in the solemnity. It was not until considerably past the appointed hour that the procession issued from King's College Hall and Combination Room, where the mourners had assembled. It was headed by the choristers, with their surplices, followed by the scholars and fellows, last of whom came the provost of the college, Dr. Thackeray, in deep mourning. The principal mourner, Sir Richard Simeon, nephew to the deceased, followed the bier which was borne upon the shoulders of men; among the other mourners were the trustees of his livings, and many of the incumbents that filled them; and the rear was brought up by an immense body of the members of the University, among whom were the professors and many of the heads of houses, and a very large number of fellows of colleges and resident masters of arts. Last of all came a long array of undergraduates, who indeed, though last, constituted, from their number, the largest part of the procession. The whole, as they walked closely four abreast round the spacious path that surrounds the great quadrangle, nearly covered each side. After passing behind the fellows' building, they entered the chapel through the western door. In the ante-chapel had already been assembled the whole of Mr. Simeon's congregation, having been admitted by tickets. When the funeral procession entered, there was found a body of above thirteen hundred persons, every one (even the humblest individual)

dressed in the deepest mourning, ranged in the most perfect order, the females on the north side of the building, the rest on the south side. The choir of the chapel being too small to accommodate the whole company, during the reading of the Psalms and Lessons the members of the University alone were allowed to enter it; but in that affecting part of the service where the body is committed to the grave, the vault being in the ante-chapel, the coffin was once more brought out thither, and his affectionate people were able to gaze once more on that which contained the remains of one so beloved. The service was read by the provost in a voice which betrayed at times the deep interest he felt in the solemn duty; the parts appointed to be sung were beautifully chanted by the choristers of the college; and on the termination of the ceremony the "Dead March in Saul" was performed by Mr. Pratt, the usual performer.

It is scarcely possible to conceive the effect of such a solemnity in the Chapel of King's College, one of the finest temples of Protestant worship in the world. The whole town throughout the day partook of the general feeling of mournful solemnity, the shops were closed, and a silent awe pervaded the streets. After the ceremony a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lincoln at St. Mary's; and the following day (Sunday) two others at Trinity Church—of which Mr. S. was lately the rector—one by Dr. Dealtry, and the other by Archdeacon Hodgson; a fourth by Professor Scholefield at St. Michael's; and a fifth by the Rev. W. Mandell, Fellow of Queen's. These have been all since published.

REV. DAVID WILLIAMS.

Oct. 13. In his 87th year, the Rev. David Williams, Perpetual Curate of Heytesbury and Knook, in the county of Wilts. Custos of the Hungerford Hospital at Heytesbury, Prebendary of Tytherington, in the collegiate church of Heytesbury. Vicar of Tilthead, Wilts, and Rector of Litton, Somersetshire.

This exemplary and amiable parish priest was the third son of the occupier of a small farm in the parish of Llanrhytid, in the upper part of Cardiganshire. The farmers in Wales are not inferior to those in any part of the kingdom in shrewdness, industry, economy, or in the ambition of seeing their children rise to a higher rank in society than they themselves occupy; as an example of which, the father of the subject of the present sketch, with little more means than a farm of forty acres, enabled five sons to rise to eminence and respectability in

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their several professions, and the length of his own life gave him the happiness of witnessing their complete success. His wife, who was deprived of this satisfaction by premature decline and death, was a woman of fervent and sincere piety. Both parents were Methodists, and in the public ministrations of the subject of this memoir, some traces of his early education might be found in a greater fervour and unction than was common in the clergy of the Established Church of his standing.

His education, as well as that of his two elder brothers, was entirely conducted at the grammar school of Ystradmeyric, by Edward Richard, a self-taught scholar, and a very original character, of whom, in a sketch of his own biography, written a few years before his decease, Mr. Williams has left an exact picture. "Methinks I see him now in my mind's eye, a plump rosy-faced personage, always dressed in the same uniform, a stone-coloured coat, plush waistcoat and small-clothes, in a brown wig, with a leathern belt round his waist. He usually wore a beaver cap, which had seen much service, and only in paying visits put on a hat. In his attendance at his school, he was early and constant, first washing and well scrubbing his head, publicly, at a spout that ran down from the hills, not far from his door. His next occupation was, while his scholars were studying their lessons, to read a chapter in the Hebrew Bible, a language which he did not profess to teach, though he was considered no mean proficient in it. His management of his school was systematic, his manners dignified and magisterial, but never austere."

The school of Ystradmeyric at that time, and for more than half a century afterwards, under the administration as well of Edward Richard as of the Rev. John Williams, the elder brother of David, partook of the character of a university, the elder students having the advantage of a library founded by Edward Richard (with some occasional contributions from the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and old pupils,) and continuing their attendance under the occasional superintendence and assistance of the head master, until of age to take orders. At this school David Williams became a pupil while his two elder brothers were students in the library; and when they quitted their studies for the charge of parishes or schools, he succeeded to their seat in the library, with occasional assistance and benefit of consultation with the head master.

Upon quitting Ystradmeyric, at the age of sixteen, he engaged in tuition, first

in the family of a widow of the Methodist persuasion, afterwards at Maesyrygie, and at last at Fishguard, with his elder brother the Rev. W. Williams. During the intervals of employment, he uniformly returned to the library at Ystradmeyric, in order to make up by ardour of study for his imperfect opportunities. At last he took pupils in his own house at Kilgerran in Cardiganshire, while his eldest brother, the Rev. John Williams, filled the seat of the grammar school at Cardigan. The close vicinity of their residence, and the similarity and even rivalry of their pursuits, only bound the brothers more closely to one another. While he resided at Kilgerran, he was admitted to Deacon's orders, Sept. 1, 1771, by Dr. Moss, then Bishop of St. David's, on the curacy of St. Dogmael's near Cardigan, which he shortly after exchanged for that of Ashton Keynes in North Wilts.

During his residence at that parish, he became acquainted with Robert Nicholas, esq. afterwards Member for Cricklade, his brother, Dr. Nicholas, and H. Whorwood, esq. the lord of the manor, who, on his removal to Marlborough, made him very liberal offers of patronage, and introduction to Lord Bathurst, the then Lord Chancellor, if he would continue his residence in the parish. Mr. Whorwood, in pressing his friend's stay, observed, that in country towns the clerical character seldom met with due respect, in which the present times afford an advantageous contrast.

Before his removal to Marlborough, Mr. Williams was admitted to priest's orders, June 6, 1773, by Dr. Hume, then Bishop of Salisbury.

At Marlborough Mr. Williams engaged as assistant in the grammar school, with the charge of two churches, and the chapel of Baswick St. Andrew. Notwithstanding these various occupations, he found time to enter himself, while resident at Marlborough, upon the books at Jesus College, Oxford, and to pursue from time to time his studies there, as far as his multifarious employments would permit. Unless in this respect, the prophecy of his friend Mr. Whorwood seemed to have been fully accomplished in the unproductive residence of nine years at Marlborough. Yet, if unproductive to himself, it was not useless to others. In a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Stock, the vicar of Chiselden, and his nephew of the same name, the incumbent of a parish in Gloucester, he suggested the introduction of Sunday Schools, as a means of preventing the misemployment of the Sabbath by young persons of both sexes. The uncle adopted the suggestion at Chi-

selden, the nephew at Gloucester, where the zeal, activity, and munificence of Mr. Raikes, the banker, gave him the universal credit of having been the founder of Sunday Schools. *Tulit alter honores.* The first experiment had been made in the curacies of David Williams in North Wilts, and was subsequently continued in all the parishes of which he had the charge.

Upon being offered the curacy of Wroughton near Swindon, Mr. Williams gladly exchanged a town for a country life, and occupied the vicarage house, in which he took pupils, and many families of the first respectability placed their sons under his care. Among his pupils were the late Thomas Goddard, esq. of Swindon, and his brother, Ambrose Goddard, esq.; John Symmons, esq. son of Dr. Symmons of Chiswick, a distinguished scholar, and translator of the *Agamemnon* of *Æschylus*; James Camplin, esq. afterwards James Camplin Barnard, fellow of King's College, Cambridge; Thomas Edwardes Tucker, esq. of Selliham; Major Lloyd of Dale Castle, Pembrokeshire, and his cousin Captain William Lloyd, of the Artillery; Thomas Gardiner Bramston, esq. of Skreens, Essex; Major Rice of Llwyn y brain, Carmarthenshire; Major Hare; Lord Stavordale, now Lord Ilchester; the Rev. Edmund Estcourt, of Newton, the brother of the Member for Oxford; the Rev. Dr. Moore, of Cirencester; Espine Batty, esq. a barrister at the Irish Bar; Fitzherbert Batty, esq.; and Richard Long, esq. younger son of the Member for Wilts. Though Mr. Williams was not a profound or accurate scholar, his classical attainments were far from contemptible, and his perseverance and indefatigability in exercising his pupils' minds, were in general crowned with success.

He continued to serve the curacy of Wroughton for thirteen years, and contracted his best and longest friendships with the families in that neighbourhood. During his residence there, he married, in the year 1788, Mary, the eldest daughter of J. D. Matthews, esq. of Bibston House, Gloucestershire, who left him a widower in the fourth year of their marriage: and about three years after her decease, he married Catharine, the eldest daughter of James Williams, esq. of Chepatow. Of both he speaks in his manuscript memoirs in the most affectionate terms, and of the last he composed a biographical notice during the twenty-five years of their joint lives.

His brother, the Rev. William Williams, was for some time the chaplain and confidential secretary of Admiral Sir Ro-

bert Kingsmill; and upon his decease in 1786, the Admiral admitted the subject of this memoir into the same degree of friendship and intimacy; and in the year 1793 presented him to the rectory of Litchfield, Hants. The parish consisted of one large farm of 1600 acres, and there was no rectory house. This the patron undertook to build, and by way of inducement to his friend to take the charge of so scantily peopled a parish, he promised to use his interest, which was considerable, with the ministry of the day, to obtain a presentation to Kingsclere in the same neighbourhood. But these designs were disappointed by his death.

In the thirteenth year of his residence at Wroughton, in the year 1795, he was offered, through the means of Sir W. P. A. A'Court, the father of the present Lord Heytesbury (to whose friendship and patronage he was indebted for almost all the preferment he ever obtained in the church), the perpetual cure of Heytesbury and Knook, with the sub-custodship of the Hungerford Hospital at Heytesbury. Neither preferment presented an inviting prospect in point of emolument, the curacy being 30*l.* a year, and the sub-custodship of the hospital 20*l.* with a house and garden. Yet he did not hesitate to accept them with thanks, though by so doing he for a time diminished rather than advanced his income from the church; but, by repeated applications to the Queen Anne's Bounty and other funds having the same object, seconded by advances from his own pocket, he raised the income of the perpetual curacy, without any additional burden on the parishioners, to nearly 200*l.* a year. He found the church with only one alternate service, and voluntarily gave for twenty-seven years an additional service and sermon, performing for the greater part of that time three full services every Sunday. He lost no time in setting on foot at his new cure a Sunday School for boys and girls, which were personally superintended by him and members of his family, and regularly furnished with necessary books at his expense from the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, of which he became early in life a member, and supported throughout his life by his subscriptions and solicitations.

The next preferment he obtained was the small vicarage of Tilshead, about seven miles from Heytesbury. This was conferred on him in 1803, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, at the request both of Sir W. A'Court and Mr. Goddard, then Member for the county.

In 1813 the custodship of Heytesbury Hospital, the duties of which had always

been performed by him, became vacant; and after a little demur, he was appointed the Custos by the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury. His success in this suit he owed to the good offices of a kind friend, the Rev. J. H. Hume, canon of Salisbury. In 1814 the Bishop of Bath and Wells (Dr. Beadon) collated him to the rectory of Litton, in the county of Somerset; but which, as it caused him to vacate the living of Litchfield, "did not contribute," he says, "much to my comfort, nor materially to my income." Without litigation he saw no chance of receiving any thing more than the free will offering of the parishioners, and to litigation he was resolved not to expose himself or them.

For the last fifteen years of his life he continued to perform public duty, as far as his strength would allow him, though admonished by repeated attacks of illness that he was unequal to the task. As his age increased, he grew more and more anxious that he should be prepared for the awful change that he saw impending, and seldom closed a letter without an allusion to his fast approaching hour of trial, and a prayer that he might be prepared to meet it. Another consequence of his old age was one not always characteristic of that time of life, *Lenior et melior fit accedente senectate*, he became more indulgent, more charitable, and more willing to accede to the suggestions of others.

The year before his decease he was complimented by the Dean with the offer of a prebendal stall in the collegiate church in which he had so long officiated; this he did not peevishly refuse, though he had thought himself upon some former vacancies, passed by with neglect. This little dignity, it was obvious, he could not long enjoy. In early life he had experienced an attack of apoplexy, and he had always an indistinct dread of that disorder, and an impression that it would be fatal to him. Within the last three months of his life, he underwent as many apoplectic attacks, and the last was of such intensity and violence, that, after a week's illness, he sunk under it without any violent struggle, but by a gradual extinction of the vital spark. Thus concluded the long, laborious, and useful life of this exemplary country clergyman, whose mental and corporeal vigour seemed to have been wonderfully retained at an advanced age, to enable him to perform his duties.

His preaching was earnest, sincere, and emphatic, and commanded the respect and attention of those who differed most widely from his religious creed. Several of his sermons were at different times

given to the press at the request of the auditors, and the proceeds devoted to charity.

REV. JOHN ARTHUR.

Dec. 12. Aged 77, the Rev. John Arthur, Vicar of Little Colan in Cornwall, and also Vicar of St. Neot's in Huntingdonshire.

Few have passed through life with less blame (for all have their blemishes) than the Vicar of Little Colan. Unambitious, unobtrusive, he never aspired too high; and of course was seldom disappointed in his hopes or views. In his earlier days, at school and in college, and in his parish as a clergyman, his manners and his deportment were pleasing to all, without any effort to please. At Truro School, under the care of that luminary Dr. Cardew, John Arthur and R. Polwhele (the historian of Cornwall and Devonshire) were for several years determined and unflinching rivals. Of one standing, just of the same age, they were for several years alternately at the head of their class, and seated in the same seat, side by side. Arthur had an excellent memory, not only quick but retentive. For Friday, the repetition day, he had got up two or three hundred lines of the Iliad, before any other of his class could have mastered even fifty. And Arthur had, moreover, a sagacity which enabled him to dissipate the obscurities even of Æschylus, in passages, the construction of which was difficult even to the Doctor himself. But Arthur was deficient in taste and in fancy. He never attempted to write a theme with Polwhele, either in English or in Latin; and if he ever made an effort to translate an ode of Horace into English verse, he was fully sensible of his inferiority, and ingenuously disclaimed all pretension to excellence. The rivalry, therefore, was reduced to correctness in construing the Greek and Latin authors, in prose and in poetry, but chiefly the latter. Here, it is believed, they were almost on a footing. Perhaps Arthur, though not an elegant scholar, was the better grammarian. But, at Exeter College, Oxford, his sound learning was sufficiently apparent. And (what is far—far better) his quiet, unassuming spirit, and his undeviating regularity of conduct in college and in after-life, are worthy of being commemorated as above all praise,—praise indeed, to which he looked not. Unambitious of literary fame, nor in any way seeking for the applause of man—he walked a sincere Christian, humbly with his God, exemplary as a husband, a parent, and a friend; he felt all his domestic duties the source

of the purest satisfaction. And, whether in the more populous parish where he commenced his clerical career, or in the rural retirement of his subsequent life, he conciliated the esteem of all who knew him, by the fidelity of the clergyman attached to the Church, and the affectionate attention of the good pastor to his flock.

He was collated to the vicarage of Little Colan in 1790, by Dr. Ross, then Bishop of Exeter; and presented to St. Neot's, co. Huntingdon, in 1806, by the Lord Chancellor.

WM. MARSDEN, ESQ. D.C.L. F.R.S.

Oct. 6. At Edge grove, Aldenham, Herts, in his 82d year, William Marsden, esq. D.C.L. Fellow of the Royal Society, and Member of the Antiquarian, Asiatic, and other learned Societies.

The family of Dr. Marsden were of Derbyshire extraction; but he himself was born in Ireland, at Verval, co. Wicklow, and went to India at an early age. Soon after his return to this country he published the "History of the Island of Sumatra," in 4to, 1782.

In 1781 he communicated to the Royal Society, "an account of a phenomenon observed in the island of Sumatra," which is printed in the Philosophical Transactions; and in the same year, to the Society of Antiquaries, through Sir Joseph Banks, "Remarks on the Sumatran Language," which are printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. vii. pp. 154-158; and in 1785, "Observations on the language of the people commonly called Gypsaies," printed in vol. viii. pp. 382-386.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1783, and of the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 1, 1785. In 1786 he was created D.C.L. at Oxford.

In 1788 he communicated to the Royal Society a dissertation on the sera of the Mahometans, called the Hejira; and in 1790 a paper on the Chronology of the Hindoos; both of which are printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

About 1795 he was appointed second Secretary to the Admiralty, by Lord Spencer.

After his retirement from public life, in 1807, he resumed the studies of his youth, and has left behind him a number of publications which are well known to the Orientalist.

His History of Sumatra was reprinted in 1812; in which year he also published a Dictionary of the Malayan Language, 4to; and a Grammar of the same, to the latter of which is prefixed an interesting discourse on the history, religion, and antiquities of the Oriental islands.

He had previously compiled "A Catalogue of Dictionaries, Vocabularies, Grammars, and Alphabets; in two parts, 1. alphabetical of authors, 2. chronological of works, in each class of language," 4to. 1797. This was not printed for publication; and he also printed privately a catalogue of his own valuable Oriental library.

In 1818 he published, in another quarto volume, "The Travels of Marco Polo, a Venetian, in the thirteenth century: being a description of remarkable places and things, in the Eastern part of the world, with notes:" and subsequently, in two quarto volumes, "Numismata Orientalia Illustrata: the Oriental Coins, ancient and modern, of his collection, described and historically illustrated," 1823, 1825, including fifty-seven plates engraved, with "scrupulous fidelity," by Mr. John Swaine.

In 1830 the Oriental Translation Committee published Mr. Marsden's Translation of the "Memoirs of a Malayan Family," in 8vo; and in the same year he communicated to the Asiatic Society, a "Notice respecting the natives of New Guinea," published in their Transactions, 4to, vol. iii. 125.

In 183- Mr. Marsden very liberally presented his collection of Coins to the British Museum; it includes the original coins collected by Sir Robert Ainslie, formerly British Ambassador at Constantinople; and by the Abbé Beauchamp, titular Bishop of Bagdad, who died of the plague at that place, in 1779 or 1780.

He recently presented his extensive and valuable library to King's college, London.

Mr. Marsden some time ago exhibited a not very common instance of patriotism, in voluntarily resigning a pension of 1,500*l.* a-year, which had been bestowed on him as the reward of his public services. Since the death of Lord Stowell he has been the senior member of the club which was founded by the great lexicographer, Dr. Johnson, Edmund Burke, and Sir Joshua Reynolds, and known by the honorary designation of "The Club."

Mr. Marsden married a daughter of the late Sir Charles Wilkins, K.H. D.C.L. F.R.S., who is left his widow.

There is a portrait of Mr. Marsden, drawn by Mr. S. Cousins in 1820, and engraved by the same artist under the name of his master Mr. Reynolds.

RICHARD WESTALL, Esq. R.A.

Dec. 4. Richard Westall, esq. R.A.

Mr. Westall commenced his career as an artist, in 1779, as an apprentice to Mr. John Thompson, of 44, Gutter-lane, Chesapeake, an engraver of Heraldry on

silver, &c. In this humble department of the arts, Mr. Westall's genius raised him above his fellows; he became about this time acquainted with Mr. Alefounder,* an eminent miniature painter, who perceived his superior talents, and kindly fostered and encouraged them. In the last year of Mr. Westall's apprenticeship, Mr. Thompson permitted him to draw at the Royal Academy, in the evenings; but for that indulgence he worked a corresponding number of hours in the morning. In 1786, Mr. Westall was emancipated from, to his genius, a painful thralldom, and immediately commenced his splendid career. He early formed a friendly intercourse with Mr. afterwards Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was then also just bursting into the sunshine of public favour. They took jointly a house in Soho-square, the corner of Greek-street: on the door in Greek-street was the name of Mr. Westall, and on that in the square was the name of Mr. Lawrence. They lived in this manner for several years, until their success justified their forming separate establishments. There was little, if any, professional rivalry between them, as their walks in art were decidedly different, and the friendship formed in their youth was never broken but by the hand of death.

Mr. Westall acquired distinction by making finished pictures of historical and poetical subjects in water-colours; a branch of art peculiarly English, and in which he attained to a brilliance and vigour before unknown. When, as a young man, he called on the late Mr. Northcote, to shew him some of his drawings, that able and experienced judge expressed his high admiration of them, and his utter loss to conceive by what means they had been effected. His highly finished pictures of "Sappho in the Lesbian Shades, chaunting the Hymn of Love;" "Tubal, the First Voice of the Lyre;" "The Boar that killed Adonis brought to Venus;" "The Storm in Harvest;" "The Marriage Procession (from the Shield of Achilles);" and many others, were much admired. These were followed by a complete series of designs, made for Alderman Boydell, to illustrate the works of Milton; which are appreciated by every

* Mr. Alefounder went subsequently to India, where he acquired a fortune, but unfortunately died from the baleful effects of the climate. The portrait of Mr. Shipley, the father of the Society of Arts in the Adelphi, which still hangs in their rooms, is a good specimen of his talents. Mr. Rooker was another of Mr. Westall's friends at that period.

judicious admirer of art, for grace and sometimes sublimity. His pencil was likewise put in requisition to embellish the Shakspeare Gallery and Bowyer's History of England. Several fine pictures came at that time from his hand, giving promise, that, had encouragement and demand for such works continued, he might have attained to a high standard of excellence in the historical department of the art. But, unhappily, as is well known, our best artists were compelled to pursue, in a more hasty and superficial style, the production of a multiplicity of designs for booksellers and publishers; and Westall was, perhaps, second only to Stothard in the abundance and popularity of his productions. Indeed, from the great facility with which his ready talent enabled him to produce book designs of this character, he was led into a greater degree of mannerism than any of his contemporaries, which proved highly prejudicial to his fame and reputation.

On the other hand, it is only a just tribute to the merits of this and other artists, to acknowledge with due approbation the aid that has been given to the diffusion of elegant literature, during the last fifty years, by the charms and force of the beautiful illustrations which they generally have supplied; and a catalogue of Mr. Westall's works would clearly evince how largely and gracefully he contributed at once to excite and gratify that taste for embellishment, which is now thought indispensable "to point the moral, and adorn the tale."

It is remarked by a writer in the Athenæum, that "Mr. Westall chiefly excelled in drawings; his oil pictures, though possessing force and beauty, generally skillfully composed and brilliant in colour, will not stand the test of comparison with works containing the true principles of Art. He was, in a great measure, the parent of the style of drawing in portrait and poetical composition, which has been since brought to so high a degree of perfection in our school. If memory does not mislead us, Downman's very tame, not to say lame, productions, though then highly esteemed, were, until Westall appeared, the best works to be found of their class in our Academy."

In 1794, Mr. Westall was elected a Royal Academician: and in the same year were also elected Sir Thomas Lawrence and Thomas Stothard, Esq. to the same honour.

In 1808, Mr. Westall published a volume of poems, in 8vo, entitled "A Day in Spring, and other Poems, by R. Westall, R.A. embellished with 4 plates engraved by James Heath, A.E.R.A. and

Charles Heath, from designs by R. Westall." The poems, which are of considerable merit, form another evidence of his elegant and accomplished mind.

By his professional exertions Mr. Westall attained a handsome competence; which, unfortunately, was subsequently absorbed in an unsuccessful speculation in foreign pictures, and some improvident partnership engagements. He was secured, however, by the assistance which the Royal Academy uniformly assigns to her reduced members, from that extremity of indigence which has been recently represented in the newspapers.

Besides, his last occupation was to give lessons in drawing and painting to the Princess Victoria; and how effective have been those lessons the very beautiful drawings of his royal pupil abundantly prove. Notwithstanding the unprosperous state of his own affairs, he was accustomed to allow his sister 80*l.* a year. At his death this unfortunate lady, herself blind, was left utterly destitute. A subscription was immediately set on foot among those persons to whom she was known, but of course such relief could only be temporary. In the meantime, however, an account of Miss Westall's desolate condition having reached the ear of the Duchess of Kent, she most beneficently settled on the sufferer an annual pension of 100*l.*—20*l.* of which she has directed to be appropriated for creating a fund to meet emergencies.

In private life, Mr. Westall was universally esteemed, and, although retiring in his habits, his correct and gentlemanly manners and character always proved a passport to the best society. In person he was rather below the middle stature, and of a slight and delicate form; his health was also of the most delicate and fragile temperament, so that it is really surprising that, with scarcely a day's health in his life, he should have reached the age of 71 years.

LIEUT. H. F. MURPHY, R. ENG.

Lieut. Hastings Fitz-Edward Murphy, R. Eng. F.R.A.S. and F.G.S., the astronomer to the Euphrates expedition, whose death has been recorded in our December number, p. 668, was a son of the Rev. John Murphy, rector of Kiltalagh, co. Kerry. As a cadet in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, he obtained by his good conduct and mathematical attainments the friendship of the Lieut.-Governor, General Mudge, from whose eminent example he acquired a love for the scientific employments appertaining to his profession.

He entered the Royal Engineers in

1815; and after six or seven years' service in the ordinary duties of the corps, he was selected for employment in that branch,—the Ordnance trigonometrical survey,—in which his early friend and patron had so greatly distinguished himself. On this duty he was chiefly engaged in the great triangulation, and in the exceedingly intricate and delicate operation of measuring a base line, on the shores of Loch Foyle, with the compensation bars invented by Colonel Colby. In 1834 he took a prominent part, with other eminent men of science, in carrying on a series of minute and interesting experiments, made for the purpose of comparing the Parliamentary and other scales of linear measure with the standard one belonging to the Royal Astronomical Society; and the value of his services are especially alluded to, in the detailed account given of that operation by Francis Baily, esq. the president, in his published Report to the Society. (pp. 93 et seq.)

Before he had entirely completed the share he took in this operation, he was appointed to accompany the expedition for exploring the Euphrates, under Colonel Chesney, in the capacity of astronomer. The duties of this highly important office he performed with the greatest zeal and arduousness, though they were attended with difficulties and obstacles of no common nature. He had completed his observations to the mouth of the Euphrates, together with experiments on the pendulum and terrestrial magnetism, so as to furnish data for their reduction and publication in Col. Chesney's intended Journal of the Expedition.

It is understood that Government has now abandoned the further patronage and prosecution of the Euphrates Expedition, which has been broken up, the steamer being transferred to the East India Company, and Colonel Chesney and his party returning to England.

MRS. EGERTON.

Jan. 4. At Brompton, aged 66, Mrs. Sarah Egerton, formerly of Covent Garden Theatre.

Mrs. Egerton was born at Torrington in Devonshire, the daughter of the Rev. Peter Fisher, then Rector of Torrington. She became an actress of the Bath Theatre soon after the death of her father in 1803. In 1811 she made her appearance for the first time at Covent Garden Theatre, as Juliet. For many years afterwards she was a member of that company, and played a great variety of parts. She was a useful actress, and a woman of good understanding. When placed in characters which did not suit her, as was often and

unavoidably the case, it was not from any misconception that she failed to represent them. Yet we have often shut our eyes to while away the time when she has occupied the stage. But there are a few parts in which we have thought her quite unrivalled. These are the wild women of Scott's Novels, Madge Wildfire, Meg Merrilies, and Helen Macgregor, which have been at various times introduced on the stage. They were among the best performances of our day. As Meg Merrilies she appears in the late Mr. Matthews's gallery of portraits.

She married the late Mr. Daniel Egerton, an actor of princely memory attached to Covent Garden Theatre. A few years ago her husband, who was an industrious man, and had contrived to save some money, entered into speculations with Mr. Abbot, a brother actor, in the Coburg or Victoria Theatre, which brought ruin on himself and family. He died about a year since, worn to the grave by misfortune, leaving a numerous family, now bereft of both parents.

Mrs. Egerton supported herself nobly amidst the troubles of her latter days.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *Charlton Browne*, Rector of Kilmacabea, co. Cork.

The Rev. *H. W. Owen Jones*, Rector of Nerquis, North Wales.

Aged 58, the Rev. *John Kennedy*, M.A. of the Hollies, Hall Green, near Birmingham.

At Werngochen, near Ragland, the Rev. *Hugh Lewis*, Perpetual Curate of Llangoven, and many years Curate of Llanarth, &c. Monmouthshire. He was presented to Llangoven in 1822 by the Rev. W. B. Knight, Chancellor of Llandaff.

At Bromfield, Cumberland, aged 84, the Rev. *John Martin*, Rector of Moorby, Lincolnshire, and for more than forty years Curate of Bromfield. He was presented to Moorby in 1798 by the present Archbishop of York, then Bishop of Carlisle, the rectory being in the gift of that see.

At Enniscorthy, co. Wexford, aged 77, the Rev. *R. Radcliff*, M.A. Rector of the Union of St. Mary's, Enniscorthy.

At Hull, the Rev. *William Wilson*, formerly Assistant Minister in St. Mary's church, and late Head Master of the Free Grammar School in that town.

April 15. Aged 56, the Rev. *Thomas Theophilus Davies*, Curate of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green.

Nov. 21. In his 65th year, the Rev. *Samuel Burder*, D.D. Lecturer of Christ

Church, Newgate-street. He commenced his ministerial functions as Minister of an Independent congregation at St. Alban's, and was ordained by Dr. Barrington, Bishop of Durham, about 1809. He graduated at Cambridge, where he was a member of Clare hall. He was for some time Morning Preacher at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, and Curate and Assistant Preacher at St. Dunstan's, Fleet-street; and the Duke of Kent appointed him one of his Chaplains. He was the author of the following works: *The Moral Law* considered as a rule of life to believers, designed as an antidote to Antinomianism. 1795. A concise Dictionary for the profitable employment of the Christian. 1800. *Oriental Customs*, in illustration of the Scriptures, 2 vols. 8vo. 1802, 1807. This has proceeded to several editions. *The Scripture Expositor*, 1809, 4to. and some other professional works.

Nov. 3. The Rev. *James Brown*, D.C.L. late Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Glasgow.

Nov. 27. In Burton crescent, in his 82d year, the Rev. *William Dixon*, of Yaldhurst, Hants.

Dec. 1. At Dolgelly, aged 60, the Rev. *Evan Jones*, formerly for more than thirty years Curate of Odiham, Hampshire.

Dec. 5. At Amiens, the Rev. *Thomas Chambers Wilkinson*, Rector of St. Peter's and Vicar of All Saints, Stamford. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1793, as 13th Senior Optime; and was presented to his united churches in 1802, by the Marquis of Exeter. He is succeeded by the Rev. Nicholas Walters, the late curate. Mr. Wilkinson's death was sudden, as he performed duty in the Protestant church at Amiens on the day before.

Dec. 10. Aged 87, the Rev. *George Woodward*, Rector of Maresfield, Sussex. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M. A. 1775, and was presented to his living in 1812 by Lord Viscount Gage.

Dec. 15. At Orton Waterville, co. Huntingdon, aged 84, the Rev. *Francis Tennant*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge; where he graduated B. A. 1776, as 5th Senior Optime, M. A. 1779, and was presented to his living by that Society in 1799.

Dec. 28. At Slocowe, Gloucestershire, aged 49, the Rev. *John Sayer*, Vicar of Arlingham, and Rural Dean of the deanery of Gloucester. He was the only son of the late John Sayer, esq. of Dodington, Kent, a Major in the army, by Charlotte, daughter of Charles Van, esq.

of Llanwern, co. Monmouth; and was cousin-german to the present George Edw. Sayer, esq. of Pett, in Kent. He was presented to Arlingham in 1814 by Mrs. Hodges. He married Miss Eliza Hodges, and has left one son and one daughter.

At Blackrod, Lancashire, aged 74, the Rev. *Henry Hey Sutcliffe*, Head Master of the Free Grammar School at that place for thirty-seven years.

Dec. 19. At Norwich, the Rev. *John Taylor*, Rector of Hayford, Norfolk, Perpetual Curate of St. Michael's at Thorn, Norwich, and Rector of Diptford, Devonshire. He was presented to the first living in 1817 by R. Marsham, esq. to the second in 1827 by Lord Suffield, and to the last in 1828 by Miss Taylor.

Dec. 21. At Exeter, aged 79, the Rev. *John Bradford*, Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity in that city. He was of Clare hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1780 as 8th Junior Optime; and was presented to his living in 1813 by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

At Portpatrick, aged 92, the Rev. *J. Mackenzie*, D. D. for sixty-five years Minister of that parish, and one of the King's Chaplains for Scotland. He was the father of the Scottish church, an eloquent preacher, and eloquent in the debates of the General Assembly.

Dec. 22. At Pisa, aged 47, the Rev. *John Topp*, of Whitton hall, Salop, Perpetual Curate of Woolstone in that county. He was of St. John's college, Camb. LL.B. 1816, and was presented to Woolstone in 1821 by the Vicar of Alberbury.

Dec. 23. At Totnes, aged 30, the Rev. *John Netherton Edwards*, leaving a young widow and infant son.

Dec. 25. Aged 25, the Rev. *John Carey*, B. A. Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford; second son of James Carey, esq. of Guernsey.

Dec. 26. At Shaldon, near Teignmouth, aged 27, the Rev. *G. F. F. Anderson*, late a Missionary to the East Indies. He was a son of the late Capt. Hugh Anderson, R. N. and his mother, Mrs. Anne Anderson, died shortly before him, at the same place, aged 56.

Dec. 26. At Staunton-on-Wye, Herefordshire, the Rev. *John Lovel Salvador*, Rector of that parish. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M. A. 1795; and was presented to his church in 1810 by Trustees.

Dec. 27. At Sampford Arundell, Somersetshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Edward Houlditch*, formerly Vicar of Speen, Berkshire. He was matriculated of New coll.

Oxford, in 1783, and graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789.

Dec. 27. At Cheltenham, the Rev. *John Keysall*, Rector of Bredon, Worcestershire, Domestic Chaplain to his Majesty, and for many years an active and useful magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Gloucester. He was of Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1785; was nominated King's Chaplain in 1790, and presented to Bredon in 1806 by John Keysall, esq.

Dec. 28. At Swansea, aged 75, the Rev. *Henry Llewellyn*, of Hendreicyddan, Rector of St. George's, and of Michaelston on Ely, with St. Bride's, and a magistrate for the county of Glamorgan. He was the eldest son of Mr. Edward Llewellyn, of Fagens in Glamorganshire, was matriculated of Jesus coll. Oxf. in 1778, graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1793, was presented to the rectory of St. George in 1788, and to that of Michaelston in 1791, both by L. Traherne, esq.

Dec. 31. At Haggerston, aged 68, the Rev. *Robert Crosby*, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary's, Haggerston, and for twenty-five years Curate and Sunday evening Lecturer of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1797.

At Speen, co. Berks, aged 75, the Rev. *George Wyld*. He was of Pembroke college, Oxford, M.A. 1787.

Jan. 2. At Alderton, co. Glouc. aged 69, the Rev. *Evan Beavan*, B.A. Rector of Great Washbourn, and Perpetual Curate of Oxenton, Glouc. He was instituted to that church in 1821 and 1826, both being in his own patronage.

At Belton, Rutlandshire, aged 70, the Rev. *William Graham*, Vicar of Wardley cum Belton, to which he was presented in 1811 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Jan. 4. At Enville, Staffordshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Thomas Price*, Rector of that parish, and of Bredicot, Worcester-shire. He was matriculated of Christ-church, Oxford, in 1792; graduated B.A. 1796, M.A. 1799; was presented to Bredicot in 1784 by the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and instituted to Enville in 1824, on his own nomination.

Jan. 5. At Sandbach, Cheshire, the Rev. *Robert Barry*, for many years Curate of that parish. He died suddenly, sitting in his chair.

Jan. 10. At Portesbam, Dorset, at a very advanced age, the Rev. *Isaac Fearon*, Vicar of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1814.

Jan. 15. At his rectory-house, in his 80th year, the Rev. *George Avery Hatch*,
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Rector of St. Matthew, Friday-street, London. He was the son of George Hatch, esq. of Windsor; was matriculated of Merton college, Oxford, in 1775; was elected to a Sarum fellowship in Exeter college, 1779, and graduated B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782. In 1792 he resigned his fellowship, having in the preceding year been presented to his living in London; where, during the forty-four years of his residence, he was distinguished by a zealous discharge of his duty, and by the sanctity and charities of his life. His parishioners, to mark their sense of his worth, some years ago presented him with a service of plate; and on the subject of clerical residence, his feelings were so conscientious, that no consideration could induce him to live away from his parishioners. On the day of his funeral most of the shops in Cheapside and other public streets, which are situated in his parish, were closed. "The conscientious feelings of this excellent Clergyman, (the Rev. G. A. Hatch) on the subject of residence, his diligent superintendance of his flock, his visits of mercy to the sick and prisoners, have made his fame known, and his name justly endeared throughout the city, of which he is one of the brightest ornaments, and most useful ministers."—See Dr. Rudge's Lectures on Genesis vol. I. p. 146.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 11. At North-place, Marylebone, aged 64, John Rutherford, esq. of Morpeth, late claimant of the Scotch peerage of Rutherford, in which claim he is succeeded by his eldest son John Rutherford, esq.

Nov. 12. In Upper Bedford-pl. the widow of Jas. Bell, esq. of Russell-sq.

Nov. 13. At Leigh-st. Burton-cr. Edward Wilson, esq. late Capt. 17th drag.

Dec. 12. In Somerset-st. aged 68, A. J. Mackenzie, esq.

Dec. 17. Aged 85, the Rev. Dr. Rippon, who for the long space of 63 years had been the pastor of the Baptist Church, formerly assembling in Carter-lane, Tooley-street, now in New Park-street, London. He succeeded the learned Dr. John Gill, who was pastor of that congregation for 54 years. His body was interred in Bunhill Fields, attended by more than thirty ministers of various denominations, and a vast concourse of people.

Dec. 19. Mary, the wife of William Rosser, esq. of Gray's Inn Place, and Pentonville.

Dec. 20. At Stoke Newington, aged 75, Mary, relict of Adam Clarke, LL.D. She was a Miss Cooke of Trowbridge, and sister to the wife of the late Jos. Butterworth, esq. M. P. Dr. Clarke died Aug. 26, 1832 (See *Gent. Mag.* *cu. ii.* 272.)

Dec. 22. Aged 22, John, eldest son of the Rev. John Russell, D.D. Rector of Bishopsgate; late a commoner of Christ church, Oxford.

Dec. 24. In Doughty-st. Edward Hill, esq. of Rickmansworth, formerly of the Lower Hall, Hendon.

Dec. 25. At Lodge-place, Regent's-park, Alexander Pearson, esq. late surgeon to the East India Company's factory at Canton.

Dec. 26. Aged 63, Tho. Tyson, esq. of Cannon-st.

Dec. 27. In Baker-st. the widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Carne, of Woodhill, Danbury, Essex.

Dec. 29. In Sloane-terrace, aged 69, Miss Richbell, youngest and last surviving sister of the late Capt. Tho. Richbell, magistrate of the Thames Police.

In his 82d year, W. Prevost, esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row.

At the Adelphi-terrace, Lady Banks, widow of Sir Edward Banks, the eminent contractor, who died July 5, 1835.

J. J. Day, esq. late house surgeon to St. Marylebone Infirmary.

Aged 36, John Egremont, jun. esq. of Hatfield Manor-house, near Doncaster, barrister-at-law, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was the eldest son of John Egremont, esq. of Reedness, in Swaith, and of Wakefield; and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple Feb. 7, 1823.

Lately. In Devonshire-st. in her 76th year, Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Franklin, formerly Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge.

Jan. 1. At Kensington, aged 55, Capt. W. Maxfield, of the Indian navy, late Deputy Surveyor General of the Coasts in India, formerly Member of Parliament for Great Grimsby, and a magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

At Kennington, T. Tawney, esq.

Jan. 2. At her son's, Capt. Pasley, Enfield, Jean, relict of Charles Pasley, esq. of London.

Jan. 4. In London, aged 68, John Gamaliel Lloyd, esq. of Welcombe House, co. Warw. and Much Hadham, Herts, a Bencher of the Middle Temple; where he was called to the bar in 1794.

In Upper Bedford-pl. aged 14, Maria Sarah, youngest dau. of Wm. Nodes, esq.

At Speldhurst-st. Burton-cr. Lieut. John Barclay, R. N.

Jan. 5. In Baker-st. aged 77, Elizabeth, widow of G. M. Montgomerie, esq. of Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk.

In Sussex-pl. Regent's-park, Joseph Charles Taylor, esq.

Jan. 7. At Pentonville, aged 90, Claudius Grignon, esq.

Jan. 8. In the prime of life, Mr. Henry Storer, artist, author of the beautiful views of King's college chapel, Cambridge, illustrations of Trinity college, &c. &c.

Jan. 9. At Hackney, Mr. Tomes, formerly of Oxford, and for upwards of thirty years Clerk of the Indictments on the Oxford Circuit.

In Coleman-st. in his 81st year, Richard Debauffe, esq.

Jan. 10. In Manchester-sq. in her 80th year, Eliz. relict of W. Lowndes Stone, esq. late of Brightwell, co. Oxf.

Aged 71, Mr. J. Tarn, of Islington, accountant, and Assistant Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

Jan. 11. At Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 48, Ann, wife of Lieut.-Col. R. M. P. Wall.

Jan. 12. Aged 72, J. T. Bartram, esq. of Upper Fitzroy-sq.

Jan. 13. At his son-in-law's, Finsbury-pl. aged 65, John Boyd, esq. 36 years in the Ordnance Office.

Jan. 14. At Hans-pl. Eliz. relict of Capt. Layman, R.N., eldest dau. of the late J. Perry, esq. of Moor-hall, Harlow, Essex.

Aged 76, Thomas Foster, esq. of Clement's-lane.

At Clapham, Rebecca, wife of Tho. Christy, esq. of Bromfield, Essex.

Jan. 15. In Finsbury-sq. aged 67, John Tabor, esq.

At Stockwell-pl. aged 80, Robert Buchanan Dunlop, esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the Light Horse Volunteers.

Mrs. Meadows, mother of Drinkwater Meadows, esq. of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane.

At his brother's, H. W. Masterson, esq. in Highbury-park, aged 73, John Wilkes, esq. formerly of his Majesty's Customs.

In Charles-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 20, Frank Upton, esq. only son of the late Clotworthy Upton, Captain R. N.

Jan. 16. At Redman's-row, Mile-end, aged 40, Thomas K. Y. Ashfield, esq. solicitor.

In Guildford-st. aged 73, Mrs. Susanna Jane Heylyn, dau. of the late Ewd. Heylyn, esq. of Islington.

Jan. 17. In Privy-gardens, Whitehall, the Most Hon. Elizabeth-Anne Duchess dowager of Hamilton and Brandon, and Marchioness dowager of

Exeter. She was the 4th dau. of Peter Burrell, esq. (father of the 1st Lord Gwydyr,) by Elizabeth dau. and coh. of John Lewis, esq. of Hackney; her two sisters were married to the late Duke of Northumberland and his brother the Earl of Beverley. She was married first in 1798 to Douglas 8th Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, who died in 1799; and in 1800 she became the third wife of Henry 10th Earl and first Marquis of Exeter, who left her his widow in 1804. She had no children by either husband. She used the title of Dowager Marchioness of Exeter.

Aged 63. Eliz. wife of the Rev. Thos. Weldon Champness, Rector of Fulmer, Bucks, dau. of the late Mr. Langford, of Oxford.

At Kensington, aged 62, Brookes Hinton, esq.

At the house of her son-in-law Henry Ball, esq. in Torrington-sq. the widow of John Sims, esq. of White Rock, Glamorganshire.

Aged 72, John Gaselee, esq. of Highstreet, Southwark.

Jan. 19. At her brother's W. Loxham Farrer, esq. in Lincoln's Inn-fields, Mary, relict of the Rev. H. Colborne Ridley, Rector of Hambleton, Bucks.

In Egremont-place, New-road, aged 54, Jeremiah Le Souëf, jun. esq. Vice-Consul of the United States.

BEDS.—Dec. 17. At Reading, aged 73, John Hinds, esq. M.D. of Dundalk.

Jan. 1. At Abingdon, William Tomkins, esq.

At Stubbings, the seat of her son-in-law, Henry Skrine, esq. aged 77, Catharine, widow of the Rev. Benj. Spry, Vicar of St. Mary's Redcliffe, Bristol, sister to the Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court, Glouc.

BEDS.—Jan. 7. At Brickhill-house, aged 66, T. L. Goleborn, esq.

BUCKS.—Dec. 17. At Morton House, Sarah-Dorothea, widow of Col. Robert Browne.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—Dec. 14. At Whittelea, in her 50th year, Miss Ann Hardy, eldest dau. of the late Mr. Hardy, of Wisbech, sister to Col. A. Hardy, of Fletton, near Peterboro'.

Dec. 30. At Cambridge, aged 75, Mr. Charles Constable, for upwards of 50 years the only hat manufacturer in that town, which business he carried on upon the same premises in the Petty Cury.

Jan. 17. At Cambridge, aged 69, the widow of Tho. Haynes, gent. mother of the Rev. Tho. Haynes, Minister of Brunswick Chapel, Bristol.

CORNWALL.—Dec. 22. Ann, wife of

William Bloxam, Esq. of Moditonham, and dau. of the late Sir Robert Burnett, of Morden Hall, Surrey.

Dec. 27. At Falmouth, aged 22, Mr. J. Bullocke, only son of Mr. J. Bullocke, Penzance. This young gentleman was assistant to Mr. Beard, chemist, &c. of Falmouth, and was delivering a lecture on "Gaseous Bodies," at the Falmouth Mechanics' Institution, on the 19th Dec. and his death was occasioned by inhaling arseniated hydrogen air, on incautiously applying his mouth to part of the apparatus.

CUMBERLAND.—Jan. 3. At Carlisle, Jane, widow of T. Irwen, esq. of Justus-town.

DEVON.—Nov. 23. At Sidmouth, aged 81, Capt. Thomas Philip Durell, R.N. Lieut. 1778, Post-Captain 1802.

Dec. 16. At Dawlish, aged 64, Elizabeth, wife of George Greenup, esq. of Sowerby Bridge, in the parish of Halifax, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Philemon Marsh, Rector of Sigston, Yorkshire.

Dec. 18. At Appledore, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Bremridge, formerly woollen manufacturer, and one of the Aldermen of Barnstaple.

Dec. 19. At Plymouth, Grace-Giddy, third dau. of the late J. Richards, esq. of Helston.

Dec. 25. At Dawlish, aged 71, Major John Grant.

Dec. 31. Aged 69, Wm. Lee, esq. of Haccombe House. This gentleman filled the office of Mayor of Exeter in 1811, and for many years discharged the duties of Magistrate.

Lately. At Kingsbridge, aged 90, Mrs. Penn, widow of the Rev. H. Penn.

Jan. 3. At Exeter, aged 68, Thomas Furlong, esq.

At Topsham, nearly 92, Florence, relict of John Robins, esq. dau. and the last of ten children of John Follett, esq.

Jan. 5. At Cliffden, near Teignmouth, Elizabeth, wife of John Strachan, of Thornton, N. B. esq.

Jan. 7. At Barnstaple, aged 95, Mary, relict of Major Thomas Timmins, R.M.

DORSET.—Jan. 1. At Netherbury, aged 70, Robert Conway, esq.

Jan. 7. At Piddleton, aged 54, Richard Rogers, esq.

Jan. 16. At Shanks House, aged 40, the Rt. Hon. Thomas Thynne, Viscount Weymouth, eldest son of the Marquis of Bath. He married in 1820, Harriet-Matilda, dau. of Mr. Thos. Robbins; but, having died without issue, is succeeded in his title by his next brother, Lord Henry Frederick Thynne, Capt. R.N. who married in 1830 Lady Harriet Baring, 2d dau. of Lord Ashburton, and has issue.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 2.* At Portrack-lodge, aged 41, George Skipse, esq. a well-known and highly-respected supporter of the turf.

Jan. 6. At Hamsterley Hall, Alice, wife of Anthony Surtees, esq.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 20.* At Colchester, aged 63, Elizabeth, youngest and last surviving dau. of Joseph Randell, esq. formerly of Gussage St. Michael, Dorset.

Dec. 21. At Great Baddow, aged 58, Anne, wife of Mr. Thomas Probert, solicitor, of Newport, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. Cawardine, of Colne Priory.

Dec. 25. Aged 42, S. T. Herringham, esq. solicitor, Chapel Warden of Brentford, Essex, son of the late Rev. W. Herringham, Rector of Borley. He married in 1823 Mary Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Woodroffe, Rector of Oakley, in Surrey.

James Brewster, esq. of Halsted Lodge, a Deputy Lieut. and for 23 years a magistrate for the county.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 18.* At Didmarton, aged 71, Mary, widow of Robert Dyer, M.D. of Bristol, and mother of the Rev. J. A. Dyer, B.D., Fellow of Trinity college, Oxf.

Dec. 18. At Clifton, John Rickards, esq.

Dec. 24. At Bristol, aged 84, Wm. Weare, esq. one of the oldest members of the late corporation.

Dec. 30. At Cheltenham, aged 39, Henry J. W. C. R. Hays, esq. for many years an eminent solicitor of Tewkesbury.

Dec. 31. At Whitley-court, John Hilhouse Wilcox, esq. formerly twice mayor and one of the aldermen of Bristol.

Dec. 31. Aged 81, Edward Hogg, esq. of Randwick, near Stroud.

Jan. 6. At Bristol, aged 72, Margaret, wife of John Waring, esq.; and *Jan. 9,* aged 77, her only surviving brother, Francis Fisher, esq.

Jan. 14. At Clifton, Robert Eyre Purdon Coote, esq. of Ballyclough, co. Cork.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 49, G. Ackers, esq. of Moreton Hall, Cheshire.

At Gloucester, aged 78, Mary, relict of the Rev. J. Pitt, and daughter of the late J. Pitt, esq. M.P. for that city.

At Cheltenham, aged 48, Geo. Jackson, esq. Colonel of the North Mayo Militia.

At Cheltenham, aged 74, Mary, relict of E. Beavan, esq. of Kington, Herefordshire.

HANTS.—*Dec. 17.* At West Cowes, aged 29, Lady Jemima Isabella, wife of Charles Wykeham Martin, esq. of Leeds Castle, Kent, and last surviving child of Earl Cornwallis. She was married in 1828, and has left issue.

Jan. 9. At Clare-park, the wife of *Major George Birch.*

Jan. 12. At Newton Valence, Mary Anne, dau. of John White, esq.

Jan. 16. At Southampton, aged 64, Rebecca, relict of Adm. Robert Murray.

Jan. 17. At Fareham, aged 62, Thomas Edward Forbes, esq. late of the Navy Pay Office.

Jan. 17. At Hythe, Southampton, Georgiana Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Capt. Willes, R.N.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Goodrich, aged 76, Col. Charles Crawford, E. I. C. service.

HERTS.—*Jan. 12.* At Cheshunt, aged 38, Lieut. Edmund John Armstrong, R.N., eldest son of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Cheltenham.

Jan. 13. At St. Alban's, in her 82d year, Mrs. Mary Serocold, dau. of the late Rev. Walter Serocold, of Cherry-hinton.

HUNTS.—*Dec. 14.* At Ramsey, aged 74, Abraham Staffurth, gent.

Jan. 11. At Huntingdon, aged 84, David Veasey, esq.

KENT.—*Dec. 20.* At Dover, aged 78, Joseph Herbert, esq. late President of the island of Montserrat.

Dec. 31. At Dover, aged 88, Askew Hillcoat, esq. a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieut. for Berks and Wilts.

Lately. At Dover, at an advanced age, retired, Capt. William Fulke Greenville, R.N. (1783).

In Greenwich Hospital, at the house of his relation, Sir J. Brenton, John Brenton, esq. of Great Cumberland-st.

Jan. 8. In his 40th year, Edward Forster, esq. of Southend, near Lewis-ham, and of Great Tower-st.

Jan. 11. At the apartments of her brother-in-law Capt. W. Edge, R.N. in Greenwich Hospital, aged 73, Mrs. Mary Dealy.

Jan. 12. At the apartments of Lieut. Fred. Bedford, of Greenwich Hospital, aged 90, Ann, relict of the late Lieut. George Spearing, of the same establishment, and mother-in-law of Lt. Bedford.

LINCOLN.—*Dec. 19.* At Greetham, the wife of Mr. J. B. Jackson, Schoolmaster, and sister to Wm. Armes, esq. of Leamington. She was for several years landlady of the English Hotel, at Quebec.

MIDDLESEX.—*Dec. 28.* At the dowager Countess Paulett's, Twickenham, Mrs. Malcolm, of Foley-place, widow of Col. Henry Malcolm.

Jan. 10. At Sutton, near Hounslow, Lieut.-Gen. Charles Neville, late of the Royal Artillery. He was appointed First Lieut. 1779; Capt. 1790; Brevet Major, 1797; Lieut.-Col. 1800; Major Invalid Battalion R. A. 1803; Brevet Col. 1810; Major-Gen. 1813; Lieut.-Gen. 1825.

Jan. 10. At Enfield, aged 61, Thomas Gutterson, esq. a magistrate for the county of Middlesex.

Jan. 11. Elizabeth, wife of J. G. Booth, esq. of Crouch-hall, Hornsey.

Jan. 14. At Sunbury, aged 38, Dr. Arthur Jackson Drury. He was the son of the Rev. Mark Drury, for many years one of the masters of Harrow; was matriculated as a commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1815; and in 1816 was elected to a Scholarship in that Society, which he vacated in 1825 by superannuation; he took the degree of B.A. 1818; M.A. 1821; and B. and D.C.L. 1834. Dr. Drury had for some years been at the head of a large private school at Sunbury, a charge for which he was admirably calculated, and which he prosecuted in a manner, not only altogether to the satisfaction of the parents of his pupils, but so as to procure the esteem and affection of the boys themselves to a very remarkable degree.

NORFOLK.—*Dec. 27.* Aged 46, Mary Susannah Mortlock, wife of Mr. Drake Sewell, of North Walsham, and previously of Mr. Charles Rising, of Aldborough, surgeon.

Dec. 28. At Heydon Hall, aged 29, Emily, wife of Wm. Lytton Bulwer, esq. She was the youngest dau. of Gen. Gascoyne, formerly M.P. for Liverpool, and cousin to the Marchioness of Salisbury; she was married in 1827, and has left several children.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Dec. 24.* Aged 82, Mrs. Elizabeth Cuthbertson, of Haltwhistle. She was the representative of an ancient family, and her property in the vicinity of Haltwhistle has been estimated as worth 2000*l.* per annum; but she neglected, and even refused, to receive much of it; and had remained for many years locked up in her house in great seclusion and dirtiness.

Jan. 15. At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Madame Ducrow, wife of Mr. Ducrow, of the Amphitheatre, Lambeth.

At Hexham, aged 82, Mr. W. Lyon, father of the Rev. Dr. Lyon, Head Master of King's School, Sherborne, Dorset.

OXON.—*Dec. 1.* At Oxford, aged 63, Thomas Roberts, esq.

Lately. Aged 88, Bernard Spurrett, esq. father of L. Spurrett, esq. one of the magistrates of Banbury.

SOMERSET.—*Dec. 29.* At Bradford Cottage, aged 25, Francis Burridge, M.D. fourth son of the Rev. William Burridge.

Dec. 30. At Bath, aged 58, Eliz. wife of F. F. Pinder, esq. late of Barbadoes, dau. of late W. Senhouse, esq. Surveyor-Gen. of Customs in West Indies.

Jan. 4. At Keyford House, near Frome, the residence of W. H. Sheppard, esq. aged 73, Wm. Pollett, esq. of Great Bardfield, Essex.

Lately. At Crewkerne, aged 45, Lieut. John Hopkins, R.N.

At Bridgwater, aged 75, S. Pain, esq. many years a solicitor at Axbridge and Huntspill.

At Bath, aged 87, Mary, widow of J. Phillott, esq.

Aged 75, Mary, widow of H. H. Henley, esq. of Leigh House, and of Sandringham Hall, Norfolk.

Jan. 4. At Wellow, in his 70th year, William Gale, esq.

Jan. 11. John, only son of the Rev. John Whittington, Rector of Cold Aston, near Bath.

Jan. 14. Aged 55, Mr. James Bale, banker, of Taunton. He has left a widow and three children.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec. 21.* At Heringswell, aged 81, Samuel Mure, esq. last surviving son of the late Hutchinson Mure, formerly of Great Saxham.

Jan. 10. At Thornham, aged 60, the Right Hon. Mary Dowager Lady Henniker. She was the dau. of the Rev. William Chafie, was married in 1799 to John-Minet 3d Lord Henniker, and left a widow in 1832, having had issue the present Lord Henniker, five daughters, and two other sons.

Dec. 23. At Weybridge, aged 68, Isabella, relict of the Rev. G. W. Balthwayt, of Dyrham, Glouc. and Langridge, Somerset.

Dec. 27. At Roehampton, Mary Ann, wife of John Bowden, esq. of Grosvenor-place

Dec. 27. Eliza, eldest dau. of H. P. Sperling, esq. of Norbury Park.

Jan. 6. At Stoke D'Abernon, Reginald, 4th son of the Rev. Philip Vaillant.

Jan. 18. At Croydon, aged 85, James Sant, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Dec. 18.* At Goring Hall, at an advanced age, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Charles Bushby, esq. and of Margaret, his first wife, dau. of the Rev. Christ. Tillier, Vicar of Goring.

Jan. 5. At Ilford, near Lewes, aged 50, H. Hurly, esq. banker, of that town. Frances, wife of the Rev. Geo. Wells, Rector of Wiston.

Jan. 10. At Worthing, aged 66, Chas. Devereux Lewin, esq. of Kent.

Jan. 14. At Brighton, aged 60, Leonard Smith, esq.

Jan. 15. At Brighton, aged 15, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Robert Langford, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

Dec. 2. At Birmingham, in his 40th

year, Lieut. Henry Bond, R.N. second son of William Bond, esq. of Lichfield.

Dec. 5. At Solihull, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of W. Reddall, esq. of Henwood Hall, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Evetts, esq. of Temple Balsall.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Dec. 26.* At Whichford, aged 22, Katharine, wife of the Rev. C. Turner.

Dec. 27. At Warwick, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Rev. Edward Seagrave, Rector of Castle Ashby.

Jan. 4. At Leamington, in her 80th year, Mrs. Lefanu, only surviving sister of the late Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan.

Jan. 11. At the vicarage, Dunchurch, Frances Catherine Sandford, relict of the Right Rev. Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh.

WILTS.—*Nov. 26.* At Great Bedwin, aged 20, Ellen Cordelia, eldest dau. of Mr. William Bartlett, surgeon; and on the 20th, Henry, his youngest son, aged 18; and Miss Susan Bartlett, his sister, aged 51. The circumstances attending the deaths of the two latter, were most awful. They left Mr. Bartlett's house for Marlborough to order mourning, accompanied in Mr. Bartlett's phaeton by his youngest daughter. As they were proceeding down Knowle-hill, the wind uprooted a large beech at the moment that the carriage was passing; one limb fell upon the horse, and two branches diagonally upon the carriage. One of these fell upon Master Henry Bartlett, who was driving, and the other upon Miss Susan Bartlett, who was sitting in the seat behind, and their deaths must have been instantaneous. Miss Elizabeth Bartlett, who was sitting next her brother, escaped miraculously between the two branches, but was unable to extricate herself on account of a small branch lying over her. In this situation they remained for nearly an hour, till they were discovered by some woodmen who were going to work.

At Devizes, Mr. John Ballinger. He left directions for the discovery of property which he had secreted in his house; and under the ash-hole of the brewhouse and the hearth, was found the sum of 130 sovereigns, which the careful eccentric had bequeathed to the Bible and Missionary Society.

Jan. ... At the Lamb Inn, Sarum, aged 71, Miss Harriet Mundy, of Chetnole House, near Sherborne, Dorset. Her remains were interred on the 21st Jan. at Hurstborne, Hants.

Jan. 14. At Lea, near Malmesbury, aged 63, Mary, widow of Mr. William Reeve.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 11.* At Um-

berslade, aged six months, Walter, son of Bolton King, esq. M.P.

Jan. 13. The widow of the Rev. Robert Nash, of Worcester.

YORKSHIRE.—*Dec. 19.* At Bolton Percy, Frances Egerton, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Markham.

Dec. 28. At York, Wm. Husband, esq. M.D.

At Elvington, aged 72, Frances, relict of Rob. Denison, of Kilnwick Percy, esq.

Dec. 31. At Horsforth, near Leeds, Sarah, relict of Stanhope Baynes, M.D. of Hull.

Jan. 4. At Beverley, aged 57, Mrs. Lawson, dau. of the late General De Lancy, and sister to the late Lady Low.

Jan. 11. Aged 61, John Wilmer Field, esq. of Heaton Hall, near Bradford, and late of Hanover-square.

WALES.—*Dec. 21.* At Aberystwith, the Rt. Hon. Maria Viscountess Bolingbroke, sister to Sir Henry Carew Mildmay, Bart. the Countess of Radnor, &c. She was the third dau. of Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, Bart. by Jane eldest dau. and coh. of Carew Mildmay, esq. was married in 1812 to Henry present Viscount Bolinbroke, and has left issue four daughters and one son.

Lately. At Swansea, where he resided 70 years, Rees Williams, shoemaker, aged 103. He preserved his faculties to the last, and could see to read without the use of glasses, and was apparently well the day before his death.

Aged 103, Mr. E. Evans, of Llwynrenfawr, Merionethshire. Three years ago his wife died; he married her when she was but 16. They had 10 children, 36 grand-children, 61 great-grand-children, and 2 great-great-grand-children.

At Flemingstone, Glamorganshire, after three weeks illness, Mr. Benjamin Spencer, aged 100. He retained his faculties to the last; his sight and hearing were perfect, and his powers of mastication such as to be enabled to crack nuts on All Saints' Eve last with facility.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 7.* At Balfour, in Fifeshire, aged 71, George Bethune, esq. of Balfour.

Jan. 12. At Livelands, Stirlingshire, in his 82d year, William Bain, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 97th Foot, and Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteer Corps, and one of his Majesty's Justices for the county of Stirling.

Jan. 16. At Dundee, at the house of his sister Mrs. Riddock, Alexander Morrison, esq. merchant, Size lane, London.

Jan. 17. At Glasgow, aged 35, D. Robert Macneish, author of the "Philosophy of Sleep," and "Anatomy of Drunkenness," which have gone through

several editions, and of papers under the signature of the Modern Pythagorean, in Blackwood's and Fraser's Magazines.

IRELAND.—Dec. 9. In Killarney, Mrs. Catherine Riordan, widow, aged 108. Her faculties remained unimpaired to the last moment.

Dec. 17. At Booterstown Avenue, in his 70th year, Captain Patrick Killin, of the East India Company's army, in which he served for upwards of thirty years. He was one of the officers sta-

tioned at St. Helena during the exile of Bonaparte.

Dec. 31. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Isabella dowager Lady Powerscourt. She was the 2d dau. of the Rt. Hon. William Brownlow; became the second wife of Richard 4th Viscount Powerscourt in 1796, and was left his widow in 1809, having had several children. She was a zealous promoter of the diffusion of the Scriptures and of religious instruction.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 20, 1836, to Jan. 24, 1837.

Christened.	Buried.			
Males 1085 } 2047	Males 1003 } 2053	between	2 and 5	188
Females 962 }	Females 1050 }		5 and 10	41
			10 and 20	43
			20 and 30	141
			30 and 40	173
Whereof have died under two years old ..	373		40 and 50	225
			50 and 60	242
			60 and 70	281
			70 and 80	245
			80 and 90	92
			90 and 100	9

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
50 4	35 1	24 9	42 5	42 0	41 0

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Jan. 27.

Kent Bags.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 3l. 10s. to 5l. 10s.
Essex.....	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 5s. to 4l. 15s.
Farnham (fine) ...	7l. 0s. to 9l. 10s.	Essex..... 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 28.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 17s. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 1l. 14s. to 1l. 7s.—Clover, 4l. 3s. to 5l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton.....	4s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 23.	
Veal.....	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts.....	2,360 Calves 55
Pork.....	4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs	17,720 Pigs 375

COAL MARKET, Jan. 27.

Walls Ends, from 20s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 18s. 0d. to 22s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 0s. Mottled, 0s. Curd, 0s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217. — Ellesmere and Chester, 79. — Grand Junction, 209. — Kennet and Avon, 22. — Leeds and Liverpool, 535. — Regent's, 16½. — Rochdale, 121. — London Dock Stock, 56½. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 100. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 220. — Grand Junction Water Works, 51. — West Middlesex, 79. — Globe Insurance, 152½. — Guardian, 33. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 49½. — Imperial Gas, 42. — Phoenix Gas, 20½. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 28. — Canada Land Company, 36. — Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1836, to January 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.				Barom.	Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.			Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	29	30	32	29, 64	snow	11	30	34	32	30, 10	cloudy, rain
27	29	30	30	, 68	do.	12	33	38	45	29, 93	do. rain, sno.
28	31	32	30	, 88	cloudy	13	49	51	35	, 34	do. do.
29	32	33	31	, 98	do. snow	14	37	39	35	30, 04	do. fair
30	30	31	29	30, 04	do. do.	15	34	38	35	, 35	fair
31	30	32	30	, 26	do.	16	34	38	38	, 30	cloudy, rain
J. 1	25	32	34	, 35	do.	17	39	42	41	, 25	do. fog, mist
2	25	32	34	, 35	do.	18	37	39	36	, 10	do. do. do.
3	38	40	36	, 30	do.	19	36	37	36	29, 87	do. do. do.
4	35	38	38	, 35	do.	20	35	37	34	, 70	do. do. rain
5	35	38	38	, 00	do.	21	37	42	42	, 60	do. rain
6	44	47	43	29, 60	rain, fair	22	50	51	49	, 30	do. do.
7	42	44	40	, 70	fair	23	50	52	49	, 40	do. do.
8	39	40	38	30, 20	cloudy, fair	24	48	50	44	, 56	do. fair, do.
10	48	44	32	29, 70	do. rain	25	44	45	43	, 60	do. rain

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 2 to 28, 1837.

Jan.	Bank Stock,	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.	
2		89			97½								
3	210				97½		15				16 14 pm.	26 8 pm.	
4	209	88½	89		97½		15				16 13 pm.	28 6 pm.	
5		87½			98						14 13 pm.	27 21 pm.	
6	209	88½			97½	96½	15	86½		254½	10 12 pm.	20 22 pm.	
7	210	89½			97½	97½	15½				12 10 pm.	20 22 pm.	
9	210	90	89½		98½	97½	15½				11 12 pm.	23 24 pm.	
10	210½	89½			98		15½	88	100½		14 12 pm.	23 5 pm.	
11		89½			97½		15½				14 12 pm.	23 5 pm.	
12	210	89½			97½		15½			255½	14 pm.	25 22 pm.	
13	209½	89½	88½	89½		98 97				255½	14 pm.	24 22 pm.	
14		90½	89½		98½	97½	98		102½		12 14 pm.	24 21 pm.	
16	210	89½	90	89½		98½	97				13 10 pm.	21 18 pm.	
17	209½	89½	90	89½	99	98½	97			256	12 13 pm.	18 20 pm.	
18	210	90½	89½	99½	99½	98½	98			258	11 15 pm.	19 22 pm.	
19		92½	89½	90½	100	99½	99			262	17 20 pm.	23 26 pm.	
20	210	90½	91½	99½	98½	98	98			260½	24 3 pm.	27 25 pm.	
21	208	90½	90½	99	98½	98	98			260	21 3 pm.	28 26 pm.	
23	206½	91½	90	89½	98½	97½	98			14	20 2 pm.	25 27 pm.	
24	205	90½	90½	99½	98½	97½	8	14	88½	101	258	19 20 pm.	24 26 pm.
25	205	90	89½	90	99½	98½	98					20 17 pm.	23 pm.
26	204½	89½	89	99½	98½	98	97½			258		16 18 pm.	20 22 pm.
27	204½	90½	89	99½	98½	97						16 19 pm.	23 20 pm.
28	206½	90½	90	89	98½	97		14	88			18 15 pm.	21 18 pm.

New South Sea Ann. Jan. 5, 86½; 7, 86½.

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From December 26, 1836, to January 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	29	30	32	29, 64	snow	30	34	32	30, 10	cloudy, rain	
27	29	30	30	, 68	do.	12	33	38	45	29, 93	do. rain, sno.
28	31	32	30	, 88	cloudy	13	49	51	35	, 34	do. do.
29	32	33	31	, 98	do. snow	4	37	39	35	30, 04	do. fair
30	30	31	29	30, 04	do. do.	15	34	38	35	, 35	fair
31	30	32	30	, 26	do.	16	34	38	38	, 30	cloudy, rain
J. 1	25	32	34	, 35	do.	7	39	42	41	, 25	do. fog, mist
2	25	32	34	, 35	do.	8	37	39	36	, 10	do. do. do.
3	38	40	36	, 30	do.	19	36	37	36	29, 87	do. do. do.
4	35	38	38	, 35	do.	20	35	37	34	, 70	do. do. rain
5	35	38	38	, 00	do.	2	37	42	42	, 60	do. rain
6	44	47	43	29, 60	rain, fair	22	50	51	49	, 30	do. do.
7	42	44	40	, 70	fair	23	50	52	49	, 40	do. do.
8	39	40	38	30, 20	cloudy, fair	24	48	50	44	, 56	do. fair, do.
10	48	44	32	29, 70	do. rain	25	44	45	43	, 60	do. rain

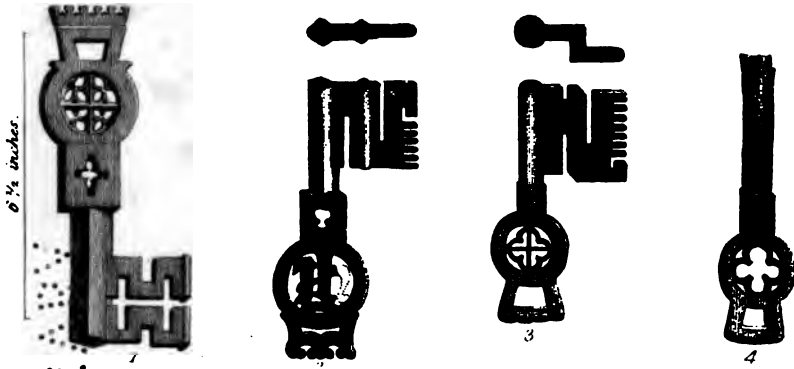
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2		89			97½							
3	210				97½		15				16 14 pm.	26 8 pm.
4	209	88½ 89			98½ 97½		15				16 13 pm.	28 6 pm.
5		87½ 88			98 97						14 13 pm.	27 21 pm.
6	209	88½ 89			97½ 96½		15	86½		254½	10 12 pm.	20 22 pm.
7	210	89½			97½ 97½		15½				12 10 pm.	20 22 pm.
9	210	90 89			98 97½		15½				11 12 pm.	23 24 pm.
10	210½	89½			98		15½	88½	100½		14 12 pm.	23 5 pm.
11		89½			97½ 97½		15½				14 12 pm.	23 5 pm.
12	210	89½			97½		15½			255½	14 pm.	25 22 pm.
13	209½	89	88½ 89½		98 97					255½	14 pm.	24 22 pm.
14		90	89½		98½ 97½	98	15½		102½		12 14 pm.	24 21 pm.
16	210	89	90 89½		98 97		15½				13 10 pm.	21 18 pm.
17	209½	89	89½	99	98 97		15½			256	12 13 pm.	18 20 pm.
18	210	90	89½	99½	99 98½		15½			258	11 15 pm.	19 22 pm.
19		92	89½ 90	100	99 99½		15½			262	17 20 pm.	23 26 pm.
20	210	90	91	99½	98 98½		15½			260½	24 3 pm.	27 25 pm.
21	208	90	90½		99 98½	98	15			260	21 3 pm.	28 26 pm.
23	206½	91	90 89½		98 97½	98	14				20 2 pm.	25 27 pm.
24	205	90½	90½	99½	98 97½	8½	14	88½	101	258	19 20 pm.	24 26 pm.
25	205	90½	89½ 90	99½	98 98½		15				20 17 pm.	23 pm.
26	204½	89	89½	99½	98 97½		14			258	16 18 pm.	20 22 pm.
27	204½	90½	89½	99½	98 97½		14				16 19 pm.	23 20 pm.
28	206½	90½	89½		98 97½		14	88			18 15 pm.	21 18 pm.

New South Sea Ann. Jan. 5, 86½; 7, 86½.

RESEARCH
DESIGN



KEYS OF THE CHURCH CHEST AT BLICKLING, NORFOLK.



Gull, Norfolk.



5



Gomer, Norfolk.



14 inches.



15 inches.

BRASSES IN BODYAM CHURCH, SUSSEX.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MARCH, 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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*Embellished with a View of TODDINGTON HOUSE, Gloucestershire;
Representations of ancient KEYS at BLICKLING, BRASSES at BODYAM, &c.*

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. JOHN CUNNINGTON, of Braintree, remarks:—"Mr. Collier, in his very interesting 'History of English Dramatic Poetry,' quotes from an old Church Book of Boughton-Blean in Kent, as follows:—Anno d'ni m^{llo} dxxx^{ti} (1535). This year Corpus Christi Play was plaid at Boughton Street. But at Braintree we have undoubted information that in 1523 a Play of St. Swythyn was acted in the Church, another of St. Andrew in 1525, another of Placy Dacy alias St. Ewe Stacy in 1534, another not named in 1567, and another in 1570; and that in that year 1s. 8d. was received for letting the Playing garment; and that in 1571 there was received for a Play book 20s., and for lending the play gear 8s. 7d.; and finally, that in 1579 three curtains were sold for 6s. 4d., and the Players' apparel for 50s. In this *March of Intellect* Braintree appears to have had the start of Boughton by 12 years, in the performance of Plays for the amusement of the common people; but if earlier accounts exist it is very proper we should give up the point."—We may be allowed to remark, that our correspondent seems to be fighting for a shadow, as the entry of such performances in the parish books for the first time at a certain date does not prove that they had not existed there a century before. Supposing the MS. of the Towneley Mysteries to be of the earlier half of the 15th century, and it can hardly be placed much later, we have in it a proof that such plays had already been commonly acted at Wakefield.

The same Correspondent states:—"Some months since I was in the Church of Tolleshunt Darcy, Essex, and observing a Brass Plate loosened from the slab to which it had been fixed, I took it up and read thereon, 'Here, under this stone, lyeth Antony Darcey, esquier, Justice of the Peace to our Sovereign Lord King Henry VIII. which Antony deceased the xviii. of October, An^o dnⁱ MVXL;' and then turning it over I found on the other side, in a more ancient character, this inscription:—'Orate specialiter pro a'i'abus [animabus] Roberti le Wale et Matildis consortis ejusdem, quorum corpora sub isto lapide sunt humata, qui obierunt vicesimo uno die mensis

maii anno domini milesimo trecentesimo LXII. animabus quorum propicietur altissimus, amen.' This struck me as extremely singular: There is, however, no end of the tricks of undertakers and those connected with funerals, such as leaden coffins without bottoms, and the mere painting of the letters, without any cutting or chiseling, upon marble tablets, which in a few years disappear and leave a blank; and the instance here mentioned was, I suppose, a trick of the same sort, of an early date; for it seems pretty clear that the engraver of the inscription for Sir Antony Darcey (however he obtained it) made use of a plate which had near 200 years before answered the same purpose for Robert le Wale. As to the family of Wale or De Wale, I find they flourished in Northamptonshire in the reigns of Edward the Second and Edward the Third, and that Sir Thomas Wale, who signalized himself in King Edward the Third's wars, was one of the first knights of the Garter, and died in 1352." We have met with more than one instance of this same kind. About three years back, when visiting the church of Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, we observed on a tomb the *impression* in the resinous matter with which the brass plates were fixed on the stone, of an inscription which, though reversed, we nearly decyphered. Presently after, however, we were told that the plate which had been removed, was remaining in the town, and accordingly on repairing to the National School we found it. Our copy of the inscription is at present mislaid, or we would add it.

In 1804, Mr. Richardson published a Portrait of Margaret Duchess of Burgundy, sister of Edward IV. king of England, T. Kerrich del. from an ancient picture in the possession of Mr. Kerrich.—Where is now the original of this curious Portrait, as it is not to be found among Mr. Kerrich's collection, bequeathed by him to the Society of Antiquaries?

A Subscriber will feel obliged to any Gentleman who will inform him in whose possession Hopkinson's MSS. are to be found. They are mentioned by Whitaker in his edition of Thoresby's Leeds; and it is believed they were some time ago in the hands of a Lady in Yorkshire.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE LIFE OF OLIVER GOLDSMITH. BY JAMES PRIOR, ESQ.

2 vols. 8vo. Murray, 1837.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL tells us, "what most contributes to render biography amusing, is a certain singularity, and some degree of forwardness and presumption in the hero."* Should the History of the Author of the Deserted Village not prove so interesting as might be expected, the Biographer may justly urge that he had but one of the *three* qualifications necessary to his success; unless by a greater proportion of one quality he could compensate for a deficiency in the remainder.

Much of the obscurity which has rested on the early history of Goldsmith and his family, has been owing to the materials for his life not having been collected, or at least made use of, while they were yet fresh in the recollection of his friends. Dr. Johnson was probably prevented from being the biographer of his friend, by the copyright of a bookseller standing in the way. He would doubtless have approached his work with all the warm remembrances of a long and affectionate friendship, and with a familiar acquaintance with the rich and various resources of Goldsmith's mind. This feeling and knowledge, guarded as they would have been by Johnson's stern regard for truth, would have afforded us a biographical portrait, not less interesting than that of *Savage*, from the brightness of its colours and the elegance and force of the narrative; but also far excelling it in the character of the person described, and the variety of anecdotes which would have illustrated his portraiture of a much superior mind. The *stamina* of such a work may be seen in his epitaph, which would have been expanded into a full and comprehensive history of his friend. He would have done by Goldsmith as he was said to have done by Warburton—as he 'defended him whilst living, amidst the clamour of his enemies,' so he would have praised him when dead, 'amidst the silence of his friends.'

The task which Johnson left undone, appeared as it were naturally to fall into Dr. Percy's hands; whose learning, taste, and knowledge of Goldsmith would no doubt have combined to form a very agreeable and instructive history of the poet. With this purpose in view he had collected considerable materials; but his translation to a bishoprick, his residence in a remote part of Ireland, and his distance from books and personal sources of information, with some reasons of a conscientious nature as regarded the duties of his situation, prevented his design being carried into effect. The History of Goldsmith was therefore, for some period of time, little known to the public, or beyond the circle of his friends, till Boswell's Life of Johnson appeared, when he came forward amidst the principal characters in the great Portrait-gallery of that singularly attractive work. For some years after, several books of anecdotes and autobiography were published, by persons more or less intimate with him; till by the recollections of various friends the features of the picture were completed; and the pencils of Reynolds and Bunbury were more than rivalled in fulness of detail, if not in fidelity of touch, by the pens of Hawkins and Northcote, of Colman and Cumberland. The volumes of these writers, with a few others, are the great storehouses of information, which in all probability

* See Life of Lord Russell, Pref. ix.

will now receive little or no addition ; as we presume, that in the death of Cradock and of Colman, the grave has closed on all those who were personally acquainted with the Poet ; and all that subsequent labour has found left for it to do, is to glean a few anecdotes that have straggled away from the main body ; to make public some letters which had been reposing among the dust of neglected papers ; and correct some erroneous dates and statements. It is true that in these various mirrors in which the mental form of the poet was reflected, the likeness was not always favourable, nor always consistent. The temper of Sir John Hawkins threw a dark and unpleasing hue over his sketch ; which was too faithfully followed by his daughter. Mr. Cradock wrote, we think, from loose and distant recollections ; and Cumberland drew upon his imagination, when facts were too troublesome to collect, or not brilliant enough to glitter in his history. Yet, after all, there was a great mass of anecdote collected, among which that which was true must have predominated. The features were caricatured ; but the intelligent reader would not be at a loss where to reduce the exaggeration, and by a comparison of one with another, to approach nearly to the truth. There were, however, circumstances in which the account of Goldsmith, as given us in occasional memoirs, would probably differ from that delivered in a regular and authentic biography. In the first place, a great deal has been told, which the friendly biographer would have concealed, or at least silently passed over ; he would have felt bound in duty to respect the character that he took upon himself to delineate ; and while he withheld nothing which could have enabled the public to form a right estimate of the subject, he would not have drawn aside the curtain that concealed the privacy of domestic intercourse, and exposed to view the weakness and inconsistency of the thoughtless and confidential hours of a chequered and too fortuitous life. The skilful painter can preserve the fidelity of the resemblance, while he knows how to add all becoming embellishments. In heightening what is naturally beautiful, in throwing a shade over the less attractive parts, he presents us with a work that is at once pleasing and instructive. The biographer, like the former, must form his narrative on *selection* ; all things belonging to a subject are not worth the telling ; when the circle of information is once completed, it is most often the wisest part to rest satisfied with the effect produced. Such evidently was the rule which guided Mason in that very elegant and judicious account which he gave of his illustrious friend, the author of the Bard : and though later inquirers have explored and unlocked some channels which he did not wish to open, they have left the original sketch very little altered, and hardly at all improved. In this he followed, though with a more liberal allowance to rational curiosity than had before been granted, the general practice of all biographers ; but Boswell's Life of Johnson opened at once the floodgates of public desire on this subject, and set up an example too faithfully imitated, of an indiscriminate development of facts, gratifying a not very honourable or healthy curiosity, with the minutest details of personal history, the eccentricities of social intercourse, and all the singularities of private life. The original work, however defective we may think it in its plan, derived a lustre from the greatness of its subject ; but it has been the cause of overwhelming literature with a mass of the most heavy and tiresome biographies of very moderate and obscure men ; with cumbersome details of a life without interest, and character without talent ; and a correspondence neither illuminated with spirit, nor enriched with fact. ' Vous me parlez, *ays D'Olivet*, *un homme de lettres ; parlez-moi donc de ses talens, parlez*

moi de ses ouvrages, mais laissez-moi ignorer ses foiblesses, et, á plus forte raison, ses vices.'

Of those who have left us anecdotes of Goldsmith, there is hardly one, with perhaps the exception of Northcote, who approached his subject with an honourable and becoming feeling of what was due alike to that and to himself. Some speak the language of jealousy, some of derision, and some of that light and careless gaiety, that would be willing to disclose a weakness or eccentricity if it would produce a laugh; their pages alternate between admiration and contempt. This, then, is the observation we would make—that the professed biographer, if worthy at all of the name, or conscious of the demands of his subject, would claim our confidence in the correctness of his representation, and that his work would be sufficient in itself, and independent of other sources of information. But when we approach the retailer of anecdotes, when we open the pages of a work that *incidentally* mentions the characters it meets with, or when it only uses them as *secondary* figures to complete the grouping and assist the position of the principal, then it is often necessary for us to pause before we give full credit to the narration; to weigh one statement against the other: to make ourselves acquainted with the motives and history of the writers, and to form our own finished work from the heap of indiscriminate materials laid before us. Any one familiar with the history of Goldsmith, and with the various works that have been consulted to illustrate it, will without difficulty understand our meaning: and he will not readily trust the suspicious anecdotes of the Hawkins's and others, without examining how far they are supported by other testimonies. There is one subject, on which the present biographer has very prudently not touched, relating to the poet, which could be illustrated, if worth the trouble, in a very amusing manner by incidental and unexpected coincidences; and even the items of a landlady's bill with the commentary of a few verses may have more than once disclosed a light before concealed, and presented to view very new and unlooked-for circumstances in a poet's life.

But to return to what we have advanced as regards the difference that may arise in the representation of a character drawn by a *biographer*, who is morally responsible for their correctness, to his subject and to the public, and whose own character is inseparably joined to the rectitude of principle displayed in his work; and by the *memorialist*, or retailer of anecdotes, who often acknowledges that he writes upon the *lower* standard of conversational report, and whose notices are only subsidiary and incidental.* Now the knowledge which we have hitherto had of Goldsmith has been derived almost entirely from the latter sources; and one remarkable instance of the want of care and examination shown by the writers, is made evident in the view which they take of his conversational powers. An assertion loosely made by Boswell, a witty sarcasm of Walpole, a splenetic effusion of Hawkins, originally given with confidence, and copied and repeated in every fragment of the poet's biography, have, by assurance and repetition, imposed upon the general belief, that Goldsmith's knowledge and power of mind almost entirely failed him in conversation; and that in the saloon or the dinner table you could no longer recognize the natural and graceful

* We do not, in the language we have used, mean to disparage the numberless instructive and interesting volumes which we possess in literature, under the name of Anecdotes, or Recollections, &c.; but merely to observe, that, in general, their authors consider them to be rather in the nature of the large and unarranged mass of goods contained in the *warehouse*; than those that, having passed closer examination, are selected for the *shop*. Surely this will apply to some of the Anecdotes of Goldsmith.

poet, the ingenious moralist, or even the humorous and lively writer of comedy. By one he was regarded as an inspired idiot ; by another,

In writing an angel, in talking poor Pol ;

as Madame de Bouillou said of Fontaine, that fables grew ready-made in his head, like apples on an apple-tree—comme les pommes sur le pommier. Yet, upon sounder and more accurate inquiry, there seems little reason to coincide in the justice of this accusation. Undoubtedly there are many persons of very sound and extensive learning, and of clear and vigorous judgment, whose habits of mental association are too slow to keep pace with the rapid combinations of conversational intercourse, who require time to collect and dispose their forces, arrange their arguments, and select their language ; and who, more employed in acquiring knowledge than in detailing it, when suddenly called upon for an exertion of their powers, lose that confidence in their resources which use alone can give. Conversational eloquence is no proof of mental superiority in other respects ; and, indeed, we may advance it as a point which we firmly believe, that the nature of the associations required for these brilliant and gladiatorial displays, are such as *cannot* exist in a mind of eminent power and genius. The man of *genius* feels more power than he is able to develop. Il n'or-noit pas ce qu'il *disoit*, et pour trouver le grand Corneille, il le falloit *lire*. Now arguing *a priori*, as we find Goldsmith to have been habitually conversant with society, to have been of a communicative disposition, and to have been accustomed to write with despatch, and to detail, in his various publications, the knowledge which he had acquired ; moreover as his mind was stored, if not with learning, yet with a variety of miscellaneous literature, there would be little probability that his conversation should be so inconsistent, so feeble and puerile as has been described. But when we come to examine the facts that support the assertion, we find them give way to the least attentive scrutiny. If we take Boswell's narrative, there we find the details of Goldsmith's conversation described as taking place generally in company with *Johnson*. It would be hardly fair to draw an estimate from this single circle of society. *Johnson*, who had no regulation of temper, and no refinement of manner, by his vigorous powers of mind, and his vehement and violent tone, could have broken down the confidence of more acute and intrepid reasoners than Goldsmith. We are told that Fox and Gibbon were both silent in his company ; and that in Burke alone he met an equal competitor. When the poet retreated from the severe and disagreeable combat, his silence arose as often from the rudeness of the attack, as from the vigour of the reply. Yet his repartees were often sensible, and sometimes pointed and happy. Dr. Joseph Warton, whose judgment will be readily accepted, when he first met Goldsmith, came away with the impression of his sense. The report of his conversations does not support the disparaging estimate of the *memorialists*. He had not assuredly the flowing eloquence of Burke, the ready illustration of Johnson, the wit of Beauclerk, nor perhaps the gravity and good sense of Reynolds ; he was volatile, eager, youthful, and capricious. Few men shine when they endeavour to vie with their superiors ; if they maintain their confidence, they grow exaggerated ; if they lose it, timid and hesitating ; but in the case of Goldsmith, while he did not possess that fund of copious and well-arranged knowledge upon which he could rely, or that fluent and ready eloquence which may temporarily supply its place, there seems every reason to question the justice of the reports so disadvantageous to him ; while at the same time there may have existed peculiarities of manner which *of themselves* are quite able to prevent any claim to conversational excel-

lence; so delicate and minute are often the causes of its failure or success! Of his *religious* opinions, or his pretensions to piety, we do not know that any of his biographers have spoken. He appears to have possessed great tenderness of feeling, simplicity of manner, and goodness of heart; and in the offices of friendship he far surpassed all the claims which expectation could maintain: he realized, indeed, his own description of

“ His pity gave ere charity began.”

In his behaviour he probably was not very refined:—not sufficiently prudent in worldly concerns to save himself from that very severe and cruel distress, which harassed him during the chief part of his life, which even clouded the meridian of his fame, and which at length drove him to the grave. Moreover, he had the peculiar taste to live in Canonbury House, Islington, to wear plum-coloured satin breeches, and to drink copious decoctions of sarsaparilla!

As a writer, the fame of Goldsmith, we suppose, must rest upon his Poems and his Vicar of Wakefield; though his dramatic reputation, founded on his two clever plays, will not be forgotten. Of his Historical Works, the best are his “ Letters on English History.” His “ Citizen of the World,” is however a very elegant and amusing production, written in his most finished and felicitous manner. The best criticism on his *Novel* which we have ever met with, is to be found in the letters of Madam Riccoboni (herself a most delightful writer in the same natural line), printed in the Garrick Correspondence; there, the too crowded succession of surprising incidents, passing all probability, is justly remarked on. Goldsmith's style is always elegant, and often rising to the very highest points of excellence; it is more *systematized* and regular than Addison's;* but in his happier moments, there are passages of such delicate and happy construction, such harmony of period, such fine selection of language, as no writer could surpass. Had the solidity and extent of his knowledge been equal to the grace with which it is imparted, he would have stood in the foremost rank of our modern literature.

As a poet, his style is all his own; he had no model of imitation before him. It does not resemble Dryden, or Pope, or any of the lesser constellations. It was well suited to his subject, easy, natural, and graceful, and formed on the soundest laws which the art could furnish. More varied than that of Pope, who may be called his immediate predecessor, (for the poets who rose to eminence between them, wrote chiefly in another manner); but inferior to Pope † in careful finish of language and exact-

* It is not *always* that Addison's style is equal to his reputation. Ex. gr. “ It had been scooped out of that hollow space which I before mentioned. I never met with any one who has walked in this garden who was not struck with the part I have here mentioned. * * * What I am going to mention will perhaps deserve your attention.” We suppose ‘ Clio ’ was asleep, or she would have improved this sentence a little.

† Yet Pope was sometimes obscure from an endeavour to be over concise: as,

‘ Self-love still stronger, as its objects *nigh*,
Reason's at distance and in prospect lie.’

Here there is an omission of the verb ‘ are,’ between *objects* and *nigh*, which makes the lines obscure. Again,

‘ The good or bad the gifts of fortune gain,
But these less taste them, as they worse obtain.’

Here *worse* does not belong to *gifts*, but the verb *obtain*. Also,

‘ Rewards that either would to *virtue* bring
No joy, or be destructive of the *thing*.’

Which is worthy of *Welsted* or *Broome*.

ness of reasoning. His defects, after all, are very few in number, and very unimportant. He sometimes repeats the same rhymes too closely to each other, and sometimes he fills his lines with feeble expletives, and low, prosaic words; sometimes his argument is not correctly followed, nor his metaphors consistently pursued. In the Traveller—

While e'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan,
And learns to venerate himself a man.

The word "scan," neither harmonious nor appropriate, is evidently brought in for the rhyme's sake. Again,

Where noble *stems* transmit the patriot *flame*;

may be allowable, but is hardly correct. In the lines,

From *art* more various are the blessings *sent*,
Wealth, commerce, honour, liberty, *content*.

It does not seem consistent with his argument, any more than it is with truth, to derive from Art that content, which is generally considered rather the result of simple desires and natural habits.

The possessive pronouns, *those* and *these*, appear to us used in an unpleasing, if not in an incorrect manner, in the following lines:—

Those gentle hours that plenty bade to bloom,
Those calm desires that asked but little room;
Those healthful sports that grac'd the peaceful scene,
Liv'd in each look and brighten'd all the green.
These far departing seek a kinder shore,
And rural mirth and manners are no more.

These, with a few others of the same kind, are but trifling specks and blemishes on the surface of his poetic fame, and disappear amidst the various excellencies with which they are surrounded. Descriptive poems, as the Traveller and the Deserted Village, are very often tedious from a too unbroken succession of pictures and images of nature; but Goldsmith has relieved this, by the grace and elegance of his transitions.* There is one in the Traveller which never recurs to us but with the same delight in its happy elegance.

But all the gentle morals, such as play
Thro' life's more cultur'd walks and charm the way;
These, far dispers'd, on timorous pinions fly,
To sport and flutter in a *kinder sky*.

* The Author of the poet's life has quoted a passage from the Quarterly Review, which has mentioned, among other subjects of praise, the elegance of Goldsmith's transitions; and he has given, for what reason we cannot imagine, the article to Sir Walter Scott. The matter is of no consequence, except that it may possibly lead to this criticism being hereafter reckoned among the works of that illustrious writer. Sir W. Scott never wrote a line of it; it was written by a much humbler person, at the request of the then editor. The author of the article ought not to be forgotten by Mr. Prior's publisher, for 'the father's ire reveng'd the daughter's wrong,' in some very fearful threats. We will also add, that the words in brackets, laudatory of Mr. Richards, were not written by the Reviewer, but inserted by Mr. Gifford himself, we suppose, to tranquillize the doctor, after he had been plucked of the feathers which Dr. Parr's foolish and thoughtless praise had stuck upon him. The crowd 'hallooing in the tail of a procession,' which gave offence, did not come from the Reviewer, who doubtless will be pleased to see that Mr. Prior thinks his Defence of Goldsmith worthy of a place in his volume. For it was written when he was young in years and literature. We see that the Quarterly Review has adopted Mr. Prior's mistake—
ought to have known his own children!

To *And* skies, where gentler mankin^d reign
 I turn, and France displays her light domain.
 Heavens! how unlike their Belgic sires of old,
 Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold;
 War in each breast, and freedom on each brow,
 How much unlike the *sons of Britain now*.
 Fir'd at the sound, my genius spreads her wing,
 And flies where *Britain* courts the western spring, &c.

Goldsmith has been as little indebted to other poets for his images as for his expressions; his circle of ideas is not very extensive, nor his reasoning very profound or exact, but it is his own. He borrows, indeed, largely from himself; and, like the London physician, often gives himself a fee, by taking a guinea out of one breeches pocket, and putting it in another. Thus the political and moral maxims of his two greatest poems may be traced in his prose writings: such passages are often transferred from one to the other with little alteration of language; a circumstance which strongly shows the finish and exactness of his prose style, so closely approaching to the poetical. To Addison's poem on Italy, he was indebted for a few expressions, but they are such as any one writer may take from another without acknowledgment, perhaps without intention. As in the last couplet which we have just quoted—'Fir'd at the sound my Genius spreads her wing,'—is an improvement on

Fir'd with a thousand raptures I survey.

And,

Fir'd with the name, &c.—(Addison.)

Again,

'The canvas glow'd beyond e'en Nature warm.'

Addison has—

'So warm with life the blended colours glow.'

And a little further on,

"A new creation rescued from his reign."

We meet in Addison,—

A new creation rises to my sight.

In one of Savage's poems we find a couplet,—

Yet at the board with *decent plenty* blest,
 The journeying *stranger* sate a welcome guest;

which has much verbal resemblance to the opening lines of the Traveller, where the same expressions occur. The poetical images so felicitously expressed,

'Where the broad ocean *leans* upon the land,'

may be traced through many poets:—besides the passages from Statius and Dryden, quoted by the last editor of his poems, we find in Casimir, ii. 21:—

————— 'Jam video procul
 Ad litus *adclinata* leni
Æquora decubuisse somno.'

and Mallet in his Excursion :—

'By utmost ocean wash'd, on whose last wave,
The blue sky leans her breast.'

The 'lifted axe' is in Young. 'The *lifted axe* assured her ready doom ;' and 'Sunk are thy bowers in *shapeless ruin* all,' is a *locutio* used by Tickell. "A *shapeless ruin*, and a barren cave." The well-known line,—

'And fools who came to *scoff* remain'd to pray,'

has a resemblance to a passage in the Sermons of Henry Smith, called the Silver-Tongued. 'They which came to spy, or wonder, or gaze, or *scoff*, have changed their minds, before they went home, like one which finds what he doth not seek.'

Lastly,

Where crouching tigers wait their helpless prey,
And savage men more murderous still than they.

See Sam. Pordage's Poems, p. 31,—

For Men more fierce than cruel tigers lay.

On which occasion we shall take the opportunity of saying, that the whole of this description of Goldsmith—The Tigers—The Matted Wood—The Bats—The Scorpions—The mad Tornado, are very accurately descriptive of a *South American* forest, as may be seen in the descriptions of Humboldt and others, but we are not aware that the emigration of our countrymen was directed to that quarter. The passages we have marked are curious as coincidences of thought, some probably quite casual, and others only arising from the general necessity of poets. For poetic language, being circumscribed in its extent, many forms of expression must be common to all. It is not easy to draw any distinct line beyond which imitation should not be allowed ; a happy collocation of the borrowed phrase will legitimate its use,—the slightest alteration in its meaning,—or the remoteness of the sources from which it was taken. Thus Pope took from Dryden almost every expression of peculiar beauty, 'every stone of lustre,' and so did Milton from earlier poets, foreign and domestic. "If this change, (said the old Earl of Bedford,) be a robbery, God help late writers." Perhaps it would be as well to stop a little on this side the large and liberal allowance which Moliere was accustomed to give himself, when he said, "Whenever I find an ingenious thought, or a happy expression in any author, I immediately say,—That 's mine, I take it." The remarks which we have just made, have been confined to verbal imitation ; but we think that the subject of Goldsmith's finest poem 'The Traveller' was suggested to him, not so much by Addison's Letter from Italy, as by another work of considerable note, and of great merit, which has not, as far as we know, been alluded to by any of his memorialists, critics, or editors. We mean *John Barclay's Icon Animorum*. In one part of this ingenious and interesting work, the author says :—"Et quoniam nihil utilius, quam ex genio variarum gentium sic animam instruere, ut diversus sit cum diversis, cognoscatque quid a quaque expectandum, aut timendum ; operæ pretium erit aliquot populorum præcipuos mores in conspectum ita dare, ut ex communi multorum hominum indole, privatim in singulis deprehendas. Nec invenitur, opinor, tam superstitionis amator sui ortus, cui grave sit in recensione patriæ suæ, etiam vitia nominari," &c. He then describes himself as from an eminence looking down on the different nations. "Igitur sequestro omnia injecturi contemplationem in

indolem populorum, primum orbem *e specula despiciamus*, et quales sive incola, sive dominus hac tempestate sortitus sit," &c. This passage is beautifully expanded by the poet, and rendered more striking by its locality:—

Even now, where Alpine solitudes ascend,
I sit me down a pensive hour to spend;
And placed on high, above the storm's career,
Look downward, where a hundred realms appear.

Speaking of the character of the French, the Poet says,

So blest a life these thoughtless realms display,
Thus idly busy rolls their world away.

'*Leves animi, et rumoribus rapti, jam impatientes otii mosque tumultus.*'

Honour, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e'en imaginary worth obtains,
Here passes current, paid from hand to hand,
It shifts its splendid traffic round the land.
From courts to camps, to cottages it strays,
And all are taught on avarice of praise.

So the earlier observer of mankind,—“*Quicquid hominibus aut dulce, aut charum est, violare non dubitant, ineptissimo desiderio fama.*”

They please, are pleased, they give to get esteem,
Till seeming blest, they grow to what they seem.

“*In iis egregia comitas, non fucata, aut insidiose in hos ipsos quibus blanditur, collocata—dignari singulas qui aut accessum aut notitiam petunt; et pro sua sorte unumquemque mulceri.*”

Of Britain, the Poet says with rather questionable truth:—

There lawns extend that scorn Arcadian pride,
There all around the gentlest breezes stray,
There gentle music melts on every spray.
Creation's mildest charms are there combined.

'*Anglia felicibus pascuis, commeantium oculis pulcherrima viriditate mulcet.—Nec hyemis quidem rigor—herbæ quas hybernus tepor alit.—In tantâ æeris indulgentiâ Britannicus ager omnis generis semina facile concepit.*'—

Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
I see the lords of human kind pass by, &c.

'*Jam spontanea felicitas securum et opulentium vulgus non modico timore sustollit, ut neque pro consuetudine ceterarum regionum timida humanitas, et Patriciorum dignitatem reverita mitiget mores Plebis. Sed nec Plebis superbia acerbior peregrinis quam in patricios suæ gentis exerta est qui opulentiam suæ patriæ luunt rusticorum fastidio, seipsos pene primis ordinibus stirpibusque æquantium et indignationis suæ tam pretiosam causam odisse interdum non verentur.*'

Speaking of the Hollanders,—

Industrious habits in each bosom reign,
And industry begets a love of gain.

Barclay says of them—“*Nulli ad vilium artium industriam melioris, otium plusquam Atticâ severitate multaverunt.*”

Hence all the good from *opulence* that springs,
With all those ills *superfluous treasure* brings,
Are here displayed.

'Tam frugali industriâ artificiorum vis ingens *opulentiam* illustrat civitatum, paucique in mendicitatis veterno acquiescunt.'

The expression—

Ferments arise, imprison'd factions roar,

is thus given with a fuller expression of the metaphor; 'Ut vero, quo generosius vina adolitura sunt, eo adhuc recentia turbulentius desumpant, ita istius gentis ad humanitatem, et cum senuerit prudentiam factæ adolescentia ac juvenus insano incautoque impetu ut plurimum fervet,' &c.

Such are the coincidences which struck us most while reading Barclay; but others may be discovered; at least it seems to us highly probable that Goldsmith's beautiful Poem arose from the suggestion of this hardly less ingenious or eloquent work:—the design of both being the same, and the reflections and expressions often agreeing.

On his other poems we have little to say that can be at all new to the public. We shall, however, fill up another page or two with a few miscellaneous observations, which we find in the margin of our copy. The last line of 'Retaliation,' alluding to Sir Joshua Reynolds's deafness—

When they talk'd of their Raphaels, Corregios, and stuff,
He shifted his trumpet, and only took snuff,

may be accompanied with an equally amusing account of *Le Sage*, who was afflicted with the same complaint, and had recourse to the same means of defence. "Il faisoit usage d'un *cornet* qu'il appelloit son bienfaiteur. Quand je trouve, disoit-il, des visages nouveaux, et que j'espère rencontrer des gens d'esprit, je tire mon *cornet*; quand ce sont des sots, je le resserre, et je les defie de m'ennuyer."

In the *Épistle* to Lord Clare, Goldsmith was indebted to Boileau's third satire, but his obligations are confined to a very few lines, which for the amusement of a generous, enlightened, and patronising public, we shall give,—*

Je sors de chez un fat, qui pour m'empoisonner,
Je pense, exprès chez lui m'a forcé de dîner.
Je l'avois bien prévu. Depuis près d'une année
J'éludois tous les jours sa poursuite obstinée;
Mais hier il m'aborde, et me serrant la main;
'Ah! Monsieur,' m'a t'il dit, 'je vous attends demain.
N'y manquer-pas au moins—j'ai quatorze bouteilles
D'un vin vieux—Boucingo n'en a point de pareilles,
Et je gagerois bien que chez le commandeur
Villandri priseroit sa sêre et sa verdure.
Moliere avec *Tartuffe* y doit jouer son rôle,
Et *Lambert*, qui plus est, m'a donné sa parole;
C'est tout dire en un mot, et vous le connoissez,
Quoi *Lambert*? Oui *Lambert*—a demain. C'est assez
Ce matin donc, séduit par sa vaine promesse,
J'y cours, midi sonnant, au sortir de la messe;
A peine étois-je entré, que, ravi de me voir,
Mon homme, en m'embrassant, m'est venu recevoir.
Et, montrant à mes yeux une allegresse entière,
Nous n'avons, m'a t'il dit, ni *Lambert* ni *Moliere*.
Mais puisque je vous vois, je me siens trop content:
Vous êtes un brave homme. Entrez. On vous attend.
A ces mots, mais trop tard; reconnoissant ma faute,
Je le suis en tremblant dans un chambre haute,

* We must remark, that we have not seen Mr. Prior's edition of Goldsmith's Works:—and we only know the biography.

Où, malgré les volets, le soleil irrité
Formoit un poêle ardent au milieu de l'Été,
Le couvert étoit mis dans ce lieu de plaisance
Ou j'ai trouvé d'abord, pour toute connoissance
Deux nobles compagnons, grands lecteurs de Romans
Qui m'ont dit tout Cyrus dans leurs longs compliments.
J'enrageois. Cependant on apporte un potage, &c.

Whether he had been reading the following paper in 'The World,' p. 18, we cannot say. "The next morning I amused myself very well with seeing, while my wife and daughter amused themselves still better, preparing themselves for being seen, till we met at dinner time a low banker, who, by way of sample of the excellent company to which he was to introduce us, presented us to an Irish Abbé and a Irish Captain of Claris; two attainted Scotch fugitives, and a young Scotch surgeon, who studied midwifery at the Hôtel Dieu. It is true that he lamented that Sir Harbottle Bumper and Sir Clotworthy Guzzledown with their families, whom he had invited to meet us, happened, unfortunately, to be engaged," &c.

The simple and beautiful tale of the *Hermit* has been translated into French verse, under the name of Raimond and Angeline; this, however, is well known, and we only mention it in order to remark that the foreign poet had taste enough to omit the only bad stanza in the poem, (which bears a pretty strong odour of the country from which Goldsmith came,) and thus escaped the original obscurity.

*Far in a wilderness obscure
The lonely mansion lay,
A refuge to the neighbouring poor,
And strangers led astray!!*

Two of his smaller poems, 'The Gift' and the 'Elegy on Mrs. Blaize,' are taken from the *Menagiana*, without acknowledgment of the originals; but, what is still more exceptionable, his Epitaph on Edward Purdon, is a copy of one in Pope and Swift's 'Miscellanies,' as, ex. gr.

EPITAPH ON EDWARD PURDON.

Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's hack,
He led such a damnable life in this world,—
I don't think he'll wish to come back.

POPE AND SWIFT, v. SCOTT, XIII. 372.

Well, then, poor S—— lies under ground,
So there's an end of honest Jack,
So little justice here he found,
'Tis ten to one he'll ne'er come back.

We have only further to observe on this head, that in the 'Threnodia Augustalis,' are some lines appropriated from Collins; which serve to show how little Collins's Poems were then read, for, had they been as familiar to the public as at the present time, the transfer was too obvious to have been made with any propriety, in regard to what was due to Goldsmith's own high fame and acknowledged genius.

It is not always that a poem is altered or corrected by the author with the same success with which it was originally composed. The first blaze of the poetic fire has gradually faded away—the primal associations on which it was founded have been impaired and weakened; some alteration

has taken place in the taste or knowledge; the 'labour of love' has declined into a mere mechanical task; the '*vernal or autumnal æquinox*' has not arrived; and there is the same difficulty in adjusting the disposition of the new part to the old, as of matching with a new colour that particular tint which the painter had previously used. The Hamlet of Shakspeare would have been one of the most remarkable instances that we have ever known of great improvement being made on an original plan; and of the plain and unadorned flower suddenly bursting out with the decoration of the most brilliant and finished beauty; but that it may reasonably be supposed that this extraordinary production was prematurely hurried on the stage in its imperfect and unfinished form. Thomson's '*Poem of the Seasons*' was not so much altered during successive editions as re-written, under his own rapidly increasing knowledge and taste, and with the assistance of Pope, in whose most skilful and judicious corrections, Thomson found as it were a key-note, by which he might modulate his own. The first editions of Goldsmith's two larger Poems are lying on our table; and we have just room to extract two or three passages as they originally stood, as they have never been given by any of the editors. In the case of both the '*Traveller*' and '*Deserted Village*' the able design and scaffolding was perfect from the first; and the alterations are confined to the insertion of a few couplets, the transposition of others, and the improvement of some weak and prosaic expressions. The following quatrain in the *Traveller* has received great improvement.

First ed. :

When, thus, Creation's charms around combine,
Amidst the storm, *'twere thankless to repine,*
T'were affectation all, and school-taught pride,
To spurn the splendid things by Heaven supply'd.

Last :

When, thus Creation's charms around combine,
Amidst the storm, should thankless pride repine?
Say, should the philosophic mind disdain
That good which makes each humbler bosom vain?

First ed. :

And yet, perhaps, if states with states we scan,
Or estimate their bliss on Reason's plan,
Though Patriots flatter, and though pride contend,
We still shall find uncertainty suspend.
Find that each good by art or nature given
To these or those but makes the balance even,
Find that the bliss of all is much the same,
And patriotic boasting reason's shame.

Last :

And yet, perhaps, if countries we compare,
And estimate the blessings which they share,
Though patriots flatter, still shall Wisdom find
An equal portion dealt to all mankind :
As different good, by art or nature given
To different nations, makes their blessings even.

First ed. :

By sports like these are all their cares beguill'd;
The sports of children satisfy the child.
At sports like these, while foreign arms advance,
In passive ease they leave the world to chance;
When struggling Virtue sinks by long controul,
She leaves at last, or feebly warms the soul,
While new delights, succeeding fast behind,
In happier meanness occupy the mind.

Last :

——— child
 Each nobler aim repress by strong control,
 Now sinks at last, or feebly warms the soul,
 While low —————

In that noble and animated passage, in which the character of the Briton is described, a great improvement is made by the transposition of a line ; for one of the finest couplets originally stood,

I see the lords of human kind pass by—
 Pride in their port, defiance in their eye.

to the great loss of its beauty.

First ed. :

Yet think not thus, when Freedom's ills I state,
 I mean to flatter kings, or court the great :—
Perish the wish ! for, only satisfied,
Above their pomps I hold my ragged pride.

This poor couplet is exchanged for a much better, and followed up by the insertion of several additional lines.

The defect, if defect we must find, in these charming and fascinating poems, is to be seen alone in some vagueness or incorrectness in the reasoning. The object of the Traveller is to shew, 1. that there may be equal happiness in states that are differently governed from our own ;— 2. that every state has a particular principle of happiness ;—3. that this principle in each may be carried to a mischievous excess. (v. Dedication.) Now the first that is drawn under the Poet's observation is Italy. Of that he observes, 1. that Nature has been bountiful to her ;—2. that the natives are not worthy of their country ;—3. that they have the vices of departed opulence ;—that the loss of wealth is supplied by the arts which are the wrecks of their former pride. The second country is Switzerland : there, 1. Nature is barren and cold ;—2. the inhabitants are contented with their poverty, because it is *equally* diffused ;—3. but their pleasures and joys are few, as their morals low. The next country is France ; which is described as gay and thoughtless ; honour and the desire of esteem their moving principle : but this love of praise, growing indiscriminate, enfeebles the mind. Next we meet with Holland, whose characteristic is industry : but industry begets a love of gain, and this love of gain leads to slavery. Lastly, Britain is painted as the Land of Liberty ; but excess of liberty produces faction ; and

——— as Nature's ties decay,
 As duty, love, and honour fail to sway,
 Fictitious bonds, the bonds of wealth and law,
 Still gather strength and force unwilling awe.

But this freedom is not to be found in popular faction ; nor can it survive under the dominion of an Oligarchy ; for wealth and the ambition of the great have depopulated the country, and led to emigration of the inhabitants. At length the Poet ends by saying, that the happiness of mankind is little affected by the government, bad or good, under which they live, but resides and centres in the mind :

In every government, though terrors reign,
 Though tyrant kings or tyrant laws restrain,
 How small of all that human hearts endure,
 That part which laws or kings can cause or cure ;
 Still to ourselves in every place consign'd,
 Our own felicity we make or find ;

With secret course, which no loud storms annoy,
 Glides the smooth current of domestic joy.
 The lifted axe, the agonizing wheel,
 Luke's iron crown, and Damien's bed of steel,
 To men remote from power but rarely known,
 Leave reason, faith, and conscience all our own.

The fact however is, as we think Gibbon somewhere observes, that the obscure millions of an empire have not to dread the *cruelty* of their master, 'the lifted axe, or agonizing wheel,' but his *avarice*; and thus the smooth current of domestic joy, under a wicked and tyrannical Government, will, contrary to the Poet's assertion, be assuredly disturbed or destroyed by the *weight of taxation* which descends on the meanest and most indigent classes of society with doubly accelerated weight, and without a power of escape. The Poet's argument is true only in the one poetical light in which he has viewed it. As regards the 'Deserted Village,' the argument is based on an hypothesis which cannot be reasonably granted, and of the existence of which we have no experience:

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
 When wealth accumulates, and men decay.

Nor is the second proposition to be granted:

A time there was, ere England's griefs began,
 When every rood of ground maintain'd its man.

For, the further we should go back in the pages of English history, the thinner we should find the population; and that property was not then subdivided, is clear, from the account given by historians of the *armies* of vagrants and sturdy beggars who, like a pestilence, infested the country, who were sometimes fed by the religious houses, sometimes falling victims to the injured laws of the land, were hanged in masses, and who at length yielded to the effect of a charitable enactment. The Poet then proceeds to say, that *trade* has driven away the people, or 'dispossessed the swain,' and that the rich have acted like the Norman king, laid waste the cultivated country to extend their barren parks and manors for the chase. We believe the chief part of this picture to be lighted up by the false gleams of poetic fiction. As population cannot remain stationary in a state of plenty, each rood of ground could not for successive generations maintain its man:—2ndly, Agriculture never has been found to flourish without the assistance of trade and manufactures:—3dly, the wealth of the manufacturer, instead of depopulating countries to form a domain for his princely solitude, without difficulty can purchase the estates of those, a too numerous class, who have been unable to meet the heavy pressure of taxes and rising prices consequent on increasing wealth. His corollary is just enough, that there may be great difference between a *wealthy* and *happy* land: but it is not deduced from his problem. Wealth will no more produce happiness in a state, than it will in an individual, but in both it is the most powerful means of happiness; and a *poor* nation, whose Arcadian happiness the Poet has so beautifully described, would probably be the most wretched; for the greatest of all evils to a nation, yea, the only great and real evil is, being *without resources and strength, and therefore too feeble to defend itself*. This poor free country of peasants, which Goldsmith describes, would preserve its independence till some neighbouring power overwhelmed them, which it would do the moment that the invasion was necessary to its own interest. Success in *commerce* is founded on the very same virtues as in agriculture;—on industry, on probity, on care and moderation.

Many of the evils which Goldsmith describes, instead of rising, as he argues, naturally from commerce, are the causes of its decline and ultimate destruction. The *unequal* distribution of property is the very soul and animating power of civilization and advancement. Wealth precedes *science*; and in their scientific acquirements a people possesses a glory which is indestructible. The Poet, however, *Ruris amator*—has taken that view of the subject, which was most fitted to be adorned with the playful lights and attractive embellishments of poetic decoration. He took the side of simplicity against refinement, of nature against art, and the country against the city; and we do not consider our partial observations as intended to detract in the slightest degree from the greatness of his well-merited fame. We look on Goldsmith's poetry with as fond an admiration, and we estimate it as highly, as if it were laid on the soundest and most impregnable principles of the *œconomical science*; and we shall now close our observations by supporting our feeble opinion, with the high authority of one, to whom the literature of England in various branches has for near a half a century been most deeply indebted: "Goldsmith (says Mr. D'Israeli, in his *Miscellanies* published in 1797.) might have contrasted his powers with those of Johnson, and without any perversion of intellect, or inflation of vanity, might, according to his own ideas, have considered himself as not inferior to his more celebrated and learned rival. He might have preferred the felicity of his own genius, which, like a native stream, flowed from a natural source, to the elaborate powers of Johnson, which in some respects may be compared to those artificial waters which throw their sparkling currents in the air, to fall into marble basins. He might have considered that he had embellished philosophy with poetical elegance, and have preferred the paintings of his descriptions, to the terse versification and the pointed sentences of Johnson. He might have been more pleased with the faithful representations of English manners in his *Vicar of Wakefield*, than with the borrowed grandeur and the exotic fancy of the oriental *Rasselas*. He might have believed, what many excellent critics have believed, that in this age comedy requires more genius than tragedy; and with his audience he might have infinitely more esteemed his own original humour than Johnson's rhetorical declamation. He might have thought, that with inferior literature he displayed superior genius, and with less profundity more gaiety. He might have considered that the facility and vivacity of his pleasing compositions were preferable to that art, that habitual pomp, and that ostentatious eloquence, which prevail in the operose labours of Johnson. No one might be more sensible than himself, that he, according to the happy expression of Johnson, when his rival was in the grave, "*tetigit et ornavit.*" Goldsmith, therefore, without any singular vanity, might have concluded from his own reasonings, that he was not an inferior writer to Johnson. All this not having been considered, he has come down to posterity as the vainest and the most jealous of writers; he whose dispositions were the most inoffensive, whose benevolence was the most extensive, and whose amiableness of heart has been concealed by its artlessness, and passed over in the sarcasms and sneers of a more eloquent rival, and his submissive partisans."

We have only further to observe, that Mr. Prior has used most exemplary and patient diligence in the collection of his materials, and has probably left little for future biographers to glean. We are not able to point out many mistakes in his literary information, and the following notices are perhaps too trifling even to mention:

Vol. i. p. 69. Instead of Gray *disliking* mathematical studies, we are told that he expressed regret that he had not pursued them. See Mathias, p. 68. "Mr. Gray much *regretted* that he had never applied his mind to the study of Mathematics, and once, rather late in life, he hinted an intention to undertake it; no one was ever more convinced of its dignity and importance," &c.

P. 283. We always understood that the scale of poetical merit here given to Goldsmith, was formed by *Akenside*. We think that Dr. J. Warton was our authority; or were there two?

P. 496. Mr. Campbell's mistake about Coombe and Lyttleton's Letters, arose from his confounding two distinct works: Coombe wrote some letters under the name of the *younger* Lord Lyttleton, and printed them in 12mo. Our copy is called a new edition, 1806. They are an agreeable *jeu d'esprit*, and nothing more.

Vol. ii p. 63. In the account of 'Nugent,' the author should have referred to Sir C. Williams's Odes, and Gray's Letters. We mentioned him more fully in one of our late numbers on Boswell's Johnson.

P. 348. Should it not be Orange Street, *Red Lion Square*, and not Leicester Square? On this street, see the last volume of the Spectator, it was very fashionable.

P. 352. We have before alluded to this Review being given erroneously to Sir Walter Scott. Would *he* have been likely to mention the quantity of the word 'Arbutus'?

P. 527. We much question the correctness of the Latinity of the epitaph by Dr. Johnson. It is a most difficult species of composition. Dr. Parr prided himself on his skill in this branch of writing; but how wretchedly poor is his inscription on Johnson's monument at St. Paul's!

A work of the size of Mr. Prior's, that has no more errors than these, deserves the praise of correctness. We have no personal anecdote to add, except that we not long ago met an elderly lady at dinner since dead, who told us that an acquaintance of hers had been *flogged* by Goldsmith when he was usher at Peckham school.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. XVIII.

PEDIGREE OF THE POET GOLDSMITH.

MR. URBAN, 109, *Piccadilly*,
27th Jan.

I AM inclined to think that there may be some mistake about the pedigree which Mr. Prior has given our poet Goldsmith in his late excellent life of the Doctor: will you therefore allow me to transmit to Mr. Prior the following pedigree, through the medium of the Gentleman's Magazine?

By deed dated 1615, John Goldsmith of Penshurst, Kent, husbandman, purchased for 150*l.* a house and land, where he then dwelt at Fordcomb Green, containing 14 acres, called Blacklands, and the deed was attested by Robert Goldsmithe.

In a deed dated 1625 the said John Goldsmith was a party, and Edward Goldsmith was a witness to the same.

By a deed dated 1646, Oliver Goldsmith of Penshurst, hempdresser, sold for 70*l.* ten acres of the above estate, and his wife's name was Jane Goldsmith.

By a deed dated 1647 the said Oliver Goldsmith sold for 51*l.* the house and two acres of the above estate, then in his own occupation.

In a deed dated 1702 Robert Goldsmith was a witness.

By a deed dated 1702 John Goldsmith the younger of Penshurst, yeoman, purchased nine acres of land in his own occupation, adjoining the remaining part of the above-mentioned estate called Blacklands, then the property of John Goldsmith the elder, and Robert Goldsmith was a witness to the same deed.

Yours, &c.

S. P. C.

LETTERS OF SIR JOHN VANBRUGH,
TO TONSON, THE BOOKSELLER.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 376.)

Whitehall, Nov. ye 5th, 1719.

I REC'D a very welcome and very kind letter from you, some time ago; and was, I do assure you, as heartily pleas'd, as any friend you have in the world, with the lucky hit you mention'd in it. The great increase of that good fortune since,¹ is astonishing to every body here: and I find some of our keenest men, in money matters, who went to Paris two months since, appear still as much at a loss as ever, for a good foundation to this prodigious rise of stock, and say that those who are allow'd the most skilfull in things of this nature among'st the French, stand only gazers on, but meddle with nothing. I can't however doubt, but you know well what you do, which I most truly wish, and that you may bring all your good luck, and all your usual good health, to your ancient seat at Barns, where I shall have much pleasure in talking over your adventures.

I was lately (*en famille*) downe at Culford,² where I cannot say we drank your health, but to your memory; for we believ'd what the news said of you. I won't say what I cou'd, on the concern I felt on that occasion, lest you shou'd lessen the opinion you always seem'd to have of my sincerity. But this I will assure you, that I have plainly seen, you wou'd not have been dropt as Mainwaring³ was. I return'd to London, before I knew you were still among'st us. I dare say you'll believe the surprise was a pleasing one. I went the next day to Claremont, where you may imagin there was much talk about you; and I do assure you, with no small regard and affection from every body. Mr. Spence was there, who gave us a very agreeable and friendly account of you, and join'd very heartily with us, in drinking round your health and your return.

I am much oblig'd to your good

wishes, in my matrimonial state;⁴ and encourag'd by your opinion that it may possibly do me as much good, as it has mischief to many a one we know, I'll give you however no other account of it till we meet, than that, I have a good-humour'd wife, a quiet house, and find myself as much dispos'd to be a friend and servant to a good old acquaintance, as ever.

Yours entirely, J. VANBRUGH.

A Monsr, Monsr Jacob Tonson, chez
Monsr Constelier, Libraire, Quay
des Augustins, à Paris.

Whitehall, Nov. ye 29th, 1719.

This is in return to a hearty kind letter from you of the 14th ins^t. Every thing you said in it, was very agreeable to me, but I had one sensible pleasure from the whole, which no letter from you ever gave me before: it was from reflecting on the change, between mourning a friend's death, and afterwards receiving a living epistle from him.

I hear my L^d Burlington is arriv'd, and design (on what you say to his advantage) to go and wait upon him. I wish you had been enough in strength, to have accepted his offer, of a place in his coach; tho' I suppose your affairs wou'd have oblig'd you to return again to Paris in a little time.

One seldome hears you nam'd (since the good fortune that has attended you there), but the question is started, how it will operate upon you, in your way of living: and various opinions I observe about it. What my own has been you'll hear when you come over, but I observe in your letter one strong symptome of my being right, since you are so far from forgetting your old mistress Barnes that you intend to compliment her in the spring with 500*l*. for a new pettycoat. For my part I think she deserves it, for the pleasures she has given you, and I heartily wish her well for those she has spared me. When I have met with witty jokers, I have always supported her, as I did other disagreeables. Her charms don't lye in her beauty, but her good conditions. She feels

¹ In the Mississippi scheme.

² The seat of Lord Cornwallis in Suffolk.

³ Arthur Maynwaring, esq. author of several pieces in prose and verse.

⁴ Sir John Vanbrugh married in 1719, Harriet daughter of — of Yorkshire. She survived her husband fifty years, and died April 26, 1776, aged ninety years.

better than she looks, and what she wants in her eyes, she has in her commodity; and thence it was, I always found a tête-à-tête more pleasing with you there, than I shou'd have done at Blenheim, had the house been my own, tho' without my Lady Marlborough for my wife in it. For one may find a great deal of pleasure, in building a palace for another; when one shou'd find very little, in living in't one's self.

I desire to make no such correction of your manners as to stifle one of your jokes upon matrimony; for tho' the chain should happen to hang a little easy about me (by a sort of a Messissippy good fortune!) I shall always think of my neighbours as I us'd to do. And if I shou'd chance at last, to come in for a share of their disappointments, I don't know whether I cou'd not rouze up a little, give the matter a new turn, and reckon when my joke was thrown into the fund, I had a better tytle to a little merryment upon the stock, than before. At least that I always thought I cou'd do, or I had never wedd. But more of that, if it comes to the tryal. I have only now to tell you, my wife returns your compliments. She says she is sorry she has not a sister for you; but she knows them that have. And if you'll give her commission, she'll answer for't, to provide at least as well for you, as she has done for me. She desires I'll tell you farther, that I have said so much to her of you, while you were alive, after you were dead, and since you are alive again, that she knows you well enough to desire to know you better, and therefore accepts of your dinner at Barnes and of your promise to accept of hers at Greenwich, where she will treat you with the best of her good (Yorkshire) housewifery.

[and if you will make one at cards, as I understand you have often done with much finer ladys then I am, I give you my word that I will neither cheat nor wrangle. Yr servt HARTOT V. ⁶]

I shew'd Mr. Secretary Cragg what you writ to him; he returns you his compliments, and seems much dispos'd to be your friend and servant. His father I have not yet seen, tho' he is

become my neighbour at Greenwich, having newly bought a house there.

I have yet only seen your nephew for a moment. I shall make all the enquiry I can of purchases for you, and give him notice of them as you desire. Peter Walters tells me of one which he says a great deal in commendation of. 'Tis Lady Mohun's estate in and about Gerrard Street, 300*l.* a year in present possession, and 3,500*l.* after a term of thirteen years, the purchase about 30,000*l.* But I don't know whether you mayn't incline more to a country purchase, than a towne one.

I'm much oblig'd for the advice you give me, to dispose of some money where you have succeeded so well, and 'tis not out of fear I do not follow it. But to tell you the truth, I have no money to dispose of. I have been many years at hard labour, to work thorough the cruel difficultys that Haymarket undertaking ⁶ involv'd me in, notwithstanding the aid of a large subscription; nor are those difficultys quite at an end yet, tho' within (I think) a tolerable view.

I have likewise had a very hard disappointment of not being made surveyour of the works: which I believe you remember I might have had formerly, but refus'd it, out of tenderness to Sir Chr. Wren. And I have a farther misfortune of losing (for I now see little hopes of ever getting it) near 2000*l.* due to me for many years' service, plague, and trouble, at Blenheim, which that wicked woman of Marl^b is so far from paying me, that the Duke being sued by some of the workmen for work done there, she has try'd to turn the debt due to them, upon me; for which I think she shou'd be hang'd. But I have been so long us'd to attacks of fortune of these kinds; and found myself able to bear up against them, that I think I can do so still, tho' they cost me some oathes and curses, when I think of them; which to prevent (it being Sunday) I'll say no more of them now.

Since I writ thus far, I have seen your nephew again, and told him of the Gerrard Street estate. I find him much concern'd at your stay, thinking,

⁵ All within crotchets in the handwriting of Lady Vanbrugh.

⁶ His theatre: see his former letters in July Magazine, pp. 28, 29.

if you were here, you wou'd be better advis'd about the methods for re-establishing your health, and that it wou'd be easier for you to follow them. If that be the case, come away.

Yours ever, J. VANBRUGH.

A Monsr, Monsr Jacob Tonson, chez Monsr Gandovin, Libraire, sur le Quay des Augustins, à Paris.

(To be continued.)

ANECDOTE OF DAVID HUME.

THE following anecdote of David Hume is far too good to be permitted to lie entombed any longer in the Lettres de Madame D'Epinay.

“ Le celebre David Hume, grand et gros Historiographe d'Angleterre, connu et estimé par ses écrits, n'a pas autant de talens pour ce genre d'amusemens (des proverbes) auquel toutes nos jolies femmes l'avoient décidé propre. Il fit son début chez Madame de P * * * * On lui avoit destiné le role d'un Sultan assis entre deux esclaves, employant toute son éloquence—pour s'en faire aimer : les trouvant inexorables, il devoit chercher le sujet de leurs peines et de leur resistance. On le place sur un sofa entre les deux plus jolies femmes de Paris ; il les regarde attentivement, *il se frappe le ventre et les genoux à plusieurs reprises*, et ne trouve jamais autre chose à leur dire que ‘ *Eh bien ! mes demoiselles ! Eh bien ! vous voila donc — Eh bien ! vous voila ici ?* . . . Cette phrase dura un quart d'heure, sans qu'il peut en sortir. Une d'elles se leva d'impatience. ‘ *Ah ! dit-elle, je m'en étois bien doutée, cet homme n'est bon que de manger du veau !* Depuis ce tems, il est relegué au role de Spectateur, et n'en est pas moins fêté et cajolé. C'est en verité une chose plaisante qu'il joue ici. Malheureusement pour lui, ou plutôt pour la dignité philosophique, (car, pour lui, il paroit s'accommoder fort de ce train de vie,) il n'y avoit aucune manie dominante. Dans ce pays, lorsqu'il est arrivé, on l'a regardé comme une trouvaille dans cette circonstance, et l'effervescence de nos jeunes têtes s'est tournée de son côté. Toutes les jolies femmes s'en sont emparées ; il est de tous les soupers fins, et il n'est point de bonne fête sans lui ; en un mot, il est pour nos agréables ce que les Genevois sont pour moi.”

This picture of the Philosophical Historian of the North, dressed up in robes and turban, as a Sultan, and sitting between two pretty French girls on a sofa, clapping his stomach and knees, and crying out “ *Eh voila !*”

is well given us by Madame D'Epinay's pen ; we should like to see it perpetuated by Newton's pencil.

SONG, BY ROBERT ANDERSON, THE CUMBERLAND POET.

The following song, which does not occur in the printed copies of Anderson's Poems and Ballads, was written by him when he was employed by Mr. Barrington of Woodbank, Cumberland, in cutting blocks for calico printing. It was addressed to Miss B. of Carlisle.

I dare na lo'e thee, bonnie bud !
I dare na lo'e thee, lassie gay !
Tho' I wou'd ever watch thy smiles,
And silent gaze my soul away :
I cou'd na pou the blooming rose,
To see it wither on my breast ;
Nor cou'd I tear thee frae thy hame,
Sin Poverty's my hated guest.

Thou'rt mair than wealthy, hinnyflow'r !
Thy beauty makes my bosom glow ;
Thy countless charms might grace a
throne ;

Thy smile a Saint frae Heav'n wou'd
But I 'm without or friend or cot,
A woe-worn outcast doom'd to be ;
The sport o' Fortune, scorn o' Man,
Yet scorning a' thy sex but thee.

Were mine a' Cumbria's lofty hills,
Or rich green valleys spreading wide,
To-morrow's sun shou'd own us one,
Nor ought wi' thee my love divide :
I 'd ask of Heav'n to share thy smiles,
To cheat thy bosom of a sigh ;
And shou'd Death tear thee frae these
arms,

Then wou'd I lay me down and die.
R. A.

EPITAPH TO THE REV. DR. BOOKER, ON A TOMB IN LONG ASHTON CHURCH-YARD, SOMERSETSHIRE.

(See his Memoir in Jan. 1836, p. 73.)

Sacred to the memory of the REV. LUKE BOOKER, LL.D. F.R.S.L. Vicar of Dudley, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Stafford ; and, during the Regency, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Royal Highness George Prince Regent. He had removed from his own populous district, for the benefit of his health, to this parish, where, full of hope and humble confidence in the merits and mercies of his Divine Master, he died on the 1st October, A.D. 1835, æt. suæ 73.

In every relation of life, whether as a husband, a father, or a friend, the kindness and benevolence of his heart, the

rectitude and integrity of his conduct, and the accomplishments of his cultivated mind, endeared him to all who knew him; while his learning as a scholar, the beauty and energy of his style as an author, his impressive and persuasive eloquence as a preacher, and the faithful and fearless discharge of his sacred and civil duties during the most eventful times, rendered him an ornament to the Church, of which he was a devoted minister, and to the State, in which he lived an exemplary and loyal subject.

If thou, who tread'st this hallow'd ground,
Hast heard Salvation's gladdening sound,
Hast studied the stupendous plan
Of pardon, wrought for erring man,—
With penitence and prayer hast trod
The courts and altars of thy God;
Pause! and bestow a Christian's tear
On BOOKER'S relics, slumbering here.
He bade the holy prayer arise—
The morn's and eve's best sacrifice;
With faithful fervour taught the way
To realms of everlasting day;
Proclaim'd, with steadfast hope and trust,
The Resurrection of the Just;
And, dying, sought his blest reward,
The Love of his Redeeming Lord.

T. W. B.

Maize Hill,

MR. URBAN, Dec. 18, 1836.

THE Aggregation of the noble families of the Republic of Genoa in 1528, is so extraordinary a piece of history, that, as it has never been published in this country, I send a short account of it for your pages.

The feuds of the powerful families of this Aristocratical Republic, compelled the rulers to adopt new measures for reforming the Government, and putting an end to civil commotions: it was therefore determined that there should be a selection of the twenty-eight most important families, to whom should be aggregated all the other nobles of the Republic, amounting to 586; and this majority consented to abandon their own proper surnames and arms, and to assume those of the twenty-eight Alberghi or great families, amongst whom they were distributed: the greatest number aggregated to any one Alberghi was thirty-seven; the least number nine.

I am not in possession of any copy of an Act of Aggregation in 1528, but I inclose you a translation of one dated 1448, when some similar union must have taken place, as I have another

act of the same date. The law of 1528 lasted about half a century, when it was repealed, and the families who had quitted their ancient names and arms returned to them. S. G.

Act of Aggregation of the family of Ceba to the family of Grimaldi, 1448.

IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN. The very noble Lucian Grimaldi, the son of Percival, and Dorino Grimaldi the son of Rabella, proctors and commissaries of the illustrious family of Grimaldi, created by the under-written, and constituted with the most general and ample power, arbitrement, and authority, as appears by the consent and subscription of the magnificent and potent Lord John Grimaldi, Lord of Monaco,* &c., the son of the late Lord Raynero, for himself and Catilane his son, who also subscribes; also by the consent and subscription of the magnificent Peter Grimaldi, Lord of the Barony of Buail and Val de Masse: also by the consent and subscription of the well-beloved Barnabus, Lord of Levent and Tourette: also by the consent and subscription of the magnificent Nicholas Grimaldi, Lord of Antibes, Cannes,† &c., assenting for himself and his sons: also by the consent and subscription of Gaspar, Lambert, John, Andrew, and Lewis, sons of the before-named magnificent Nicholas: also by the assent and subscription of Charles Grimaldi, son of the late Paul, of Philip Grimaldi, of the Lords of Mentoni, son of the late magnificent Lord Luke, of Guido Grimaldi, son of the before-named well-beloved Philip, of Honoratus Grimaldi, also of his son, of James Grimaldi son of the before-named Philip, and of Matthew Grimaldi son of the excellent Peter Grimaldi, son of the magnificent Lord Luke, deceased: also of John Lewis Grimaldi son of the same Peter: also by the consent and subscription of the illustrious John Grimaldi, son of the late Cosmo, of the Lords of Chateaneuf: also of Anthony and Ughetus his sons: also by the subscription and consent of the excellent Cosmo Grimaldi, son of the late Cosmo, and of Gaspar and Melchio his sons: also by the subscription and consent of the noble Demetrius Grimaldi in his own name, and in that of his brother Baptist: also by the consent and subscription of the noble and excellent persons after named, that is to say, Grimaldi of Gri-

* This branch still possess the principality of Monaco.

† This branch are still Marquesses of Cannes.

mal di, Aymon Grimaldi, Lewis Grimaldi consenting in his own name, and in the name of Petrinus his grandson, and in the name and stead of the sons of the late Aleramo Grimaldi his uncle: also by the assent and subscription of Philip Grimaldi son of the late Anthony; of Andrew Grimaldi the son of the late Baptist; of Lucian and Dorino Grimaldi before named; of Luke Grimaldi[†] the son of the late Ansaldo, for himself and his brother Imperiali, and his children; of Francis Grimaldi son of the late Edward; of Cattaneo Grimaldi; of Galeoto Grimaldi, for himself, his sons, and brothers: also by the subscription and consent of Obert Grimaldi; of Julian Grimaldi; of Angelo Grimaldi; of Borruel Grimaldi, for himself and the noble sons of the late Philip Grimaldi: also by the subscription and the consent of Leonard Grimaldi the son of late Ansaldo, for himself and the sons of the late Obert: also by the subscription of Paul Grimaldi the son of Charles Grimaldi deceased, for himself and Andrew and James his kinsmen: also by the subscription of Oliver Grimaldi; and of Dominick Grimaldi, acting for himself and Edward and Joannoto his brothers: also by the consent and subscription of Jerome Grimaldi the son of Luchino deceased; of Leonard Grimaldi the son of Ambrose deceased; of John Baptist the son of Galeoto; of Francis Grimaldi, formerly de Castro, for himself and his brother Anthony; of Mervald Grimaldi son of the before-named Lucian; and by the consent and subscription of Lewis Grimaldi son of the late Andrew; of the Lord Luke Grimaldi, Auditor of Civil Law; and of Ansaldo Grimaldi for himself and his sons. All of which[‡] before named subscriptions having been exhibited in the Chancery of the high Republic of Genoa by me James Braccello, Notary Public; and having been there read, [The first before named] acting in the name and stead of the before-named illustrious family of Grimaldi, of the one part: And the noble and illustrious men Nicholas Ceba in his own name, and also by proxy in the name of the noble Frederick Ceba and Christopher his son, (as appears by the proxy thereupon made yesterday, under the hand of Lazaro Raggio, Notary,) and Babilan, and Dominick Ceba the sons of the late Thomas, each in his own proper name and in the stead of Anthony and Jerome their brothers, for whom and each of

whom they promise; acting moreover in this place not only in the names before mentioned, but also of the sons, grandsons, great-grandsons, and all the posterity of them and each of them for ever, and from age to age, of the other part.

They will perform, and they have agreed to perform to each other mutually, the underwritten compositions, conventions, promises, and pacts, with the solemn stipulations on both sides settled. Renouncing all right of exception to any thing above named, or to any thing under written, or not under written, or otherwise, of having grief, wrong, or fear, in deed, action, or condition; and also renouncing all other rights and excuses: that is to say, because in virtue and on account of these compositions, conventions, promises, and agreements, the before-named Nicholas, Babilan, and Dominick, in the names of the before-named, having been for a long time vehemently attached to this family of Grimaldi, as well on account of the fame and celebrity of their name and the pre-eminent exploits which most of that family in ancient times have performed upon land and sea, as well as on account of the great and singular virtues of many of that race who live and are honoured at the present day. And on this account wishing to be associated into that family and name, and in a manner to be adopted therein, do of their own will and certain knowledge, and by no compulsion, or false persuasion, in the aforesaid names, promise to the said Lucian and Dorino, (they receiving them in the name as above,) that henceforth they and every one of them, and their sons, and grandsons, great grandsons, and the whole of their posterity, shall name themselves from the family and surname of the Grimaldis, relinquishing the old name of the Cebas, and every other family surname.

Also that in their churches and other sacred places, as well as in profane buildings, where there may be the signs, or as commonly called the arms of the Cebas, they shall take measures to conceal them, or to paint the arms of the Grimaldi family; and if after this there shall be any new arms sculptured or painted in any place by them, they shall fix the Grimaldi arms, and relinquish those of Ceba.

Also that henceforth, in every celebration of nuptials, of funerals, and of those days (twice in every year) when the city meets to salute the Prince in the palace, and at the celebration of all other acts whatsoever, they shall meet in the portico or hall of the Grimaldis, and shall con-

[†] The descendants of this branch settled in England, circ. 1625.

[‡] Of this numerous family, there is not one male descendant now left at Genoa.

sult together with the rest of the Grimaldis, and with them they will go and remain, and these and other things will do according to the manner of the other Grimaldis, without any difference or disparity.

Also that, in all and singular meetings, in which according to the manner of families the men and females of the same family are accustomed to be invited, they, whether they invite or are invited, shall meet with the rest, and do those things which are accustomed to be done by the rest of the same family; and in short, that in all and singular actions, cases, counsels, meetings, and negotiations, nothing shall be denied to them which may be done by the true and original Grimaldis.

Moreover, that they and each of them in word and deed, with great diligence and care, shall preserve the fame, dignity, greatness and interest of the Grimaldi family, and shall search into and protect all those things as if they had been truly born of that race; so, indeed, that if any labours should be required to be undertaken, or any expenses to be incurred, in maintenance of the dignity and honour of the Grimaldi family, they shall neither refuse then to give their labours, nor to contribute to the expense, nor to do any other thing, but shall do what the true and original Grimaldis shall see fit to do, provided that all those things which are named be with the consent of the family so conferring.

On the other part, the aforesaid Lucian and Dorino, in the name of the said family, considering the antiquity and nobility of the race of Cebsa, and the numerous and shining virtues of the aforesaid Frederick, Nicholas, Babilan, and others, which are so rightly and justly esteemed, that (as much as is possible) they would add lustre to the noblest family, not being ignorant of the good-will and desire which many of them bear towards the Grimaldi family, IN THE NAME OF GOD, they have for ever received the same Frederick, Nicholas, and the rest, with their brothers, sons, grandsons, great grandsons, and all their posterity, into the family of the Grimaldis, with all their signs, ensigns, respect, excellence, honour, dignity, surname, and other ancient rights, by whomsoever obtained and to be obtained, and as of the true origin of the Grimaldis: Transferring all these to the same Frederick, Nicholas, and others before named, by the same right as the ancient and original Grimaldis are possessors and participators of all the before-named things. And promising to them, the said Nicholas and Frederick, and Babilano, and others

above named, receiving the same name and distinction, that henceforth they, Lucian and Dorino, in the name and on the behalf of the Grimaldi family, shall have, hold, and consider, the same Frederick, Nicholas, and the rest above named, and their posterity, as true originals from the stock of the Grimaldis; and that in all meetings, councils, assemblies, and acts, each shall have to himself the like and the same honour and dignity as shall be given to the rest of the Grimaldis; so that among them, and the original Grimaldis, there shall henceforth be no difference or disparity of condition, but both shall be treated alike and uniformly, as springing together from one stock.

All and singular which things aforesaid, the parties above named mutually and interchangeably with themselves, have promised to perform and preserve, and in no wise to counteract, or to do any thing to the contrary, upon any reason, pretence, occasion, or cause whatsoever, either in law or in fact, secretly or openly, or in any other manner, under the penalty of twice as much to be paid by him who shall counteract, or shall not perform as above said; ratifying nevertheless to the remaining parties, all and singular, the before-mentioned premises.

All which things the parties themselves have required to be evidenced in this public document by me the under-signed Notary and Chancellor of the High State of Genoa.

Done at Genoa, in the piazza or loggia of the Grimaldis, which is nearest the church of the Blessed Luke, in the year of the Nativity of our Lord 1448, in the eleventh indiction, according to the Genoese custom, on Friday the 25th day of October in the 23rd hour; there being present the most noble Amphreon Spinola the son of Nicholas, Francis Spinola the son of Peter, and Paolo Imperiali, as witnesses specially asked and summoned for this purpose.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a few quotations relating to the *Truckle-bed* formerly used in the 16th and 17th centuries. We find it mentioned in Hall's Satires; which is explained in a note by S. W. Singer—"a small bed made to run under a larger one," &c. It is frequently mentioned by early writers, and at a later period, as in Dryden's "Wild Gallant," Act I.

"*Burr.*—You are very merry with my wardrobe; but 'till I am provided with a better, I am resolved to receive all my visits in this *truckle-bed*."

Fail.—Then will I scotch the wheels of it, that it may not run: thou hast cattle enough in it to carry it down stairs, and break thy neck; 'tis got a yard nearer to the door already."

It is sometimes called a *running bed*, as "In the inventory of effects formerly belonging to Sir J. Fastolfe:"

"Item. j *ryning bedde* with a materas." (Archæol. XXI.)

It was also called a *trundle-bed*. Your readers may be amused to find it mentioned in the 7th book of Homer's *Odyssey*, by Chapman, in speaking of Alcinous and his Queen:—

"The King took rest
In a retired part of the house, where drest
The Queen herself a bed, and *trundle-bed*,
And by her lord repose her reverend
head."

In Johnson's Dictionary we find—

"Trundle, n. s. [trɛnbl, Saxon.] any round rolling thing."

From whence Trundle-tail, n. s. round tail:—

"Avaunt, you curs!
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or *trundle tail*!"

Shakespeare. K. Lear.

I. A. R.

MUTE HISTORY;

Or Documentary Ruins of Nature and Art in Italy; illustrated by a Volcanic and Antiquarian Map of the Italian Continent and Islands.

THE convulsive throes of a volcanic power immeasurably surpassing the present feeble and intermittent agency of earthquakes and volcanoes, raised Italy above the surface of the waters, and gave her a geographical position, to the commanding advantages of which may be attributed the moral and physical dominion so long maintained by her inhabitants.

The first appearance of the Italians in the annals of nations is later by some centuries than that of the Greeks; and yet, when first named in history, they are described as a people far advanced in art and science. The subdivision of Italy has deprived her of all political importance in Europe; but she still maintains high rank in the civilized world, while Greece has long relapsed into ignorance and barbarism; and if we estimate the moral importance of a nation by the extent and duration of its influence upon surrounding countries, we must admit the pre-eminence of Italy, which has been distinguished by four brilliant epochs, while Greece can only boast of one.

During the earliest of these epochs, Etruria, Magna Græcia, and Sicily were distinguished by their proficiency in art, science, and agriculture; and the Greek writers admit the successful competition of Tarentum, Croton, Metapontum, Sybaris, Capua, Syracuse, Agrigentum, and other cities in Magna Græcia and Sicily, with the cities of Hellas in all the arts of cultivated society. The artists, philosophers, his-

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torians, and legislators of these Greek colonies, have proved by the still existing fragments of their works, that the sons of Greece did not degenerate on the soil of Italy; and in Etruria the high cultivation of the people is proved by the willing evidence of the Roman historians, who acknowledge that in religion, art, and science, they were, during the early period of their state, largely indebted to their Etruscan neighbours.

The second epoch of Italian pre-eminence, was far more important and comprehensive. Commencing with the fall of Tarentum and Capua, and the retreat of Hannibal from Italy, the Romans, by a rapid succession of conquests, became the rulers of three divisions of the globe, as far as they were then known, and maintained their supremacy more than 400 years; a duration unexampled in the history of the world. During this period Italy imparted her laws, manners, arts, and sciences to the nations she had conquered; but a boon more precious was her knowledge of agriculture, which has done more for the moral improvement of Europe than all the refinements of Roman civilization. Thus the habits and institutions of ancient Italy, although modified by time and circumstances, are still closely interwoven with the texture of modern European laws and customs.

At length the power of the great mistress of the world was broken up by the impolitic division of the empire

2 K

and by the formidable and continuous irruptions of the northern nations. Her armies were melted down and discouraged by incessant conflict, and a large portion of her cities and people destroyed with fire and sword. For a time Italy was crushed under the feet of her savage conquerors; her fertile fields lay waste; her splendid edifices untenanted or in ashes; when, at length, rising from beneath the compressive power of barbarism, like a youthful phoenix from her parent ashes, she again developed her inherent powers, and achieved almost universal dominion by a moral agency not less potent than the legions of old Rome.

This third epoch was the Hierarchy, a legislative and dictatorial priesthood. The weapons were now changed; but the same object was steadily pursued, the same result obtained, and the same place again became the seat of empire. Rome, once the most zealous persecutor of the Christian worship, now made that worship the avenue to power and opulence. The Cross became at once her banner and her sword. Her quaestors and pro-consuls were now priests and legates; her legions, organized hosts of monks; and her senate re-appeared in a college of cardinals, whose fiat the collective monarchs and people of the Christian world awaited in fear and trembling. This epoch, which may be dated from Pope Gregory VII. and the introduction of clerical celibacy, would probably have endured to a much later period, had not the growing licentiousness of the priesthood, the anti-Christian expedients employed to raise funds for the erection of St. Peter's, and the unsparing severity of the Italian and German prelates, undermined the moral power of the Romish hierarchy, and enabled the great and glorious Luther to liberate northern Europe from her galling fetters.

No sooner, however, had Rome ceased to control the consciences and the purses of the northern nations, than the diminished importance of Italy compelled her master-spirits to create a new source of distinction and emolument, and this source they discovered beneath the surface of their native soil. From the rubbish and shattered substructions of old Roman edifices arose, as from the darkness of

the grave, the matchless creations of Grecian art, won by the conquests of imperial Rome, and buried in the ruins of temples, baths, and palaces. This was the commencement of the fourth epoch of Italian greatness, the revival of arts and letters, which dawned with the excavations of ancient works of art, and reached its meridian splendour under Leo X. and Julius II., a period of more unmixed benefit, but not comparable with Roman legislation, nor even with the earlier period of the Papacy. No longer animated by the savage spirit of bigotry, or rather of antagonism, which prompted the iconoclasts of Greece and Italy to destroy whatever works of art the barbarians had spared, the Italian clergy and people proved their growing refinement by joint endeavours to preserve the majestic ruins of old Roman greatness. And now appeared the great masters of modern painting, sculpture, and architecture. Fostered by the liberal patronage of popes and cardinals, and the princely merchants of Florence, Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Palladio, and their pupils and successors, adorned Italy with masterly specimens of their various arts. The works of these highly-gifted men have invested modern Italy with a moral grandeur and importance, far outweighing the military and political pre-eminence of old Rome; and they will remain the canons of fine art until the aspiring and excursive genius of man shall have soared into new regions, and reached higher models of excellence than any hitherto accomplished.

How many objects of classical and intellectual association present themselves to the cultivated traveller in a country, which, for so many centuries, and in such various respects, stood conspicuous and unrivalled! Where can he wander, so well guided as here, over the classic soil of ancient history? where find such abundant evidence of an earlier and greater people, as in the imposing vestiges of old Roman grandeur which rise around him like the phantoms of a dream; while to the classic scholar they are like the shades of long departed friends, and impart a character of life and truth to the dead letters of ancient poets and historians!

A graphic illustration of ancient

Italy, as it still appears in the ruins of its former physical and moral condition, has been attempted in the accompanying map, which indicates the principal roads and cities; the site and direction of the most remarkable active and exhausted volcanoes; and the most important ruins of Old Roman and still more ancient construction.

A geological inspection of the surface of Apennine Italy presents the striking appearance of two distinct mountain-chains, the links of which, commencing with Mount *Ætna* and the mountains south-east of Reggio in Calabria, extend in nearly parallel lines to the gulph of Genoa. One of these lines, consisting of calcareous hills, is the well-known chain of Apennines, which, commencing in Calabria Ultra, extends through part of Italy, and terminates beyond Genoa. The other chain, hitherto little noticed by geographers, but long observed and commented on by French, German, and Italian geologists, is of volcanic origin, and of course composed of volcanic productions. This line, which extends from *Ætna* to the hot baths of Lucca, and may be readily followed by travellers, consists of three still active, and more than fifty long inactive and ruinous, but still perfectly distinguishable craters of as many volcanoes, some of which still indicate their latent existence by earthquakes; now considered by all intelligent naturalists as different exhibitions of the same power. These volcanoes, of which as many are marked on the map as its limited scale will permit, are as follow:—

1. The great central volcano of *Ætna*, surrounded by many minor craters, and bearing on its flanks 36 minor mountains, some of which equal Vesuvius in bulk. Monte Rosso, which rises on the south side in the highest or desert region of *Ætna*, is three Italian miles in circumference at the base.

Four volcanos in the Lipari Isles, are—

2 and 3. Two volcanoes in the island Volcano.

4. The volcano in the island Selini.

5. The volcano of Stromboli, which is in constant action.

6. The volcano of Mount Epomeo, in the island of Ischia; the last eruption was in 1301. This island is often shaken by earthquakes.

7. The volcano of the island Nisita: the circular harbour was the crater.

8. The volcano of Vesuvius, including the exhausted volcanoes of Somma and Ottajano, appears to have been originally a mountain of much greater elevation, but undermined and lowered by numerous eruptions and earthquakes. From the present appearance of many exhausted volcanoes, it is probable that Vesuvius will eventually sink into the vast cavity beneath, and become a lake like those of Agnano, Astruni, and Averno in the Phlegrean Fields. The varieties of volcanic productions from Vesuvius are very numerous, and each fresh eruption produces new combinations of mineral and earthy matter. Some of the red and grey compact lavas of Vesuvius, are in all respects similar to porphyry and fine grey granite. The site of Naples, the Phlegrean Fields, and indeed the whole country surrounding the bay, are volcanic, and the hills and hollows are covered with beds of lava, ashes, and pumice-stone. The following fourteen are the most remarkable of these ancient volcanoes, of which, for want of space, the Solfatara only is indicated on the map.

9. The volcano of the Chiaja. The circular form of its shore is a segment of the crater.

10. The volcano of Agnano; the crater is now a lake.

11. The volcano of Astruni: the crater is a finely wooded valley, and in its centre is a beautiful lake.

12. The volcano of Solfatara still emits sulphureous steams from crevices in the sides and surface of the crater, and the depth of the caverns beneath is indicated by hollow reverberations when a stone is thrown upon the surface. The volcanic remains of the mountain surround the crater like the walls of an amphitheatre. The lava of Solfatara has been converted into white argillaceous clay by the still rising steams of sulphureous acid, and some fragments exhibit clay on one side and lava on the other.

13. The volcano of Mare Morto (the Dead Sea).

14. The volcano of Lago Lucrino. In the year 1538 the volcanic hill called Monte Novoa rose from this lake, and in twenty-four hours formed a cone exceeding 2,000 feet in height,

and 3,000 paces in circumference. The Lucrine Lake was filled up with stones and ashes, and the soil around covered for several miles. Earthquakes preceded this eruption for ten days.

15. The volcano of Lake Avernus.

16. The volcano of St. Elmo. This volcanic hill and the six following, probably originated like Monte Novo.

17. The volcano Gaurus, now Monte Barbaro.

18. The volcanoes of Monte le Carmaldoli.

19. The volcano of Pizzo Falcone; the ancient Echia.

20. The volcano of Capo di Chino.

21. The volcano called Lo Scoglio de Revigliano.

22. The volcano near Baiæ.

23. The volcanic island of Ponza, in the gulph of Gaeta.

Excepting some calcareous hills composed of porous limestone and marine relics, the road from Naples to Rome, and the country around Rome, are in great measure volcanic. The ancient volcanoes near Rome are in the Alban and Tusculan hills, and in the hills of Tivoli, Palestrina, and Frascati. The most remarkable are:—

24. The volcano of Lago d'Albano, now a circular lake, and said to be 350 feet in depth. The volcanic productions of Mount Albano resemble those of Vesuvius. Some of the compact black lavas are free from any admixture of crystals, and so entirely resemble in colour and substance the Oriental basaltes, that they have been employed to repair the mutilated antique Egyptian basalt statues in the museum at Rome.

25. The volcano of Lago di Nemi, now a circular lake.

26. The volcano of Lago di Regillo, below Monte Colonna.

27. The volcano of Lago di Castiglione.

28, 29, 30, 31. The volcanoes of Velletri, Frascati, Palestrina, and Tivoli.

The road from Rome to Florence, through Viterbo, abounds in volcanic productions, and is highly interesting to naturalists.

32. North-west of Rome is the volcano of Lago di Bracciano.

33. West of Bracciano is the volcano near Civita Vecchia.

34. The volcano of Baccano, between Rome and Viterbo.

35. The volcano of Lago di Monte Rosi, a small lake behind Monte Rosi, on the road to Ronciglione.

36. The volcano of Lago di Vico, an extensive lake and ancient crater. The high volcanic hill of Viterbo, is a part of the original circumjacent mountain. From the lake rises a hill of lava and pumice-stones, called Monte Venere, which is a part of the central cone of this once colossal volcano. Behind Viterbo is a lake of hot water, called the Zolfatara, or Bulicami di Viterbo, which emits a sulphureous steam. On the left of the road to Monte Fiascone is a pool of cold water, which appears to boil, being raised into bubbles by the ascending air; and near this pool is a spring of boiling water, which deposits a glutinous sediment. The hills and fields of lava in this vicinity have been converted by subterranean steams of vitriolic and sulphureous acid into red and white porous argillaceous stone, or lava-clay, exactly resembling the lavas converted by the same process into clay at Solfatara, near Naples.

37. The volcano of Lago di Bolsena, near the town of Bolsena, which is close to the crater. Amongst the volcanic eminences which hedge in this crater, is a remarkable hill of basaltes. Upon a bed of grey volcanic ashes and pumice-stones lies an extensive stratum of black, compact, basalt-columns, each measuring five or six palms in length, and one in thickness. They are slightly detached and principally hexagonal, but some exhibit only three, four, and five sides. Above these regular prisms rises a solid hill of hard black lava, without any determined form, but indicating in many places a tendency to prismatic formation. This evidence of identity between compact lava and basaltic columns, which occurs in many of the ancient Italian volcanoes, cannot surely be refused; and if, as long conjectured by the Italian philosophers, the exhausted volcanoes of Italy were submarine, the sudden refrigeration of the lava by sea-water, while in a state of igneous fusion, will readily explain its crystallization.

38. The volcano of Radicafani, a steep and castellated hill, consists of grey, black, and red lava, both porous and compact, and intermingled with red pumice stones. These various lavas alternate irregularly. The whole

mass exhibits a tendency to congeal into prisms, and some quadrangular and hexagonal basalt-columns are easily distinguishable. Opposite to Radiconfani, on the other side of the valley, rises the still more elevated lava-hill called Monte S. Fiore. These eminences are apparently the relics of one volcano, the summit of which fell into the crater, now covered with marine sediment. On the slope of Monte S. Fiore are the well-known hot sulphureous springs called *Bagni di S. Filippo*.

39. The volcano of Sienna is a hill of volcanic tufo, covered with marl and sand, in which are fossil shells. The city is built in the middle of the crater; the ground extremely irregular; and the great piazza, which is circular, or rather the segment of a circle, slopes down from the buildings into a hollow like a muscle-shell. Sienna is often shaken by earthquakes, and the concussion of 1797 cracked and damaged many palaces and churches.

40. The volcano of the thermal baths of Lucca.

41. The volcano of Monte Traverso, on the western Apennines to the north of Florence, is a steep hill of dark-green and grey-spotted lava, and is rent asunder from the base to the summit. Many large limestones are found amidst the volcanic productions. On the slope of Pietra Mala, a hill near Monte Traverso, are two small craters filled with marl and limestones, through which ascend unceasing flames and a smell of petroleum, but no volcanic productions have been observed.

42. The volcano of Spoleto, north-east of Rome, in the Apennines. The town, which lies in the middle of the crater, was twice severely injured by earthquakes in the eighteenth century. Besides the Apennine volcanoes of Traverso and Spoleto, there are other eminences of volcanic configuration on this ridge of mountains, and, doubtless volcanic productions might be discovered upon or near the surface. The following ancient and very remarkable volcanoes are north of Apennine Italy, in the districts of Vicenza, Verona, and Padua. Of these, two only, the volcano near Vicenza, and Bolca near Verona, are marked on the map.

43. The volcano of Brendola, near Vicenza, exhibits a singular mixture

and variety of volcanic and marine productions. The west side of this hill is covered with lava. The lowest stratum is blue clay.

44. The volcano of Ronca, in the Veronese, which, say the neighbouring people, emitted fire and smoke about the middle of the 18th century, exhibits a singular and chaotic mixture of volcanic and marine matter. The summit of this hill is entirely volcanic, and beneath lie strata of limestone and red marl, between alternate strata of pumice stones and lava, both solid and prismatic, while the whole is intermingled with bones and beautiful petrified shells in fine preservation.

45. The volcano of Bolca is a steep and barren limestone-hill, in which appear the craters of several extinguished volcanoes. The soil around is covered with lava, pumice-stones, and other volcanic matter. Bolca contains many petrified exotic fishes and shells, greatly resembling those which now inhabit tropical seas, but not identical.

46. The volcano at Borgo di Malo; with two open craters.

47. The volcano of Monte di Setti fongi; with an open crater.

48. The volcano of Monte Lavegno. The open crater is large, deep, and shaped like a funnel. The bottom is full of lava, mixed with shattered slate and quartz. The lower hills and plains around this mountain are covered with ashes and beds of black lava.

49. The volcano of Monte di S. Luca, a calcareous hill; the summit volcanic, with many basalt columns.

50, 51. The volcanoes of Monte Rosso and Monte Catajo, in the Euganean hills, near Padua: the lava of the former is entirely columnar. The lavas of these hills are red, black, and grey; and sulphureous hot springs (*putizze*) rise through the calcareous covering of their slopes.

52. The volcano in the Montes Berici, near Vicenza. These hills abound with curious and beautiful petrifications.

53. The volcano near Recoaro. In the hills near Recoaro may be seen compact limestone mixed with volcanic matter, and in the slate beneath are many oblique fissures filled up with lava.

54. The volcano of S. Giovanni Ilarione. The crater is now a valley sur-

rounded with volcanic hills, composed chiefly of lava. On the east side is a columnar basalt-hill, called the Devil's cliff. The columns have four to seven sides, and consist of black lava.

In the districts of Bergamo and Brescia are many ancient volcanoes; and in the former are huge masses of black and red lava, the latter so entirely resembling porphyry in all respects, that the most profound and experienced mineralogist could detect no difference; and north of Verona, on the river Adige, near Neumark, are mountains of spotted black and red porphyry, which as strongly resemble some of the lavas of Vesuvius. These porphyries moreover are either split into columns like basaltes, or show a strong tendency to assume determined forms.

The collective volcanoes in all the Venetian States, are too numerous to particularize. Most of those near Vicenza, Verona, and Padua, exhibit basalt-lava on one side, and rude masses of compact lava on the other; and it may be remarked generally of the volcanoes in the Vicentine and Veronese Alps, that their eruptions have burst through the calcareous mountains, while the Euganean volcanoes near Padua are isolated cones of the regular volcanic configuration, and have risen out of the plain between Padua and the Alps.

Of the 54 volcanoes above described, the first 42, which extend through Apennine Italy, belong more immediately to the object of this sketch; and of these it is especially remarkable in the first place, that, excepting Spoleto and Traverso, which are high in the Apennines, they all rise from the lower hills and plains on the Mediterranean or western side of the Apennine chain, while on the lower levels east of these mountains, no ancient volcanoes have yet been discovered. It is probable, however, that many summits of the hitherto imperfectly explored Apennines, near the Adriatic, may exhibit volcanic formations.

Secondly, that of these 42 volcanoes, three only remain in effective action, and emit fire and lava.

Thirdly, that in three of the exhausted craters, Spoleto, Sienna, and Bolsena, are towns of great antiquity;

that the numerous volcanoes in central and northern Italy are unnoticed by the oldest historians; and that some of them exhibit obvious tokens of submarine origin in the petrified seashells and fishes with which they abound.

Fourthly, that the declivities of the Apennines are more abrupt and precipitous on the western or volcanic side, than on the Adriatic; that the originally horizontal strata of these calcareous mountains, which were formed under the primitive ocean, and probably by the deposition of marine sediment, have been apparently raised by some internal power above the surface of the water. This convulsion has lifted, inclined, doubled, and broken the horizontal strata into innumerable varieties of position and form; and that this expansive power was volcanic, may be inferred from the lavas and other volcanic productions forced upward into the numerous clefts and cavities occasioned by this paroxysm of nature, during which the expansive vapours formed vents or craters for the emission of lava on the lower hills, where the repressive weight was not so great as in the mountains. It has been conjectured by Italian and German naturalists that an immense accumulation of volcanic matter exists under the western hills and plains of Calabria Ultra, which have been subject to dreadful earthquakes from time immemorial. There is no immediate vent, but the obvious connection between these convulsions and the adjacent volcanoes of *Ætna* and *Stromboli*, indicates that their craters are the safety-valves which preserve Calabria Ultra from entire destruction. During the memorable earthquakes of 1783, Nature was here detected in the very act of raising calcareous hills by subterraneous expansion. Many hills of considerable elevation arose out of the level plain, and near *Seminara* a new mountain rose to the height of more than 600 feet, carrying up uninjured the trees which had grown on the plain.

The application of the phenomena of volcanic power to a general theory of the earth, was first attempted 2,000 years since by the Greeks, to whom this hypothesis was doubtless suggested by the formation of new islands in the *Ægean* Sea by the great submarine volcano near the isle of *Santo-*

ria, mentioned by Pliny, which threw up two new islands in 1767, and shook the Archipelago in 1772 and 1820. In the seventeenth century Ray in his "Discourses," and Hooke in his "Treatise on Earthquakes," endeavoured to explain the original formation of the earth by the joint agency of the sea and subterranean fire; and the German Jesuit, Athanasius Kircher, (who, although somewhat addicted to visionary speculations, was nevertheless a man of powerful mind and encyclopedic knowledge,) after a residence of more than thirty years in Italy, and a careful investigation of its volcanic phenomena, first suggested the notion of a *central* subterranean fire, in a curious work entitled "Mundus Subterraneus," published in 1678 at Am-

sterdam, in two folio volumes. This hypothesis, long rejected and ridiculed by naturalists, has recently found advocates amongst intelligent modern geologists, and has re-appeared in the "Essai sur la temperature de l'intérieur de la terre," of the ingenious French naturalist Cordier. There is an imposing grandeur and simplicity in this suggestion, which is also the leading idea of Hutton, Playfair, and Scrope; and the facility with which it solves the most difficult phenomena in geology, renders it highly probable that the theory of a *central fire* will eventually supersede all other systems. Certainly, the obvious sympathy between remote volcanoes, and the extraordinary convulsion of 1st November 1755, which destroyed Lisbon and

many cities in North-Africa, shook great part of Europe, and both sides of the Atlantic, from Iceland to the Equator, and extended over a land and water surface of four millions of square miles, ought to be referred to general rather than partial causes.

In 1740, Antonio Moro, a Venetian, ascribed the formation of the stratified limestone hills to volcanic agency. His system was crude and imperfect; but it attracted the attention of more able naturalists, and was soon succeeded by the more valuable works of Giovanni Arduini and the Italian philosophers, some of whom inferred, from the mixture and alternate strata of

marine and volcanic substances in the Venetian Alps, that their volcanoes had been originally covered by the sea, and raised above its level by successive eruptions. To a similar process, Sicilian and German naturalists have attributed the formation, not only of *Ætna*, but the whole island of Sicily; and certainly the enormous outpourings of the colossal mountain, the masses of columnar lava which surround its base and extend beneath the water of its shores, the volcanic matter which pervades every part of Sicily, and the creation of new islands at Lipari, Santorin, and the Azores, in the last century, afford strong evi-

dence that their theory is well founded. —Traces of innumerable ancient volcanoes exist in every division of the earth. Interspersed with still active craters, they appear to exist in meridian lines or belts across the globe. One of these lines, commencing in the isle of Bourbon, re-appears in Madagascar; in the basalt and porphyry mountains west of the Red Sea; in Southern Greece; in Sicily; in Apennine Italy; in the Venetian and Tyrolese Alps; in the French Alps of Dauphiné and Auvergne; in Germany near the Rhine; in the North of England; in Scotland; the Western Isles; Faroe, and Iceland. A second and more active line commences in Terra del Fuego, and runs through South America, Mexico, and the West India Islands. The third line, which in-

cludes many active volcanoes, commences with the basalt-lavas in New Holland, re-appears in the Moluccas, Java, Sumatra, Borneo, the Philippines, the Chinese, Japanese, and Kurile Isles, and terminates in the volcanic range of mountains on the coast of Kamschatka. Other volcanic lines doubtless exist in the unknown and imperfectly explored regions of Asia, Africa, and North America. Isolated central volcanoes, with several craters, appear in the Azores, the Canaries, Cape de Verds, Gallipagos, Sandwich, Marquesas, Society, Friendly, and other island groups, besides some isolated volcanoes in the interior of continents.

(The conclusion of this article will be given in our next, accompanied by a Map.)



TODDINGTON, GLOUCESTERSHIRE,

THE SEAT OF CHARLES HAMBURY TRACY, ESQ.

THE curiosity of those who take an interest in architecture has been much excited by the erection of a magnificent mansion, not many miles from Cheltenham, the owner of which has been his own architect. We have therefore much pleasure in accepting the present opportunity of transferring to our pages, from "The Cheltenham Annuaire" (which we have noticed in another place), a view and interesting description of this imposing structure, together with some general remarks on

modern Domestic Architecture, from the pen of John Britton, Esq. F.S.A. It will be remembered that Mr. Hambury Tracy, (who is one of the Members for Tewkesbury,) was one of the gentlemen to whom was confided the charge of pronouncing judgment upon the competing designs for the new Houses of Parliament, and who decided in favour of that by Mr. Barry.

"If the Gothic architecture of our ancestors was not wholly despised by the

professors of the art from the reign of Henry the Eighth to that of George the Third, it may be safely asserted that they were entirely incapable of appreciating its manifold merits. In the latter reign we had a new light in the horizon of art. Gray, Warburton, Warton, Walpole, Bentham, Essex, and Mason were residents of the Universities at that time. They had eyes to see, with sensibility to feel, the beauties, the intricacies, the sublimities of King's College Chapel, of Ely Cathedral, and of other such buildings in the eastern parts of England; as well as the Gothic Colleges, Churches, and Cathedral of Oxford, the College of Eton, and the Cathedral of Winchester; and they gave vivid expression to their feelings in various publications. Bentham's valuable volume on Ely Cathedral, the architectural part of which was, doubtlessly, improved by the opinions of such men as Essex, Gray, and Walpole, directed the attention of students to the subject. Gray's odes and letters,—Walpole's various essays and correspondence, and his practical, but petty, exemplification of modern Gothic, in his "pasteboard villa," as he calls it himself, at Strawberry Hill, induced men of letters, vertu, and taste, and even the affectors of taste, to talk about, and even to think on the subject. It appeared as a novelty,—it was ridiculed by satirists, was praised by poets, and was diversely commented on by professional and amateur critics. All this tended to its welfare; for it induced men of good sense, and common sense, to look at and inquire into the merits and integral characteristics of those monastic edifices which were referred to as prototypes for Strawberry Hill and for other villas. The contrast and comparison became ludicrous, and "Modern-Gothic" was stigmatized by the professors, and avoided by noblemen and gentlemen who had to erect new houses. The designs of Batty Langley were even worse than the Walpole Gothic, and these had nearly brought the newly-revived architecture into contempt.

"Wyatt next came before the public and obtained its favour; he was extensively employed in Roman and in "Gothic" designs and restorations: and, though he was much praised and much censured for his works at Durham, Lichfield, and Salisbury Cathedrals, he obtained fame and great profits from his works at Lee Priory, in Kent; Sheffield-place, Sussex; Cassiobury, Herts; Windsor Palace; Kew Palace; Fonthill Abbey; the Houses of Parliament; and Ashridge, Hertfordshire. Some of these were great and important buildings: and it would gratify me to speak of them in terms of unmix'd com-

mendation: but Mr. Wyatt had been instructed in, and had studied, the Roman school; he was courted and flattered by the great in early life, and became either too indolent or too self-sufficient in later life to study the more difficult and intricate ecclesiastical architecture of his own country. Hence many of his poor and even trifling designs were carried into execution at Cassiobury, Fonthill, Kew, the House of Lords, and even at Windsor. His new house at Ashridge has many fine and some grand features, whilst part of its details are good and even beautiful. That noble mansion, as well as the magnificent palace of Windsor, have been materially and substantially improved by Sir Jeffrey Wyatville, who, in these buildings, in the enlargement of Longleat, and in other works, has manifested genius to invent, and judgment to apply, new designs to old and admired works.

"Without adverting further to other instances of executed modern Gothic, I might be accused of want of feeling for, or respect to, the younger men of the profession, who have lately exhibited so many excellent designs for the new Houses of Parliament. In spite of the severe philippics of Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Wilkins, and other writers on this subject, I will venture to assert that the competition thus excited, and the drawings produced, have been advantageous to the profession and honourable to the country. I am sanguine enough to believe, and bold enough to predict, that it constitutes an important and marked era in the history of the art, and will tend more to give it a national character, and to separate the legitimate artist from the artizan, than any circumstance that has ever occurred in our country. It has called into action, and to public notice and admiration, the latent talents of architects before unknown to fame:—it has proved that there are many young artists of varied genius and qualifications who only require opportunities to obtain honour for themselves and their country, by a full and free exercise of their professional abilities.

"The new mansion at TODDINGTON is in the style of the monastic edifices of the middle ages, and thence popularly called Gothic. It has been progressively erected during the last twelve years, and being designed and superintended by the proprietor of the manor, Charles Hanbury Tracy, Esq., must be viewed and criticised as the work of an amateur architect. In practising other branches of the fine arts, the non-professional man has much indulgence, and his productions are generally reviewed and commented on with all reasonable allowance and lenity; not so,

however, in architecture. * * * * * Still, such men as the late amiable and learned Mr. Hope, and the present Mr. Hanbury Tracy, have a plea and justification in practising on their own houses. Both were partial to architecture, had studied it diligently and minutely, and had made themselves familiar with forms, proportions, details, and the other elements of the art. They also felt that by directing and concentrating their attention to their own homes,—to the abode of themselves, their wives, and their families, they were likely to make those homes and those associations more conducive to their own happiness, and to the wants and wishes of their successors. How far these gentlemen have succeeded in carrying their intentions into effect may be seen by the enlarged house of the Deepdene, and the new house at Toddington. I do not intend to applaud all the parts of the former, but there is abundance of beauty, of elegance, and of taste to redeem the errors of judgment in some instances. Of the latter, which is new and original in its whole design, and in its separate parts, we may enter upon a full review and minute analysis.

“ Unlike the old manor house of the Tracys, which was placed in the lowest part of the land, on the verge of a rivulet, this is seated on a gentle eminence, with the ground declining to the south and to the west, whilst the eastern side is flanked by a knoll, covered with trees. On this site is a large mass of buildings, consisting of three distinctly marked features, and respectively occupied by the house, by its domestic offices, and by the stables. The first is, properly, the most prominent in size and decoration, whilst the second is a grade below it, and the third still more subordinate. All these are, however, intimately combined and associated by means of buttresses, gables, chimney-shafts, and towers. Their dressings and forms, being all built with a fine stone of a warm tint, constitute a mass so picturesque and imposing from every point of view, that there has been no necessity for planting out or concealing any part. Three sides of the house—the north, south, and western fronts, all opening to a fine lawn, are, however, the principal architectural façades; and each of these is dissimilar to the others, though the whole forms a homogeneous and consistent design. The general elevation displays two stories, each of which contains ornamented windows, with mullions, tracery, and label mouldings, string courses, with bosses and heads, panels, enriched parapets, pinnacles, turrets, &c.; and a square tower, with crocketed pinnacles, forming an apex

to the whole. The southern front is the most elaborate, presenting at the eastern end a projecting wing, with the walls panelled, a large pointed arched window to the chapel, with crocketed pinnacles, all of loftier proportions than the other parts of the building. At the opposite or west end is a boldly projecting embowed or bay window of two stories, the lower to the library, and the upper to a state bedroom, crowned with crocketed turrets of ogee form, and an ornamented parapet. Between these two projections is another of semi-octangular shape, also of two stories, with large mullioned windows, its walls covered with panelling, and its summit terminated with octagonal turrets, pinnacles, and a dressed battlement. The ground-floor apartments in this front are the private library, a vestibule, an octagonal breakfast or morning room, the dining room, and the end of the library.

“ The western façade, though not so much enriched as the former, presents a uniform elevation of two semi-octangular bays at the extremities, and a large bay of two stories, in the centre, with intermediate walls and windows. On the ground-floor of this front are the library, the withdrawing, and the music room.

“ The north, or entrance front, has two square towers at the ends, two stories in height, finished with decorated parapets and pinnacles, and having bay windows in the second story resting on fan-groined corbels, with niches and statues on each side of those windows. A low screen, of one story, extends between those towers, in the centre of which is a large archway of receding mouldings, with bold buttresses, and several steps, forming the entrance. Behind this entrance and screen is a vestibule and part of the cloister: at the western extremity is the end of the music room; whilst the eastern end is occupied by a billiard room.

“ Branching off from the eastern side, but retiring from the north front, just noticed, are the domestic offices; which, excepting in the towers, consist of one floor. Connected with the south-eastern angle of these offices are the stables and coach houses, surrounding an open court, and the whole again surrounded by a covered ride, extending about 500 feet in circuit.

“ Such are the general exterior features and parts of Toddington. Of its interior it will only be necessary, on the present occasion, to particularize the apartments on the ground floor, with their dimensions; the first floor being wholly appropriated to bed-rooms. The vestibule is a square apartment of 21 feet, having a ceiling ornamented with bold ribs and bosses, its

sides adorned with columns, panels, and tracery; a large window with mullions and tracery, filled with rich painted glass, and three doorways. This room is nearly a fac-simile, in style and ornament, of that of the Red-Mount Chapel, at Lynn, Norfolk, which is fully illustrated and described in 'The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain,' vol. 3. Two doorways of pointed arches open to the *Cloister*, which extends round a square court, and forms a corridor of communication to all the apartments of the ground-floor. In the design and execution of this cloister, we recognize the skill and taste of the architect. It is convenient and peculiarly beautiful; it manifests the feeling and spirit, which we may conclude influenced those ecclesiastical artists who raised the noble cloisters of Salisbury, Norwich, Gloucester, and Lacock; and in beauty of material and execution will bear comparison with the best of those old works. The floors, walls, seats, and roof are formed of fine stone, carefully worked and jointed, with three-quarter columns, bold ribs, mullions and tracery to the windows, whilst the capitals and bosses are elaborately sculptured. The windows, twelve in number, are glazed with richly stained glass. As the vestibule occupies the central part of the north-walk of the cloister, so the *principal staircase*, surmounted by a *tower*, is placed in a corresponding part of the southern walk. Its steps, a central and two return flights, with its ballustrades and walls, are composed of the same stone as the cloister; whilst its ceiling is formed of oak, with ribs, panels, and pendants, in imitation of the famed Crosby Hall, of London. This staircase has a lofty-pointed arched window, also filled with stained glass, corresponding with those of the cloister; and at the bottom of the stairs is a statue of a monk in a niche, by Lough. At the north-east angle of the cloister is a spacious *billiard room*, 30 feet by 24, fitted up with wainscot panelling of the drapery pattern, with door, fire-place, and ceiling to correspond. At the south-east angle of the cloister is another *vestibule* to the *garden* or lawn entrance, in which is an open stone screen. From this are entrances to the back stairs, to the private library, to a *corridor* to the dining room, and to the *breakfast room*. The latter is of octangular shape, 24 feet by 22, with a coved ceiling adorned with bold ribs, converging from the angles to the centre, where there is a pendant. It has a large bay window of three lights, and a marble chimney-piece. A doorway communicates with

the *dining room*, measuring 40 feet by 23. Though not on a scale to compare with the ancient baronial halls of the Tudor age, this is a handsome apartment fitted for the comfortable accommodation of the private family, or a large company. It has five windows of pointed arches, with mullions and tracery. The chimney-piece, of highly polished black marble, is large, handsome, and finely executed, whilst the doors and panels round the room are also worked to correspond with the general design. The arched ceiling is divided into several apartments by large and small ribs, the former springing from corbels, and the whole intersecting and forming square panels, having bold and rich rosettes at each intersection. An enriched cornice extends round the room, adorned with armorial bearings of the Tracy family and its alliances.

"The *library*, 38 feet by 24, is fitted up with a series of niches, for cases, terminated with arches, pinnacles, and an enriched cornice, whilst the ceiling is divided by numerous ribs into panels. A small octagonal bay, or closet study, projects from the south-west angle; a large bay window to the south occupies nearly the whole end of the room, and a splendid black marble chimney-piece, in the Tudor style, and a large mirror, with a Gothic frame, adorn another side of the room.

"A *withdrawing room*, of larger dimensions than either of the other apartments, (40 by 24 feet,) occupies the centre of the western front, and is adorned with an elaborate ceiling, a spacious bay window, an enriched chimney-piece of fine marble, and oak doors, with ornamented panels.

"A *music room*, to the north, terminates the suite of apartments on this floor. It nearly corresponds in form and size with the library, at the opposite extremity, already described, and when finished, with its appropriate organ case, marble chimney-piece, and panelled doors, will make a very handsome room.

"In conclusion, it may suffice to observe, that, whilst all the forms and details of doors, windows, chimney pieces, and ceilings are executed in a style and spirit quite in harmony and in character with the best monastic edifices of the middle ages, the workmanship is sound and good. The stone is mostly from the Painswick quarries. Timber has been obtained from the manor, kept some years to season; and all the materials have been selected, and the workmanship executed, with a view to durability, as well as to appropriate character.

MENDHAM PRIORY.

Mr. URBAN, *Harleston, Dec. 18.*

FEELING an interest in every thing relating to the parish of Mendham and its Priory, I rejoice to find that the pencil of Mr. Repton has rescued from oblivion the remains, of which engravings are given in your Magazine for December; since of the building, of which they were formerly the ornaments, scarce one stone is now left upon another.

Your correspondent has, in a note, pointed out some errors in the history of the Priory committed by Tanner, Blomefield, and Taylor; but he had retained others by following their authority as to the dates attributed to the grant to the Duke of Suffolk (1539), and the subsequent conveyance by him to Richard Freston (1555). I am therefore induced to trouble you with a few additional particulars in correction of these trivial errors, and in supply of what appears to be deficient in Mr. Repton's communication.

I have not at hand my note of the date of the Letters Patent by which the site of the dissolved Priory, and its possessions in Mendham, were granted to the Duke of Suffolk; but the deed of conveyance from him to Richard Freston (which is in my possession), is dated at Mendham, on the 3rd June, in the 28th of Henry VIII. (1537*), and is made to Richard Freston in fee, charged with the payment to the said Duke, his heirs and assigns, of an annual rent of 40*l.* per annum.†

Charles Brandon appears, at the time of the dissolution, to have had some claim to the patronage of this Priory, in right of his fourth wife Catharine Lady Willoughby of Eresby, she being lineally descended from Cicely, wife of John Lord Willoughby, the eldest sister and co-heir of Sir William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, on whom the same had been settled by William Lord Huntingfield, the last male descendant of the founder.

It is stated in Tanner, that no common seal of his house had been met with. I have amongst other charts relating to this Priory, two, to which the common seal is appended, being a deed and its counterpart of the manumission of a villein and grant to him of a piece of land in the 9th Edw. III. These are of green wax, with impressions on each side. The obverse impression in both seals is much mutilated. It is of the usual ecclesiastical or *vesical* form, and about two inches and a quarter long. The subject is the Holy Virgin, to whom the monastery was dedicated, seated on an ancient chair or throne, supporting the infant Jesus in her right arm, and bearing a cross or sceptre in her left hand. The circumscriptions are too much broken in both seals to be legible. The reverse has a small oval-shaped impression, bearing a half-length figure of the Virgin and Child within a gothic niche, beneath which is the head and bust of an ecclesiastical figure, his hands in the attitude of prayer. These figures, and the legends surrounding them, are entire, but from the smallness of the characters I cannot satisfactorily decipher the latter. I have also a very perfect impression of the seal of the Prior John, temp. Edw. II. mentioned by Madox (Form. Ang. 683).

To return to the site of the Priory. After the death of Sir Richard Freston, by virtue of some settlement made by him, the house and demesnes, with the manors in the Suffolk portion, called Mendham Priory and Kingshall, came to Michael Wentworth, Esq. of Rogersthorpe in Yorkshire,‡ and the manor of Densons in Norfolk, to Richard Freston, his son.

In the 37th Eliz. Michael Wentworth (grandson of the above) sold the property to Anthony Gosnold of Clopton, of whom the mansion and estate, called the priory, were soon

* It is strange that this conveyance should have been so often repeated as having been made in 1555, Charles Brandon having died in 1544, eleven years previous.

† This Rent was, in the 30th of the same reign, made over by the Duke to the King in consideration of a further extensive grant to him, and was paid to the Crown until it was purchased under the acts of 22 and 23 Car. II. by Archbishop Sancroft, who annexed it in perpetual augmentation of the Vicarage of Fressingfield.

‡ The Frestons were a Yorkshire family, and connected by marriage with the Wentworths.

afterwards purchased by Edward Ward, Esq.* and subsequently from him by Robert Green, Esq. who conveyed them to James Tyrrell, Esq. his son-in-law. Tyrrell resided at the priory, then called Mendham Hall, and died there in 1656, leaving two daughters his coheiresses, one of whom, Elizabeth, married William Rant of Yelverton, Esq. and through this match the estate came into the family of the Rants, in a branch of which it is still vested.

The manors of Mendham Priory and Mendham Kingshall were purchased of Gosnold by one Laurence, and afterwards belonged successively to the Hollands, Baxters, Gardiners, and Whitakers. In 1803, they were sold to Alexander Adair, Esq. of Flexton, and William Adair, Esq. his successor, is the present lord.

The manor of Densons, in the Norfolk part of Mendham (or that part of it which has for many years formed the hamlet of Needham), is the estate mentioned by Blomefield as belonging to Mrs. Frances Bacon of Earham, widow; which is wrong, as this manor then belonged to Sir Robert Bacon of Gillingham, Bart. and is now vested in the daughters and co-heirs of John Bacon Schutz, Esq. It was another manor in the same hamlet, called Bourlis, which never belonged to the Priory, which was the property of Mrs. Frances Bacon, and from her came to the Franks.

The mansion formed out of the monastic buildings, in which were the paintings described by Mr. Repton, was probably the work of Sir Richard Freston; though it is doubtful whether he ever resided there, for having, in the first year of Edw. VI. obtained a grant from the Crown of the manor and estate of Wichendon or Wichington, in the Norfolk part of Mendham, late parcel of the possessions of the dissolved Priory of the Holy Trinity at Ipswich, he built a mansion there, where his descendants resided, until

the extinction of the family in the male line in 1761. This estate was purchased in 1824 by Alexander Adair, Esq.

The now distinct parishes or hamlets of Metfield in Suffolk, and Needham in Norfolk, are included in the account given of this parish in Domesday Book. It contains several other manors which were no part of the possessions of the Priory.

Yours, &c.

G. A. C.

MR. URBAN, *Leicester, Dec. 10.*

THE Letter, of which I send you a copy, was written under circumstances of considerable interest. The writer was Lady Dorothy Hastings, the first wife of Sir Henry Hastings, of Braunston near this place. Sir Henry was the son of Major-General Walter Hastings, the sixth son of Francis the second Earl of Huntingdon, and the Commander of the chosen Leicestershire men who formed a part of Tilbury camp; the General married Joyce, the daughter of William Roper, Esq. of Well Place in the county of Kent. The Lady Dorothy Hastings was the daughter of Sir Edmund Huddleston, of Sawston in the county of Cambridge, Knight, and she, with her mother-in-law, were zealous Roman Catholics. Sir Henry, by his first marriage, had six sons and six daughters.*

The Letter is dated in the year 1619,—a period somewhat remote from the discovery of the horrid plot against James and his Parliament; but when the effects produced by that appalling *éclaircissement* had not altogether subsided, and suspicions with respect to the existence of dark intrigues against the State, rendered it necessary that a watchful eye should be still kept on the conduct and proceedings of Roman Catholics. Lady Dorothy Hastings, with her daughters and mother-in-law, had been repeatedly presented to the Ordinary as recusants; and at length her Lady-

* "De Edwardo Ward, arm. occasionato ad ostendendum quo titulo tenet manerium de Mendham Priory, in comitatu Suffolciæ." Pasche recorda 2 Jac. I. rot. 198. Again, "quo tit. tenet situm manerii de Mendham," Hilarii recorda 12 Jac. I. rot. 281. Jones's Index to the Records, Memoranda: where also occurs "De literis regis patentibus, factis Johanni Elyot de terris et catallis Roberti Prioris de Mendlesham in com. Suffolc. utlegati pro proditionibus, irrotulatis." Hilarii recorda 20 Ric. II. rot. 1.

† See Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iv. p. 627.

ship and daughters were cited to appear before the Ecclesiastical Court. The following is a copy of a Letter which her Ladyship wrote while the proceedings were in progress; it was addressed to Edward Clarke, M.A. the Commissary of the then Bishop of Lincoln for the Archdeaconry of Leicester, and bears internal evidence of deep and cautious consideration; the probability is, that it was written under legal, and (perhaps) priestly, dictation.

“Goode Sir,

“I ame to request at yo^r hands y^t you would please to grant mee a further time to consider myself, and for the better preparinge my minde, havinge all my lifetime bine bread in a contrarye religion, wth in soe short a time I cannot well resolve myselfe to alter, till further reasone be shewed, w^{ch} I will indeavour to lerne out & know, if I may be afforded a time requisitt for y^e alteration of a matter soe weighty; therefore I must crave yo^r lawfull favour herein, and that you would be pleased to restore mee from y^e excommunication for a time, whereby I may in peace seeke y^e quiett of my conscience. I have alreddy taken y^e Oath of Aleagence, w^{ch} sheweth my loyalty both to my Prince & Countrie. I only desire but to be settled in my conscience, and then I doubt not but to geeve good content to yo^r selfe & all that wishes my welfare. This lawfull request I hope you will, out of good meaninge to all Christians, afford mee, for w^{ch}, wth my faithfull love, I will be requitfull, and soe, wth my best wishes to yo^r selfe and wiff, I comitt you to God.

“Yo^r trew frend,

“DOROTHE HASTINGS.

“Branston, y^e last of
January 1619.

“Allsoe I am to intreat you in y^e behalfe of my daughters, y^e same time for ther conformitye.”

(Endorsed)—“To my very lovinge frend Mr. Edward Clarke, at y^e Castill in Leicester, these.”

It does not appear what became of the proceedings; but Lady Hastings, with her daughters, continued to be presented as recusants for several years subsequent to the date of the

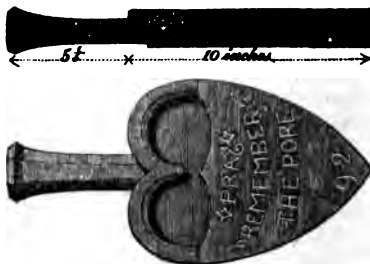
Letter. Her husband had early distinguished himself as a firm supporter of the reigning Monarch, and had received the honour of knighthood from King James, very shortly after his accession to the Throne.* On the fall of the unfortunate Charles, Sir Henry was severely punished for his attachment to the Royal cause, having to pay no less a sum than £2,072. for the redemption of his estates from the “tender mercies” of the Parliamentarians.

Yours, &c.

J. STOCKDALE HARDY.

MR. URBAN, Jan. 10.

I inclose a drawing of a curious instrument used at Blickling, in Norfolk, to receive the alms of the congregation. It is painted light blue, and the letters are gold. The lower figures of the date alone remain: it was probably 1592.



The five highly ornamented keys, of which also I send you representations, (*see the Plate,*) belong to an ancient chest preserved in the same church; which is covered with iron, and bears the following inscription, painted in church text (which I copy from Bloomfield): “Maystyr Adam Ilee made y^s chyst, and Robert Filipes payed y^erfor. God have mercy on y^ar soules.”

Some of the key-holes are round, like donkey locks. The keys are all drawn to one scale. No. 1, which is six inches and half in length, is nearly identical in pattern with one found at Framlingham Castle in Suffolk, which is engraved in the Gentleman’s Maga-

* Sir Henry was knighted at Belvoir Castle, on Saturday the 23d April 1603. See Nichols’s Progresses of King James I. vol. i. p. 91. n. 5.

zine for January, 1828. No. 2. has the letters j b in the handle: query, for Sir James Hobart? It was formerly plated with a metal like brass, —probably latten, of which a small fragment only remains.

The two shields in the plate are also drawn as exhibiting the forms of ancient keys. One is from the church of Sall in Norfolk, and the other at Cromer, in the same county. They seem to be the armorial coat, attributed to, or formed in allusion to, the Apostle Peter.

Yours, &c.

J. A. R.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 13.

I BEG leave to send you drawings of two ancient monumental brasses from the church of Bodyam in Sussex, which have been copied, on a reduced scale, from the impressions of the brasses themselves, taken during a visit in that neighbourhood, in 1835. The tablet or monument to which they belonged is, as far as I can learn, no longer in existence, nor could its former locality be pointed out. When I first saw these brasses, they were lying loose in the church, covered with dust, and only to be found after diligent search; they have been since affixed to the chancel wall, and thus preserved, and brought into notice by the praiseworthy care of the incumbent, the Rev. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bart.

One is thirteen inches in length, and represents the effigies of a female, enveloped in a loose dress, or winding sheet. This has been engraved, but not very accurately, in the supplement to Grose's Antiquities, vol. 2. plate v. fig. 2. There is no account of any monuments or inscription by which the name or family of the person represented may be ascertained.

The other is the truncated effigy of an armed man, having the head and part of the legs broken off. This brass, in its present mutilated state, measures fourteen inches in length: and represents a person in the armour of the fourteenth century, with a bodice, or tunic, bearing the arms of Bodyam,—viz. *A fess dancette bezantée*. It is therefore probable that this engraved plate belonged to the tomb

of some member of that family, which from the time of the conquest had been in possession of the manor of Bodiham, as feudal tenants of the Earls or Counts Eu, in Normandy.

The following notices of them occur in the Burrell MSS. in the British Museum and elsewhere: but I shall be greatly obliged to any of your numerous correspondents for further information.

Hugo de Bodeham.

His son, Osbertus, or Osbornus de Bodeham, fil' Hugonis temp. Robt. Com. Augi et regis Will. I. marr. Emma.

Roger de Bodeham held the manor with 4 knight's fees, temp. Hen. 2.

John de Bodeham.

William de Bodeham — attested the Charter of Hen. 6th Earl of Eu (1217) and another of Ralph D'Issendon Earl of Eu. He held 4 knight's fees of the honor of Eu. (Inquis. on his death 45 Hen. 3.)

Hen. Dominus de Bodeham, marr. Margaret.

John de Bodeham, brother of Henry; they both witnessed a charter of Robt. de Glendlew and Margaret his wife.

Thomas son of Lucie de Bodihamme, recovered in the King's Court against Reginald 1 mess. 12 acres of land in Bodihamme, 28th of Edward 1st.

It appears that the manor of Bodyham passed from this family to that of Wardieux; and some time afterwards, by the marriage of Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Richard Wardieux of Bodyam, to Sir Edward Dalyngrudge or Dalyngrigge, Knt. who obtained the Royal licence in 1386, to erect a castle on his wife's manor*, the external walls and towers of which remain nearly in a perfect state. Three shields, bearing the arms of Bodyam, Wardieux, and Dalyngrudge are still affixed to the wall above the principal gateway†.

The parish church of Bodyam is small, and without any architectural features worth notice. It stands on an eminence, and commands a rich and picturesque view of the undulat-

* Pat. roll 9 Ric. 11.] Quod Edwardus Dalyngrudge possit construere Castellum, super manerium suum de Bodyam.

† See "A Graphic and Historical Account of Bodyam Castle, in Sussex, by William Cotton, M. A." 1831. Rodwell.

ed country, towards Hawkhurst, in Kent.

The stained glass mentioned in the Burrell MSS. with the arms of Alice, widow of the last Sir John Dalyngrudge, Beauchamp of Powick, and Boteler of Sudeley, has been removed from the widows, and I fear irrecoverably lost.

Yours, &c.

L—.

Mr. URBAN, Feb. 13.

IN the Minor Correspondence of your last Magazine, an article, signed DÆCIUS, refutes several assertions which had appeared in a former number, relating to his late Majesty King George the Third and Lord Loughborough, who, on resigning the Great Seal, had been created Earl of Rosslyn. Your Correspondent appears to show very clearly that it was impossible the principal assertions therein alluded to could be accurate; and as to any hostile feeling alleged to have existed in the breast of the King, so as to have produced the harsh expression attributed to him upon the death of his ex-Chancellor—(an expression not likely to have fallen upon any occasion from the lips of that Sovereign,) most of your readers, I think, will agree with DÆCIUS, that the story is extremely improbable.

The Earl of Rosslyn, during several of the last years of his life, resided chiefly at Baylis, within about a couple from miles of Windsor Castle. Indeed it was generally understood by his family, that the King had expressed a wish that his Lordship would fix his country residence near Windsor. During that period he continued invariably to receive marks of his Majesty's private friendship and regard. He was a very frequent visitor at the Castle; and, on the very morning of the day upon which he died, he was with the King at Windsor, from whom, after his audience, he went to the Duke of Portland's at Bulstrode; and, returning to Baylis, he was suddenly attacked by that severe illness which carried him off in a few hours. It would appear therefore that, to the very last, Lord Rosslyn continued to be honoured with the good wishes and friendship of his Sovereign. Is it therefore at all pro-

5

bable that, when the King was informed next day of his death, he should say, "He had lost the greatest scoundrel in his Dominions"?

One part of the story, perhaps, may not appear quite so improbable,—namely, that the late Lord Thurlow, upon hearing of this supposed observation of his Majesty, is stated to have declared it to be "a strong proof of the King's sanity." But even this part of the story cannot,—as is shown by DÆCIUS,—be accurate: because there was not only no House of Lords then sitting (and that was the place where Lord Thurlow is stated to have uttered it), but Lord Thurlow was himself at Bath at the time of Lord Rosslyn's death.

However rancorous Lord Thurlow may occasionally have been towards his rivals, and particularly to those of them who, during his long career, opposed his politics on the woolsack, and dared to beard the lion in his den, yet sometimes, in his own way, he would not withhold his approbation. The following anecdote you may faithfully rely upon. It was communicated to me by an intimate friend now living whose veracity is undoubted, and he was told it by a Noble Marquess, also now alive, who long held, both at home and abroad, high situations in his Majesty's councils and service. When Lord Thurlow was informed at Bath of Lord Rosslyn's death, he made the following observation:—"Well;—the fellow is gone before me.—He was my rival.—He could *parlez vous* better than I could.—But, by G—d, he was a gentleman." J. H.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 15.

It is many years since Kemble was condemned by the public for pronouncing *Aitches* instead of *Akes*. The following quotations from different works seem to confirm the correctness of his pronunciation.

In the Shepherd's Calendar, by Spenser (August)—

"Tell me, Perigot, what shall be the game,
Wherefore with mine thou dare thy musick match?"

Or been thy bagpipes ren far out of frame?
Or has the cramp thy joints benumb'd
with *ack*?"

In "the firste syxe bokes of the most Christian poet Marcellus Palengenius, called the Zodiake of Life, translated by B. Googe," (1561) :—

"The *axesse* and the *botche*, the *byle*,
With *skauld* and *skurf*, *ytchyng*," &c.

The following quotation is from Richard Mulcaster "on the English Tongue," (1582) page 127 :—

"*Ache*, *brache*, with the qualifying *e*, for without the *e*, *t* goeth before *ch*, as *patch*, *smatch*, *catch*, *smatch*, *watch*. The strong *ch* is mere foren, and therefore endeth no word with us, but is turned into *k*, as *stomak*, *monark*, whose originalls be *stomach*, *monarch*, with *ch* in the Greke."

I. A. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Springfield, Jan. 20.*

THE following beautiful lines from Pope's Homer are well known, but it is curious to see how they are translated by Chapman, but more particularly by Richard Mulcaster "On the English Tongue," 1582. By Pope—

"Prayers are Jove's daughters, of celestial race,
Lame are their feet, and wrinkled is their
With humble mien, and with dejected eyes,
Constant they follow, where Injustice flies;
Injustice swift, erect, and unconfin'd,
Sweeps the wide earth, and tramples o'er
mankind,
While Prayers to heal her wrongs move
slow behind." Iiad. IX.

Thus translated by Chapman :—

"For Prayers are daughters of great
Jove, lame, wrinkled, ruddie-ey'd,
And ever following Injury, who (strong
and sound of feet)
Flies through the world, afflicting men :
believing Prayers, yet
(To all that love the seed of Jove) the certain
blessing get
To have Jove heare, and helpe them too :
but if he shall refuse,
And stand inflexible to them, they flye to
Jove, and use
Their powers against him; that the wrongs
he doth to them, may fall
On his own head, and pay those paines,
whose cure he fails to call."

The following is from Mulcaster :—

"Homer, the great Greke poet, deviseth a monster, which he named *Até*, and giveth her for surname the *Ladie of Harm*, with whom he joyns in fellowship three other staid matrones, which he calleth *Lite*, and the *Ladies of Redresse*, after harms be received. *This Até*, saith he,
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is so swift of wing, so strong of bodie, so stirring to do ill, as she flies far before, and harmeth where she lighteth. But the three good Ladies, being halt and lame, old and crooked, not a step without a staf, cannot foot it so fast, as their fellow can fly, whereupon it falleth out, that harms be soon caught, but healed at leisure, when the old creeping Ladies come to present a plaster, as they will com at last, tho' it be verie long first."

I. A. R.

Mr. URBAN, *Norwood, Dec. 16.*

AS the name of Lunsford has been once more brought into your Magazine, I am induced to illustrate further the history of the family. At the same time I may be allowed to remark that I conceive the account given by your correspondent J. B. (Dec. p. 562.) respecting the Luxford family to be incorrect. Among the list of those selected to be creative Knights of the Oak in 1661 is to be found the name of George Lunsford, of Windmill-hill, Sussex, (evidently an error) and hence probably arose the tradition. The Luxfords were a good family in Sussex, but bore no affinity to that on which I have addressed you.

The two first of the following letters, all which are found in the Burrell collections, are from Thomas Lunsford, Esq. of Whilegh,* to Sir Thomas Pelham, the first Baronet, (who died in 1624); the last from Francis Warnet, Esq. of Hempsted, Sussex, to the same.

If any of your correspondents can refer me to a work in which mention of Sir Thomas Lunsford's residence in Virginia is to be found, an obligation will be laid on

Yours, &c. G. S. S.

Sir,—I was yesterday at your house to speak with you, but it was my happ

* The Elizabethan mansion of Whilegh still exists as a farmhouse, though its exterior has neither a striking nor very antiquated appearance. There is a large parlour, wainscoted, but now painted white, about thirty feet long; where the date 1597 remains on the chimney-piece. Some of the bed-rooms are large, and the passages wide. The cellars are remaining. Mrs. Harcourt, widow of General Harcourt, now owns the property, about 600 acres.

then to come at an inconvenient howre ; and since I have thought it fitt, rather to acquaint you with my purpose by writing, wich was to complaine of an injury done unto me by a servant of yours, whereby I conceive my reputation suffers much. Your man, *Constable*, was busie to knowe of John Germond how I stood affected to the difference he hath with Mr. Jefferay^e; I told him I altogether disallowed of his bynding Mr. Jefferay, being a Gent^e to his good behaviour. He contemptible answered, 'Tut, if Mr. Lunsford sh^d serve him as Jefferay had done, he w^d do to him as he had done to Jefferay': He hath had a warrant to bind Jefferay to his good behaviour; met him upon the High way, and rayled at him detestable, dared him, with his sword half drawn, to fight, revileth him in all places he cometh into, calleth him base, and despiseth him, as one much worse than himself. I account you noble, and therefore appeal to yourself to be judge of my Carriage, Birth, and Condition, and whether it is becoming for a fellow of his course to contemn and despise me at his pleasure thus fowlely, I not medlynge with him; if you think so poorely of me, I must yet still suffer; if you think I am injured, I trust you will so chastise your servant, as you will thereby make it appear you have no desire to justify any of your People against a Gent^e. I will not trouble you now to consider what affection and love hath been, (as men report) betwixt Sr Nich. Pelham your father and my grandfather, nor betwixt Sir Jno. Pelham your brother and him in their tymes, nor do I desire you sh^d look on me as descended of their Race; but that you will deal with me as a neighbour and a gent^e, who at this tyme keep as good a man as Constable, and if I sh^d hear him say he w^d bind a Pelham to his good behaviour, although upon never so just a cause, besides turning him far from me for a sawcy knave, I sh^d not yet so quitt him. But, Sir, I desire not you should undergo any such course, but only to rectify me in my reputation, soe as I may find this fellow not justified to injure me, nor put on to brave me: and soe, leaving the disposing of my cause to your justice, with my kindest remembrance, I rest your loving Kinsman and
Friend,
Tho: LUNSFORD.

Sir,—I was very sorry I c^d not stay to examine before you the Imputation [which] is layd upon me for your Coneys and Hares until my return from London; the general clamour w^{ch} runneth all hereabouts of this business maketh me to hasten the discovery of the Truth, for w^{ch} purpose I intreat you to appoint me a time when I shall come to Hawleland, and that you will send to Pettit to attend you at that Tyme; I am assured, as I am careful you sh^d be acquainted truly with my carriage herein, for you will be noble and let me know who is your Informer if I quit myself, and I hope it is not the report of a base wretch; it were not well you sh^d hearken to such a one; so I kindly take my leave, and rest your loving
Kinsman,
Tho: LUNSFORD.

Hempstead, 10 Dec. 1621.

Dear Sir,—My father, by virtue of a Capias Utlegatum after judgement against Mr. Lunsford, having an Inquisition to be taken on Monday next at East Grinstead, I most heartily intreat your aid but to inform us by a word or two under your hand of y^e Value of Whiligh by the year, as also what you think his stock may be worth; or, if you shall desire not to be any wayes seen in it yourself, then I pray appoint Mr. Cunstable, or some other of your men, whom you shall think fittest to do the same for us, and it shall be gratefully accepted; and when y^e like pleasure may serve your turn, it shall be most willingly performed; I pray write me back a word or two concerning this business, as also concerning my monies; and so, with myne and my wive's most respectful commendations to yourself, your Lady, and all your good Company, I humbly take my Leave, and shall ever rest your assured loving
Friend,
FRANCIS WARNET.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Feb. 15.*

It will be in the recollection of your readers, that in June 1831 a large quantity of silver coins, which, from the close investigation of Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, appear to have been those of Edward the First and Second, were found in the river Dove, near Tutbury. In the Penny Magazine of Nov. 1st, 1834, there is a notice of this discovery, in which it is

stated, that all the coins, with one single exception, were of the same size and value (the penny)—“This exception was a very beautiful coin of silver, of about the size of half-a-crown, and of the reign of Edward the First.”

If such a coin was found, it is probably that usually called the Pattern Groat of Edward the First, but which some persons consider as belonging to Edward the Third. Being found with coins only of Edward the First and Second, would decide that it is not Edward the Third's; and with a wish to determine this question, I trouble you with this statement, hoping that if the Coin called the Pattern Groat of Edward the First was found on this occasion, the possessor of it will, through you, communicate the fact to his brother collectors, with an accurate description of the Coin, weight, &c.

Yours, &c. R. S.



MR. URBAN, *Lothbury, Jan. 2.*

THE silver Carausius, of which the above is a sketch, was found in the bed of the Thames, near London bridge, about six weeks since. In point of execution it is very inferior to many of the coins of this Emperor, which, particularly the brass, are not rarely of very superior workmanship. It is, however, of great scarcity, and of importance as illustrating an interesting period in the history of this country.

Obverse. IMP. CARAVSIVS P. F. A. The bust of Carausius to the left, the head laureated and the right hand holding a sceptre surmounted by an eagle.

Reverse. VBERSTA (blundered for VBERTAS) AV.

In exergue .SR. A cow, underneath which is either what may have been intended for a woman milking, or a vessel for receiving the milk, but the object appears confused from the coin having perhaps slightly slipped in the die.

To the personification of the word Ubertas, and to the legend, no objection

can be urged; they mutually explain each other, and very felicitously.

Under the able guidance of Carausius, Britain enjoyed for some few years the blessings of peace under a home government. The natural fertility of her soil was rendered more available by the protection afforded to the labour of the husbandman; while her hills and valleys, famed for the breed of sheep and cattle, were not as heretofore drained of their produce, for the maintenance of continual influxes of foreign troops. To the prosperity of Britain during his sway, the coins of Carausius have repeated allusion. In the one under notice, the cow yielding milk,

“Ubera lacte distenta.”—VIRG.

is of itself as happy an object as could well be selected for the purpose intended; but a twofold applicability of the inscription will be immediately perceived, in the etymology of the word Ubertas.

The Bull and the Ram appear on the legionary coins of Carausius, but rather as symbols of strength and power, than as emblems of fertility. The letters in the exergue are by some thought to refer to Ritupa. The coin was sold to Mr. Matthew Young.

Yours, &c. C. R. S.

ANCIENT CITY IN NORTH AMERICA.

An interesting discovery of what appears to be the ruins of an ancient city was recently made on the western bank of Crawfish River, one of the forks of Rock River, in Wisconsin territory. The whole work consists of an inner wall of rectangular shape, being about 12 feet thick at the base, and, although crumbled down, still left about five feet high all round, supported by buttresses every five rods, and inclosing three large buildings and about fifty others of smaller sizes. Without this wall, which may be called the citadel of the ancient city, were the ruins of another, which appeared to be about three miles round. The site of the ruins is covered with forests of large growth, some of the trees being upwards of two feet in diameter. The masonry is brick, and of a rectangular shape. The name Aztalen has been applied to the ruins, from an idea that there was in ancient times a city of that name in the northern parts of North America.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

ANGLO-NORMAN AND EARLY FRENCH LITERATURE.—NO. IV.

*Carlovingian Romances.—1. The Feats of Charlemagne.**

EVERY civilized nation has possessed, in its legendary history at least, the memory of a class of primitive heroes whose extraordinary deeds belong chiefly to the mythology of the people. Thus the Greeks had their heroes of the Trojan War, of the Argonautic expedition, and of the different local legends of Athens, of Thebes, and of Mycenæ. To the same class we must probably give the earlier Roman kings, who are now believed to have existed only in Roman song; Italy afterwards borrowed from Grecian fable its story of Æneas and his adventurous companions. The same species of legend is found equally among the Persians and the Hindoos, as among the Teutonic tribes of the West, where we have still preserved one noble epic on the fate of the Niebelungens. The Franks seem to have been a very uninformed people, and to have brought few traditions with them to their final settlement; and the heroes of the earlier French epic cycle belong generally to pure history, though their deeds are as fabulous as those of the Trojan Æneas or the Geat Beowulf. As, however, the formation of what are called the Carlovingian Romances took place at a much later period than that of similar productions amongst other people, so are they far longer and more numerous. A proposition has been made (though we do not yet know the result) to the *Commission Historique* to print the whole of these romances in a body; and it is calculated that, in double columns and small type, they would form about six or seven thick volumes. As we might suppose, by the title which has been given to them, the great body of these romances relate to the period of the Carlovingian kings; thus Gerars de Rousillon, which exists also in Provençal, narrates the wars of Charles Martel; Garin le Loherain, Girbert, and Berte aus grans piés, embrace the reign of Pepin; to that of Charlemagne, the most fruitful reign of all, belong Agolant, (or the Saracens driven from Italy); Jean de Lanson (the war of Lombardy); Guiteclin de Sassoigne (the wars in Saxony); the Quatre fils Aymon and Girard de Vienne (the wars of Auvergne and Dauphiné); and Ogier le Danois and Roncevaux (the expedition into Spain); with a host of others. We have also Raoul de Cambrai, Guillaume au cor nez, and Gerars de Nevers,† belonging to the reign of Louis le Débonnaire, and others which transport us to that of Charles le Chauve. There are a few of the romances included under the general title, which transport us to other dynasties, such as Parthenopex de Blois (which has been handsomely printed by Crapelet); Florant et Octavien, Ciperis de Vigneaux, whose subjects belong to the reigns of Clovis and Dagobert; and Hues Capet, the Chevalier au Cygne (which M. Michel has now in the press), Baudoin de Sebourg, and the Bastard de Bullion, whose heroes are of the time of the third race of the Frankish kings.

The only regular romance of this class which makes its appearance in the Anglo-Norman dialect, is that of Roncevaux. We suppose the reason to be, that it is the only one whose formation—we mean its reduction from tradition to writing—remounts higher than the thirteenth century. From the twelfth century, when it was written, up to the present day, Roland and his douze-pairs who fell at Roncevaux, have never lost their popularity, for their names have been transmitted from the older works of the trouvères to those of Dante and Milton. We have no doubt in our own mind that the *Chanson de Roland* was written in the twelfth century, and, what is still more interesting to us,

* La Chanson de Roland ou de Roncevaux, du xii^e siècle, publiée pour la première fois d'après le Manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Bodléienne à Oxford, par Francisque Michel. Paris, Silvestre. London, Pickering. 8vo, 1837.

Charlemagne, an Anglo-Norman poem of the twelfth century, now first published, with an Introduction and a Glossarial Index, by Francisque Michel. London, Pickering. Sm. 8vo, 1836.

† This has been published by M. Francisque Michel, and noticed by us on a former occasion.

there can be little doubt that it was written by an Englishman. He calls himself Tuold. The Abbé de la Rue, whose book, we grieve to say, is a mass of error, asserts that he was the Tuold of the Bayeux tapestry, because he was not acquainted with any other person of the same name; but we know that this name (in Saxon, Thorold, Thuroid; in Lat. Tuoldus, Thuoldus, Thoroldus) has been common in England from the times of the Saxons up to the present day, and we doubt even if it be at all a Norman name. The author of this earliest and noblest of Anglo-Norman poems, may have been one of the old family of the Thorolds of Lincolnshire.

In a notice of this work in a French journal, it is assumed from the following passage that Tuold quotes a still older poem, which is supposed to be by the person there named *Gilie*. The poet is speaking of the manner of Turpin's death—

“ Co dist la geste e cil qui el camp fut,
Li ber Gilie por qui Deus fait vertuz,
E fist la chartre el muster de Loûm.”

“ This saith the gest, and he who was in the field,
The baron Gilie for whom God did miracles,
And [who] made the charter to the monastery of Loûn.”

To us the word *geste* appears by no means to indicate necessarily a metrical romance; it may, we think, just as well refer to a prose history; and we should suppose it most probable that the reference is to some Saint legend, to some fabulous *gesta Turpini archiepiscopi*, which may have borne the name of *Gilie*, and which, without being identical with Turpin's History, may have been about as authentic and as ancient.

The popularity of the Romance of Roland has caused it to appear often, under varying forms and in different metres and dialects, and even languages; but, to our judgment, it is far the simplest and noblest, as well as the most interesting, in the *assonante* rhimes of our countryman Tuold. Besides being one of the most elegant library volumes we have ever received from France, M. Michel's book will be valued as a most complete collection of every thing relating to the subject of the poem, and as containing an immense mass of information for the lover of early European literature, and for the antiquary in general. The text is preceded by a long critical and historical preface, and by a very detailed account of the contents of all the numerous early manuscripts in which copies of the different texts of the *Chanson de Roland* occur. The romantic story of the defeat of the Christian army at Roncevaux, is too well known to render it necessary here to give an analysis of the poem of Tuold. It is followed by a most valuable and accurate glossary, which will be found by no means the least useful part of the book. The volume is closed by a long series of Appendices, containing a Song on the battle of Roncevaux, in the dialect of the district where that battle was fought; a Latin poem on the same subject, from a manuscript in the British Museum, with part of another from a manuscript in a private collection; a collection of all the Spanish Romances de la Batalla de Roncesvalles, in number 23; analysis (with extracts) of an old English version of the *Chanson de Roland*; similar analyses of the two early German poems upon the same subject; and, lastly, the Danish version of the story in its original text.

As, however, we have not so much space at our disposal this month as we could have wished, we must turn from Silvestre's handsome edition of the *Chanson of Roland*, to one on a similar subject which has been very recently published by our old friend William Pickering, who is second to no one in his zeal for the publication of the works of those who have adorned the past literature of England. There existed one other poem relating to the deeds of Charlemagne, in Anglo-Norman verse, not much more modern than the *Chanson de Roland*, and differing little from it in language. M. Michel has edited it from the antique manuscript in the British Museum, under the title of “The Travels of Charlemagne to Jerusalem and Constantinople,” with a long introduction and a complete glossary, so that this glossary and that of Roland form a complete index to nearly all that is known of the language at that period. The poem of Charlemagne's visit to Constantinople comes more properly under

the title of a fabliau than a romance of geste. Charles is piqued because his empress tells him that Hugo, king of Constantinople, is a finer fellow than himself, and he resolves to go to see him and try if her vaunt be true. The emperor goes first to Jerusalem, where he is well received by the patriarch, who gives him a rich measure of relics at his departure. On his arrival at Constantinople he is kindly welcomed by King Hugo, and is astounded at the magnificence of his court, whilst Hugo admires much the manly appearance of the Douze-pairs. These latter, with their sovereign, go, after dinner, to take their wine together in private, and, getting rather merry, amuse themselves by extravagant boasts of the feats which each can do, many of which are very droll. But King Hugo has sent a spy to watch their motions, who reports to the king the conversation he has overheard, and the latter, thinking these boasts or *gabs* to be greatly against his own dignity, sent for his guests and declared his intention of forcing each of them to perform the whole of his boasts. The Douze-pairs, naturally, find themselves in a very disagreeable situation, and, full of misgivings, after having brought forth their newly-acquired relics, and sought assistance of God in their great need, prepare for the trial. Contrary, however, to all expectations, between the relics and some lucky accidents which occurred at the time, some of the French barons performed their boasts, and King Hugo ventured to put none of the others to the trial, but Charlemagne and his party came off with great credit. We are tempted to give, as a specimen of the language and style of this poem, the description of Constantinople and of the Eastern court.

“ Chevalchet li Emperère od sa cumpanie grant,
 E passent monteles e les puis d'Abilant,
 La roche del Guitume e les plaines avant,
 Virent Constantinoble une citez vaillant,
 Les cloches e les egles e punz le lusanz ;
 Destre part la citet de une truve grant
 Trovent vergers plantez de pinz e de lorers beaus,
 La rose i est florie, li alburns e li glzaus.
 Vint mile chevalers i trovèrent séant,
 E sunt vestut de pailles e de heremins blans
 E de granz peus de martre jokes as pez trainanz,
 As eschès e as tables se vunt esbaneant,
 E portent lur falcuns e lur osturs asquanz ;
 E treis mile puceles à or freis relusant,
 Vestues sunt de pailles e ount les cors avenanz,
 E tenent lur amis, si se vunt déportant.
 Atant est Karles sur un mul amblant,
 A une part se turnet, si apelet Rollant :
 ‘ Ne sai où est li reis. Ici est li barnages grant.’
 Un chevaler apelet, si li dist en riant :
 ‘ Amis, ù est li reis, mult le ai alée querrant.’
 E icil li ad dist : ‘ Ore chevalchet avant,
 A cele paille tendue verrez lu rei zéant.’
 ¶ Chevalchet li emperère, ne se vait atargeant,
 Truvat lu rei Hugun à sa carue arant.
 Les cuningles en sunt à or fin relusant,
 Li essues e les roes e li cultres arant.
 Il ne vait mie à pet, le aguilun en sa main ;
 Mais de chascune part un fort mul amblant
 Une caière sus le tent d'or suzpendant.
 Là sist l'emperère sur un cuisin vaillant.
 La plume est de oriol, la teie d'escarimant.
 A ses pez un escamel néelé de argent blanc.
 Sun capel en sun chef, mult par sunt bel li gaunt.
 Quatre estaches entur lui en estant.
 Desus ad jetet un bon paille grizain.
 Une verge d'or fin tint li reis en sa main.”—(v. 259.)

The Emperor rides with his great company,
 And they pass hills and the mountains of Abilant,
 The rock of Guitume and the plains before it,
 They see Constantinople a noble city,

The bell-towers and the churches and the glittering bridges (?)
 On the right side of the city
 They find groves planted with pines and beautiful laurels,
 The rose is there in bloom, the aubier, and the corn-flag.
 Twenty thousand knights they find there sitting,
 And they are clothed in costly stuffs and white ermines
 And in great skins of martins hanging down to their feet,
 They are playing at chess and at tables,
 And carry their falcons and some their hawks ;
 And three thousand maidens shining with embroidery,
 They are clad in rich stuffs and have graceful bodies,
 And stray about hand in hand with their lovers.
 At length Charles comes ambling on a mule,
 He turns on one side and calls to Roland :
 ' I know not where is the king. Here is the great baronage.'
 He calls a knight, and asks him laughing,
 ' Friend, where is the king ? I have sought him very far ?
 And he answers him : ' Now ride forwards,
 Where that tent is spread you will see him sitting.'
 The Emperor rides without delay,
 Finds King Hugo ploughing at his plough.
 The of it are of pure shining gold,
 The axles and the wheels and the plough-shares.
 He goes not on foot with the goad in his hand.
 But on each side a strong mule ambling [carry]
 A chair under the tent hung with gold.
 There sits the emperor on a rich cushion,
 Covered with precious cloth, and stuffed with feathers of the golden-thrush.
 At his feet a stool inlaid with white silver.
 His hat on his head, very beautiful are the
 Four posts are raised around him.
 Over them he had spread a rich stuff of gris.
 A rod of fine gold the king holds in his hand."

The preface and glossary to this poem are in English, which will perhaps render it of more general utility in this country. In our next number we intend to notice another class of these romances.

Before quitting the subject of middle-age literature, we would willingly call the attention of our readers to a periodical entirely devoted to this subject, edited at Leipzig by two famous scholars, Dr. Hoffman and Dr. Haupt, under the title of *Alt-Deutsche Blätter*. Although it is naturally devoted chiefly to old German literature, yet it includes our own as one of the Teutonic dialects, and, in the want of any medium for the publication of such things in this country, several curious pieces of early English and Saxon have already been communicated. Four parts are now published, which form the first volume. We believe that it may be most readily procured from Schloss, of Great Russell-street.

MILTON'S ORTHOGRAPHY.

Mr. Walter S. Landor, in a " Letter to an Author," which he has printed at the end of his interesting and classical letters of Pericles and Aspasia, has pointed out the anomalies existing in our present system, if system it may be called, of spelling, and has well defended his own deviations from it : " There is not," he says, " in my Imaginary Conversations a single word spelt differently from what I have found it in some learned and judicious author, or deduced from strict analogy." He then mentions several words, the spelling of which should by analogy be altered ; with this part of the subject we however shall not now deal ; but we gladly perceive that when he speaks of a learned authority, he looks with peculiar respect to that of Milton ; and we find in a note to his striking Poem of Gebir, that he there recognises the paramount claim of this great writer to our respectful imitation. " I have thrown out these few hints that

some man of learning may remove the anomalies of our language by attending to its analogies. But nothing can be done without consulting *Milton*. His words excel in orthography those of any other writer: if some are overloaded with consonants, we must attribute it to the stubbornness of the press."

We now give the spelling used by Milton in three of his works, all published at distinct periods of his life. 1st. from the first edition of *Comus*, 4to, in 1637, which is very rare. 2nd. from the *Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, 1645, 4to. 3dly. from the first book of *Paradise Lost*, 1668, 4to. It may lead the way to some commentator, upon larger and more lengthened examination, to unfold to us his whole system. This article, in addition to our two former, (March 1833 and Nov. 1836) completes what we have to say on Milton.

B———ll.

Comus, Edit. 1637, 4to.

J. M.

Præsident	weild	tast	discry	loath
smoake	blu-haired	roule	heard (herd)	engad
ranck	scepter	gole	queint	theevish
neather	passinger	soure	prætexts	shoars
gemms	grooling	onely (only)	buissesse	fardest
bosome	blith	woome	unleterd	venter (venture)
	214. 'Flittring Angel'—(hovering, in Warton.)			
heards	thach't	hast (haste)	ougly	daffadills
forriene	bowes (boughs)	spreds	præcepts	emrould
terfe (turf)	dred	gastly	tast	glutenous
prævented	blew	lushious	hoorred	wast
præscent	loose—lose	sease	currant	climes (climbs)
humaine	agen	alablaster	course (coarse)	æternal
practizd	prethee	limms		

Doctrine of Divorce, &c. 1645.

persue	goodnes, hopeles	waighing	heer, hear (here)	adequat
onely	and so of others.	marriage	mis't, and soon,	offendors
evill	authority	unsutable	in all other	waigh
nuptiall	conceave	Paradice	verbs	gastly
sensuall	peece	fieame (flegm)	obstruse	avough
then (than)	levety	genuin	fevor	furder
divell	pitty	meer	guiding	skrues
sacramentall	lushious	beg	wil (will)	steddy
judiciall—and	houshould	divel	yeeld	allege
so of all words	unseperable	beleeve	damme up	ciment
with alike ter-	sence	don (done)	bin (been)	bruit (brute)
mination.	ingage	odly	vertue	refrain

Paradise Lost, Book 1. 1668.

tast	fardest (furthest)	carst	gemms	toyle
highth	supream	thir (their)	mettal	sluc'd
fowl (foul)	choyce	tryal	forrest	breaths (breathes)
skie	lye	bally	soyle	foulds
kenn	foylid	condens't	warriers	suttle
brightnes	extreams	aerie	eclips	herarchie
sence	ammiral	survayd	shon (shone)	haralds
battel	intrans't	then (than,	browes	sovran
advanc't	sieze	<i>semper</i>)	beleeve	council
despare	toyl	smoakd	warr	rushing
cherube	conquerour	noyse	scurff	haume
rowld	perceave	dores	brigad	neerer
stears	voyce	seis'd	pioners	jocond

To which may be added:—

bin (been)	fiery (fiery)	massacker	moovd	bal
lantskip	som (some)	sieze	voutsafes	hil
wrauth	alt (halt)	rode (road)	Hee (when em-	hunderds, cor-
perfet	avough	sithe (scythe)	phatic), Hee	rected from
chaumping	furder	blanc, centric	(when not)	'hundreds.'

"It has been remarked that Milton always wrote 'Heighth,' as our ancient poets also did."—*Tobias's Discourses of Purley*, li. 431.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Works of Richard Bentley, D.D. collected and edited by the Rev. Alexander Dyce, Vol. I. and II.—Dissertation upon the Epistles of Phalaris, &c. and Epistola ad Millium.

FOR these two very beautifully printed volumes, the precursors, we are happy to hear, of others, which are to contain all the detached productions of that mighty mind, by which no common lustre was shed on the commencement of the 18th century, we are indebted to the taste and enterprise of Mr. M^oPherson of Middle Row, the worthy successor of Mr. Cuthell; in whose shop, as in that of his contemporary, honest Tom Payne, the scholars of the last age were wont, when purchasing some literary gem, to beguile a half-hour in pleasant bibliographical chit-chat; which if not so lively was yet more natural than the Decamerone of Dibdin: while to the watchful eye and fastidious care of the Rev. Mr. Alexander Dyce, who unites in his own person a Maittaire and a Malone, and who is unwilling to suffer the fly-blow of a printer's blacking-ball to sully the plate-glass of Bentley's mind, we are still further indebted for what, till the discovery of New Holland would have been called the *black swan* of typography, an almost immaculate edition. We say almost; since, after a lynx-eyed examination, we have detected only two typographical errors.¹ For a misfortune, in the piteous language of the heart-broken Queen of Troy, τὰς οὐ τλατὰς, τὰς οὐ φερτὰς, Mr. Dyce must console himself with remembering that 'nihil est ab omni parte beatum'; and

he will therefore with Christian resignation adopt the advice of Horace to Delly, (the ancestor probably of the celebrated bookseller Dilly,) 'Æquam memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem': for that the task is an arduous one, and, we had almost said, μείζον ἢ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρονεῖν, is clearly shewn by the falsely called immaculate Horace of Foulis, and the still more correct edition of Wakefield, as we learn from the preface to Didot's splendid volume; which we presume is the only 'faultless monster' of a Latin press. As regards the more difficult language of Greece, the Plato of H. Stephens is the nearest approximation to Mr. Dyce's beau ideal of typographical excellence; since in the whole of the three volumes of that work, comprising 961 folio pages of letter press, scarcely three literal errors, we believe, can be found in each volume.²

Thus much have we deemed it right to state on a subject, in which Bentley took the deepest interest; and who, had he seen the present volume, would have said, 'Materies superavit opus.' Even the prince of Bibliographical painters, Dr. Dibdin, whose pen in portraying a work in sheets, is equalled only by the pencil of Titian in colouring a Venus out of them, could not dwell with greater delight upon paper whiter than snow, upon ink that shames the ebony, and upon letters, that, bold and clear, stand like the Peak of Teneriffe—

Blunt as the rock, yet as the needle sharp,
than did Bentley himself; who gave up his intended edition of Philostratus,³

¹ In p. 115, note, we meet with ἦδε for ἦδη—and in p. 395, ἀφ' αἰνομόρων for ἀπ' αἰνομόρων.

² This remarkable accuracy was in the case of Plato owing to the fact, that H. Stephens printed from a copy of the 1st Basil, whose numerous typographical errors had been corrected by Petrus Victorius, while he was collating the MSS. that were the same as, or similar to, those used by the editors of the 2nd Basil. The preceding, however, is not a solitary instance of the accuracy of the press of H. Stephens. For in his *Magnum Opus* the Thesaurus Ling. Gr. we never remember to have met with a single typographical error. We do not undertake to say there are none. Mr. E. H. Barker is probably the only English scholar who could settle that question.

³ The identical specimen leaf of Bentley's intended edition of Philostratus is bound up with his copy of Philostratus, fol. Par. 1608, and now preserved in the British

merely because he was dissatisfied with the lean Greek, and punchy Latin types, and the flimsy paper of a foreign office. In truth, to Bentley's notions of typographical beauty are owing the

first improvements that took place in the Latin founts of the Cambridge press —improvements, of which specimens may be seen in the various classical works⁴ that appeared there during the

Museum. It is in small folio, printed in double columns, Greek on one side, and Latin on the other. On the back of the leaf is a list of the works, which Bentley meant to edit together. The following is a transcript of the whole:—*Prolegomena. De Apollonio, Philostrato, Hierocle, et hac Editione.*—1. *Philostrati Vita Apollonii Tyanensis. Richardus Bentleius emendavit, et Latinam Versionem infinitis locis ad Græcum exemplar correxit.*—2. *Eusebius contra Philostratum, cum emendationibus Lucæ Holstenii et Richardi Bentleii.*—3. *Apollonii Epistolæ LXXXI. Gr.-Lat. cum emendationibus Rich. Bentleii.*—4. *Philostrati Epistolæ LXVII. cum emendationibus R. Bentleii et MSS. Accesserunt VIII. ex editione Jo. Meursii, cum Interpretatione et emendationibus R. Bentl.*—5. *Philostrati Heroica, collata cum Codd. MSS. et emendata a R. Bentl.*—6. *Philostrati Epigramma in Imaginem Telephi vulnerati. Imaginum libri duo, collati cum MSS. Codd. et emend. R. B.*—7. *Philostrati Junioris Imaginum lib. unus cum MSS. Codd. et emend. R. B.*—8. *Callistrati Statusæ cum emendationibus R. B.*—9. *Philostrati Junioris Vitæ Sophistarum cum MSS. Codd. collatæ et emendatæ a R. Bentleio.*—10. *Eunapii Vitæ Philosophorum et Sophistarum.*—*Vita Libanii cum MSS. collat. cum Emend. R. B.—Indices Græci et Latini Accuratiss. et Locupletiss.*

It is observable that no notice is taken of Hierocles, although that author is mentioned as forming a part of the subjects of the *Prolegomena*. It is probable that Bentley meant to do, what Needham did afterwards, reprint Bishop Pearson's account of that author, which he had prefixed to the London edition of 1673, while, from a note of Bentley's in another copy of the Paris edition of Philostratus, p. 447. '*Contra Philostratum non Hieroclem*'—a reason suggests itself why he has thus spoken of '*Eusebius contra Philostratum*'.

With regard to the motives, that led Bentley to take up such out-of-the-way authors, as they are now considered in this age of profound learning, as Bishop Monk calls it, although in a less profound one, as he would probably designate the age of Bentley, when Philostratus, Eusebius, &c. &c. were upon the tables and in the heads and not merely on the shelves of a Pearson and a Gataker, we would trace the motives of such a choice to the desire that Bentley felt to sift to the bottom the life of Apollonius, which used to be quoted as a parallel to that of Christ. With the same view Kuster was probably induced by Bentley to edit the *Life of Pythagoras* by Jamblichus, 'one of the attempts,' says Mr. Coleridge, 'of declining Paganism to produce miracles and revelations in opposition to those of Christianity.'

Respecting some of the authors in this list, Boissonnade, the only critical Greek scholar to be found in France, has given us excellent editions of '*Philostrati Heroica*', and of '*Eunapii Vitæ*', to which last is appended a Commentary of Wyttenbach's filling a whole volume; while Welcker finished the edition of *Philostratus Junior* and *Callistratus*, commenced by the learned, ingenious, and enthusiastic Grecian, Frederic Jacobs, whose notes on the *Anthologia* have been the store-house for more than one would-be-learned editor to pilfer from. Olearius, too, in whose edition it is to be found all that Bentley intended to edit, except *Eunapius* and the *Life of Libanius*, says in his Preface p. xxv. that he had seen the first leaf of Bentley's work as printed at Leipsig in 1691.

⁴ Such as the 4to Cambridge Terence, edited by Long; Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius, by Annesley; and the Horace by Talbot: all of which were under the superintendence of Dr. Loughton, whom Bentley recommended to follow Heinsius, says Chalmers. But as Nicholas Heinsius never published himself any of these authors, while his Notes and Emendations on Terence and Horace never appeared at all, unless we are mistaken, and even those upon Catull. Tibull. and Propert. not till after the Cambridge editions had issued from the press, it is difficult to understand how Heinsius could be fixed upon as the model, unless with reference to the suggestion, that the Editors were not to be content with merely giving the text of various readings of MSS. but to correct also the errors of the one by the aid of the other, and both by their learning and ingenuity; a plan adopted with such signal success in the case of Ruhnken, Pierson, and Koen, the illustrious pupils of their illustrious masters Hemsterhuis and Valckenaer; to whose united exertions we are indebted for the edi-

first half of the eighteenth century, and to which Porson put the finishing hand by his beautiful Greek fount; which would have exhibited the caligraphy of the most celebrated scribes of the tenth century, had not the theoretical Professor been thwarted by the practical Printer; who, in the true spirit of a bit-by-bit Reformer, conceived the alteration would be too sudden and violent to suit the prejudices of the tasteless many.

Of Bentley's life as a man, we shall on the present occasion say not a word; but merely refer to bishop Monk's history of the rebellion in Trinity college for the narrative of a second thirty years' war, carried on by the Brobdignag Bentley, besieged like a giant of old in his blue bastion, and fighting single-handed against an army of Lilliputians, headed by the magnanimous Colbach; who, with all the spirit of a *Περσικὸς ὄρνις* (Anglice, *bantam cock*), the perfect image of little Tydeus with his mighty mind, shewed fight as long as he had a casuistical leg to stand on; although he was deserted at his utmost need by the fiddling Conyers; who during the hottest of the fray had made a powerful diversion by his judicious attack on the enemy's weakest point, and even succeeded partially in cutting off his supplies and crippling the sinews of war. They, however, who, in this age of abridgements, would shrink from the Bishop's bulky quarto, and are still desirous of seeing with what facility the first of critics could become the first of lawyers, and exhibit in a protracted contest all the resources of a Moreau, retreating through the Black Forest, and all the rapidity of a Napoleon in his march of continued victories from Boulogne to Vienna, must reluctantly give up the decads of the Bishop, second only to the Paduan chronicler of Rome, and content themselves with a Trogus Pompeius in the person of

professor Wilson in Blackwood's Magazine, or with an Eutropius in Hartley Coleridge, in his history of the Worthies of Yorkshire.

Our business will be with Bentley only in his character of a critic, with the view of shewing that, as Falstaff said he was not only a wit himself but the cause of wit in others, so Bentley might have said with equal justice, that he was not only a critic himself, but the cause of criticism in others; and that, as men have become good scholars, only as they have carried out the Bentley principles of reform, so in the present age, when it is the fashion to decry emendatory criticism, as merely guess work, there can be no scholars worthy of the name, nor will the age to come produce any but superficial sciolists; for it is equally true in literature as in morals, that

*Ætas parentum pejor avis tulit
Nos nequiores, mox daturos
Progeniem vitiosiore.*

Of course we are aware of the assertion made by bishop Monk, that, 'in the time of Bentley profound literature was confined to a few.' But we are prepared to prove that there are fewer men now, than existed then, fit to contend with Bentley even on the score of learning, much less on that of wit and raillery.

We will concede indeed that more boy scholars can now construe, with the aid of interlinear translations, a little Latin and less Greek, than could do then, when the *Gradus ad Parnassum* was less smooth, and we may add less slippery too; but we deny that more profound men scholars are to be met with in the present march-of-intellect æra. How should there be? Are boys taught to think more now than they were then? Are they not rather helped over every trifling difficulty, and left in the lurch in every real one? Are not the English notes but the

tions of Julius Pollux, Ammonius, Timæus, Mœris, and Gregorius; all of which are done in such a way as, with the exception of the first, undertaken by Hemsterhuis, ere he was out of his teens, to leave nothing or next to nothing for future scholars to supply omissions or to correct mistakes. To Bentley's recommendations, however, Dr. Laughton paid, of course, not the least attention; partly because no man ever follows good advice, not even in the choice of a wife, on which depends not only his own happiness, which is dear to him, and of his wife's, which may be so, but of five unborn babes—the Malthus average of arrows to each man's quiver—and partly because the youthful editors wanted the talent and taste of the Saviour of Latin poetry.

eaves-dropping from some German fuller shower, which might perhaps give vigour to the tender shoot, while the other but serves to perpetuate a lingering existence, that ceases as soon as the needful garden-pot is withdrawn? Or, if an editor attempts to overcome an obstacle, that stares him in the face, is he not content with any explanation, no matter how totally at variance with the genius of the language? but which he knows will be equally acceptable to the master and pupil, as it offers a salve for the ignorance of the one, and a stop to the inquiries of the other, by which alone any progress can be really made? Are 'the thoughts that breathe and words that burn' more abundant now than they were of yore? Do we meet with more powerful speakers and writers now, than existed formerly, in the church, at the bar, or in either House of Parliament? Even in the exact sciences, where are the original minds of England to be found? From the time of Wodehouse to the present, what are the works of our Cambridge mathematicians but paltry pilferings from the French? while to Germany we owe the little we possess of the shew of extensive reading; nay even in composition, whether in prose or verse, barring the non-violation of syntactical and metrical rules, what are our prize Greek and Latin compositions, but

Coldly correct and critically dull?

Lastly, from the institution of the Porson Prize at Cambridge, from which so much was expected for the furtherance of Greek literature, what have been the fruits? Not a single scholar; with the exception perhaps of Dr. Wordsworth, the recently ap-

pointed master of Harrow; from whose 'Athens and Attica' we should augur *omnia fausta fortunata et felicia*, did we not know, that, should he have the inclination to pursue the studies of his youth, he will want the time to do anything great; to say nothing of the gradual deterioration, which takes place in the powers and delicate taste of a scholar, who instead of reading with the view to restore the writings of men, is compelled to retouch the scribblings of boys.⁵

So conspicuously contemptible is the state of profound scholarship in this country at present, that the Quarterly Review, a periodical honoured with more than one of bishop Monk's articles, has asked, 'Why do not the scholars of England aim at something more than editions of a Greek play or two?' The answer is obvious. They either cannot, or, if they could, there would be no sale for such works. Witness the attempt made by Elmsley to enter upon his Aristophanic career; but which he was compelled to abandon, because schoolmasters would not buy, much less teach, what they could not construe, and *a fortiori* could not explain. This, and this only, was the reason why he took up Euripides; and by way of shewing his real object to those, who could see through a mill-stone, he began with the *Heraclidæ*, the very easiest of all the plays of that dramatist, with the exception of the *Alcestis*, and which he took good care to explain with the aid of Matthiæ's Greek Grammar in such a way, as to obviate the objection taken to his second work, the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles; which was far too critical⁶ for the majority of teachers, who sighed for the Latin version

⁵ We have heard that Dr. Kennedy, the successor of Bishop Butler at Shrewsbury, has expressed his intention to edit Aristophanes, and that Mr. John Wordsworth means to take up Æschylus. But neither of these designs, we suspect, will be ever put into execution. With regard to Æschylus, Mr. Wordsworth will rather follow we think the example of Hermann, who has delayed his promised edition upwards of thirty years, than of Scholfield, who has given two editions in three; at least if Mr. W. be desirous to shew, what Scholfield was not, that he can grapple with and overcome the difficulties and corruptions of the *Agamemnon*, *Choephoræ*, *Eumenides*, and *Supplices*. With respect to Aristophanes, even Mr. Mitchell has, we opine, found out, that it is one thing to translate, and another to edit an ancient author, even though he be 'shorn of half his beams,' as in the case of the *Wasps*; 'because,' says Mr. Mitchell, 'the latter half of that play has nothing to do with the former;' a novel doctrine, and one we are apt to think that Mr. M. will find it difficult to support.

⁶ Other scholars, as well as Elmsley, have discovered that to put out a selling work,

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⁸ To the generality of our readers this expression will doubtless be a reiteration of Johnson's; who said that 'Land C' 'could be lords, but would never be a lord amongst wits,' Quintilian, 'Qui stultis videri crediti volunt,' from Cicero's 'Juris peritorum eloquentia'

Before, however, we enter upon the critical portion of these marvellous volumes, we think it right to say a few words upon verbal criticism in general, and especially on that branch of it, which relates to Classical Literature; in which Bentley was in his own days the centre and the sun of the system, and became in after-times the polar star of a scholar's course through the boundless sea of ancient learning, where the smooth water of fancied certainty is, from the unseen influence of an under-current, even more dangerous than the threatening breakers of ascertained doubt.

On the first of these points it will be sufficient to refer to Johnson's brilliant Preface to Shakspeare; while on both united we cannot do better than extract the polished periods of a Parr, in his masterly review of the *Variorum 4to* Horace, and then to contrast with the well-weighed judgment of one, who was competent to decide upon a question of learning alone, the smart sayings and superficial opinions of those, who, sailing on the stream of popular prejudice, sneer at what they will not read, *et damnant quod non intelligunt*.

"The attention of the present age has been very generally directed to experimental philosophy, to historical investigation, and to discussions of the profoundest subjects in politics, in morals, and metaphysics—'Quod magis ad nos pertinet, et nescire malum est agimus.'—As members of civilized society, and as friends to the whole commonwealth of literature and science, we acknowledge the utility of such researches; we are sensible of the difficulties attending them, and we admire all the judicious and intense exertions of the human understanding, by which those difficulties are gradually surmounted. But however extensive may be the importance of the studies which are now most prevalent, and however brilliant the success with which they have been prosecuted, we feel no diminution of our reverence for the labours of the scholars, who have employed their abilities in explaining the sense, and in correcting the text of ancient writers. Verbal criticism has been seldom despised sincerely by any man, who was capable of cultivating it successfully; and if the comparative dignity of any kind

of learning is to be measured by the talents of those, who are most distinguished for the acquisition of it, philology will hold no inconsiderable rank in the various and splendid classes of human knowledge. By a trite and frivolous sort of pleasantry, verbal critics are often held up to ridicule as noisy triflers—as abject drudges—as arbiters of commas—as measurers of syllables—as the very lacqueys and slaves of learning, whose greatest ambition is 'to pursue the triumph, and partake the gale,' which wafts writers of genius into the wished-for haven of fame. But even in this subordinate capacity, so much derided and so little understood, they frequently have occasion for more extent and variety of information—for more efforts of reflection and research—for more solidity of judgment, more strength of memory, and, we are not ashamed to add, more vigour of imagination, than we see displayed by many sciolists, who are in their own estimation original authors. Some of the very satellites of Jupiter are superior in magnitude, and perhaps in lustre, to such primary planets as Mars and the Earth.

"To a correct and comprehensive view of the learned languages, a critic must add a clear conception of the style, and a quick feeling of the manner, by which his author is distinguished. He must often catch a portion of the spirit with which that author is animated. And who, that has perused the various writings of an Erasmus, of Muretus, of the two Scaligers, of Casaubon, of Salmasius, of Grotius, of Bentley, of Hemsterhuis, and of Ernesti, will venture to deny, that they had abilities to produce works equal, and sometimes more than equal, to those they have explained? On some occasions, indeed, they hold a secondary rank; but they are secondary, it should be remembered, to Virgil, to Horace, to Cicero, the *Dii majorum gentium* in literature; and by their inferiority to such writers, the human intellect is not degraded."

With every atom of the preceding extract we are completely satisfied, except in the introduction of the name of Ernesti, for which should have been substituted, Valckenaer, Ruhnken, or Toup, whose low estimate of the scholarship of Ernesti with reference to Greek is beginning to be confirmed in Germany even with reference to Latin, where Ernesti was supposed

and Cicero from some Greek author, who said of Critias that he was *ιδιώτης ἐν φιλοσοφίαις, φιλόσοφος δὲ ἐν ιδιώταις*—as we learn from the Schol. on Platon. Tim. p. 20.

to be of supreme authority from his publishing Cicero in such a way, as a mere school-boy would now be ashamed of.

(*To be continued.*)

Plans, Elevations and Views, of the Church of Batalha in Portugal. By James Murphy. folio.

THE Royal Monastery of Batalha possesses more than ordinary claims upon the attention of the English antiquary. The founder was connected by a matrimonial alliance with John of Gaunt—"time-honoured Lancaster," and the edifice is reputed to be the work of an English architect. Within its walls remains the tomb of a grand-daughter of our Edward III. and the monumental effigies of two of the earliest companions of the noble Order of the Garter. These considerations operated with the author to produce the work as originally published, and they are sufficient to warrant its re-publication at the present time, when, after an interval of above forty years, it comes before the public with almost the merit of novelty.

As a specimen of Gothic architecture, this Church is rather striking from its singularity than valuable as a model for imitation; and in this respect it assimilates with its contemporary at Milan. The exact share which the English workmen had in the edifice is not to be easily ascertained: judging by comparison with structures of the same period at home, we should judge that they had little to do with the design. The style of the detail is so opposite to every thing English, and at the same time partakes so closely of the florid Saracenic architecture both of Spain and Portugal, that it is impossible to conclude that any but a national architect could have produced the design. The history of the structure does not warrant the conclusion of Milner, that the Irishman Hackett was the chief architect; nor is it at all possible to say what share in the structure "Mestre Whitaker," whose tomb exists in the church, can lay claim to.

The Church is built in the form of a Greek cross, and more decidedly so than any English building, even taking Westminster Abbey into the number. Eastward of the transept are five paral-

lel lines of buildings, the centre being appropriated to the choir of the monastery, and the lateral aisles to chapels; these are ranged along the entire breadth of the transept, which is by no means marked by the decided character of the English cruciform arrangement, but rather partakes of the form of the Basilica. The elevations shew in no part the aspiring character of the English Gothic, but are formed as completely on horizontal principles as the modern Gothic of the present day; the walls are not broken by buttresses, and the pinnacles, which in England form so appropriate a finish to the buttresses, are set upon the summit of the walls as if intended to break the open parapets in the same manner as pedestals are applied to an Italian balustrade. The roofs, even of the aisles, were entirely concealed; and although flying buttresses are introduced, they spring only from the parapet of the aisles, having the appearance of a very insecure foundation; the gable, which is so important a feature in our English structure, is no where seen in Batalha, the west elevation being finished with a horizontal parapet; and the roof is entirely flat. If anything more was wanting to show that the Church possessed no character in common with the architecture of England, we would adduce the slender spire which, instead of rising from the intersection of the cross, is very awkwardly joined to one end of the transept. The open cage-like spire which is seen in this church has its parallel at Burgos, and elsewhere in the Peninsula, but is nowhere to be met with in England. It must not however be forgotten that one structure exists in this country which possesses a solitary feature in common with Batalha; we refer to St. Mary, Redcliffe. On the north side of this church there is a remarkable porch of a polygonal form attached to one of an earlier date; this very closely resembles, not only in its plan, but in its situation, the monumental chapel of the founder of Batalha. The external doorway possesses no parallel example in this country, but closely resembles the entrance to the unfinished chapel of King Emanuel at Batalha; and the inner doorway, instead of an arch, has a lintelled opening like the windows of the refectory in the foreign Church.

To refer these specimens to one hand would not be allowable, since the detail of Redcliffe porch bespeaks a period anterior to the erection of the church of Batalha, and the chapel may be referred to a date as late as the sixteenth century. The existence of similar features in buildings so far distant, tends to prove that a community of design must have existed amongst the architects of the ancient structures of Europe, which, marked as they universally were by a national and distinctive character, are still connected with each other by some link which, however slight, is sufficient to shew the common parentage.

The slender endowment of the Monastery was not sufficient to enable the Fathers to repair the heavy damage that several of the buildings sustained in the great earthquake which devastated Portugal in 1755. Subsequently, the devoted country has suffered from the evils of war, both foreign and intestine; and Batalha may now exist alone in the representations of the "dull draftsman Murphy," as the author of this work is somewhat harshly styled by Mr. Beckford.* In the present state of Portugal, and the ruin which is fast spreading over her ecclesiastical structures, these views cannot fail to be received with great interest. It may be true that they are not marked by the artist-like character and picturesque beauty which characterize the works of Roberts or Prout; but when the great advance which has been made in architectural drawings since the time of Murphy is taken into consideration, it will appear manifestly unfair to judge of them either by comparison with the elaborate productions of the same kind which appear in the publications of Britton or Pugin, or by contrasting mere elevations and sections with finished pictures. The re-production of Murphy's work will be received with satisfaction by every student of the history of Gothic architecture.

* Murphy was a person who raised himself, by his own abilities, from the very lowest grade of the building art, to the rank of an architect and a gentleman. Some memoirs and interesting letters of his are printed in the sixth volume of Nichols's "Illustrations of the Literary History of the Eighteenth Century."

Essays on a few Subjects of General Interest. 1836.

A VERY miscellaneous volume of grave and gay,—flying from the race course to the University, and from the mysteries of coaching to the position of the aristocracy. The chapter on University education is the best and most important. The defects seem to be—in an imperfect system of discipline—in a too confined line of study—in too prodigal an expenditure. Of these, the first is the most difficult to deal with: and perhaps may be best corrected, not by a closer and severer discipline, but by an improved state of society in general, a more refined feeling of propriety, and a higher sense of the degradation and baseness of dissipation, extravagance, and vice. As regards the second, we consider that very slight alterations in the present system would effect all that could be reasonably required. Those who wish to see the study of the modern languages united with that of the ancient, and the whole range of science included in the academical course, must recollect, in the first place, how short is the period of study at the university; how advantageous it is to master those sciences and languages which are most difficult to attain, as well as first in the order of attainment, while under the constraint and obligations of academic discipline; and further, that it is necessary that there should be a due order and time in the acquisition of scientific knowledge, so that one may follow aptly and consistently on another. Surely, the *system* both of classical and mathematical study, is excellent at either University: we do not see, either how more could be taught in the same time, or by a straighter and better designed way. If they lay a solid foundation for after-acquirements, by the elementary knowledge they have secured, and sound principles of reasoning, and the inculcation of a correct and severe taste, we do not see what more can be required to be done. The author of a book lately published, called "Conversations at Cambridge," says, "that every year young men are falling victims to their scholastic ambition; and that, in good truth, the sword of the mind is wearing out the scabbard of the body." This surely is evidence that there is

nothing very wrong, as to the knowledge and acquirement demanded by the system of education—as erring on the side of indulgence, or as affording a countenance to sloth and ignorance. On the third head, much complaint may justly exist. *The expense of a University education is far too great*: it bears no proportion to the general purposes to which it is to lead. A young man spends at college at the least, according to our author, 300*l.* He takes holy orders, and gets 80*l.* He goes into law and physic, and gets nothing. A young single man at college, whose time is supposed to be occupied in study, and consequently not open to the prosecution of pleasure and amusements, *spends more* than the public and the church have allotted to the support of *his father and mother and all his family*, supposing his father to be in the church: the average of livings producing 280*l.* each. How then is any clergyman to educate a son for the church? or, in other words, bring him up in his own sphere of life? It is clear, that this cannot be done from a professional income, and it is to that to which we are bound to look, and to no other: we would lay it down as a rule, “that there ought to exist a harmony and proportion between the expenses of a University education and the amount of a professional clerical income,”—seeing that full three-fourths of the young men educated at college, are designed for the church. At any rate, if the University education is to continue as expensive as it now is, we consider that it is the bounden duty of the Bishops, to admit into orders men *duly qualified and well educated*, and fitted for their station, though they possess no academical degree; and we feel sure that, if they do not, it will before long be required of them. Put it once more in its full light, and surely the incongruity and absurdity of the system must be evident. A *beneficed clergyman with his family is expected to live*, and fulfil the duties, and minister to the charities, and supply the wants of those within his official calling, for a *less sum* than his son, if he have one, is spending in his education at the University!—If this is not gross absurdity and injustice, we do not know the meaning of the term.

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It is not necessary: an equally good education, (at least as far as a *classical* one) may be obtained abroad for *one quarter* of the sum. The expenses of *schools* have diminished; in like manner should those of *colleges*: and both should be regulated by the means which the middle ranks of society possess. There is a great deal of anomaly in these matters. We have seen that less than 300*l.* a-year is thought by the legislature enough for a clergyman; while government, if it creates the smallest place, such as assistant commissioner, or any other, never appoints less than a salary of 1000*l.* or 1500*l.* a year as a compensation for the duties: a clergyman with his pittance of 300*l.* a year is educated at the same expense, and his mind is enriched with the same acquirements and tastes, as the lawyer with his three or five thousand. In fact, he is, according to the present system, a well-educated beggar,—or as Sir William Jones said of himself—“he has the fortune of a peasant, and the education of a prince.” The average income of the clergy, is placed at less than many of the junior clerks in the public offices receive; and this in what is called, the richest, most moral, and most Christian country in Europe!! It bears no *proportion* to all other incomes in the same grade of society; and is totally unequal to the station to which it is given, and the demands it has to meet.

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The Poetical Works of the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A.

MR. DALE has been honourably distinguished by his translation of Sophocles, a translation characterized by its accuracy, elegance, and strength: in our opinion, as far exceeding Potter in true and manly strain of poetry, as in a faithful adherence to the great original. Subsequently we have seen many poems by the same author, in miscellaneous publications, which we have read with pleasure; for, though the poetic flights of Mr. Dale's muse are not into the empyrean, yet there is never wanting much to delight and gratify. A moral pathos is the basis of the whole—correct feeling, and elegant and just reflection, conveyed in language select and appropriate. These qualities will be seen in the

two leading poems—the Widow of Nain, and the Daughter of Jairus—both of which possess much excellence, but both, we think, would be improved by being a little abridged. Our greatest favourite is *Irak and Adah*, a tale of the Flood—though we do not approve the change of metre that takes place in it; for which Mr. Dale has no authority among our old poets, and the necessity of which in the present poem we do not see, especially as Mr. Dale so perfectly understands the harmony of the Spenserian stanza; as for instance;—

Where is the city that hath sway'd a world?
Go! seek it in the desert of the sea.
Like a tall vessel in the vortex hurl'd,
It sunk beneath the waters, and shall be
Henceforth a thing forgotten! Bold and free,
Like infant Rome, or sunk in foulest shame
Like Rome's degenerate grandeur, Destiny
Hath wrapp'd in utter darkness. E'en the name
Its unknown founder gave, hath perish'd—
such is fame!

And that sweet grove of beauty and of bliss
Secur'd and shaded from the sultry beam!
Where blue rills gush'd, and wild flowers
stoop'd to kiss ^{stream,}
The cool'd, clear crystal of the sparkling
What is it now? A desert and a dream—
And those soft Syrian virgins, whose young
bloom
Might well the Dryads' heav'nly choir beseech;
Where now are they! One yet awaits her doom;
The rest in yon wild waves have found their
common tomb.

There are several very pleasing poems attached to the longer ones, of which we shall select 'the Martyr's Child':—

Once more I clasp thee to my breast,
Child of my first and fondest love;
Ere yet I enter into rest,
Ere join'd the ransom'd hosts above;
And earthward tho' my thoughts must rove,
From saints and seraphs bending there.
Who shall a parting sigh reprove
O'er one as pure and scarce less fair?

My bud of beauty! thou must bloom
Mid the chill rains and wintry blast;
Where skies are wrapt in starless gloom,
And summer-suns have breath'd their
last.

Yet tho' dark clouds the heavens o'ercast,
He, at whose words the winds are still,
Can screen thee till the storm be past,
I know He can—I trust He will.

Yet who shall form thine infant sighs
To syllable the first brief prayer?
And who shall point thee to the skies,
And say—'Thou hast a father there?'
And who shall watch with ceaseless care
Lest thy young steps unheeding stray,
Where pleasure plants the secret snare,
And hope's seductive smiles betray?

Oh! could I bear thee hence, while yet
The strife of passion is unknown;
Ere guilt her fatal seal hath set,
Or earth hath mark'd thee for her own—
While Nature's debt of death alone
Is all mortality must pay—
To gaze upon the eternal throne
And swell the glad, unceasing lay.

But now I leave thee not alone—
More welcome far were solitude—
For He who ne'er forsakes his own
E'en in the desert vast and rude,
Might bid the ravens bring thee food;
Or strains gush forth amid the wild;
Or guide the wanderings of the good
To seek and save his handmaid's child.

I leave thee to thy mother's foes,
I leave thee to the foes of heaven;
Yet do I leave thee but to those?
Lord! be the guilty thought forgiven,
Or if she strive as I have striven
With stormy winds on life's rough sea;
May she by warning waves be driven
To find a haven, Lord, with Thee!

There is a striking poem—"Judah returning the thirty pieces of silver," which we cannot omit, though sorely elbowed by other claimants for admission:—

Still echoed through the dark divan,
The shouts that hail'd the doom of blood;
When lo! a pale and haggard man
Before the stern tribunal stood
He strove to speak—a while his breath
Came fitful as the gasp of death,
Nor aught those hollow sounds express
Save guilt and utter wretchedness.

Yet in his wild and glaring eye
Such fierce unnatural brightness shone,
They deem'd some outcast maniac nigh,
Some victim of the evil one.
E'en the high-priest, in mute amaze,
Fix'd on that form a shuddering gaze,
As if a spectre near him stood
That chain'd his eye and chill'd his blood.

An instant—and the stern old man
Grew cold and reckless as before;
A moment flush'd his aspect wan,
It pass'd as in a moment o'er.
He knew the form that trembled there—
Knew whence that madness and despair;
And the brief awe his brow hath worn
Changed to a smile of withering scorn.

Then on his knees the traitor fell,
Then dash'd to earth the price of blood;
And twice essay'd his tale to tell,
And twice the o'er-mastering fiend
withstood.
Faltering, at length, his accents came,
Words more than anguish, worse than
shame—

"Oh! I have sinn'd, and I have sold
The guiltless blood for guilty gold."

Then curl'd that proud priest's lip of scorn,
Hate flash'd from his indignant eye;
"And go!" he cried, "thou wretch for-
sword,

Accursed live—unpardon'd die.
The deed is done—the price is paid
For him thy coward soul betray'd;
His blood may seal the truth divine—
But who, foul traitor, reck's of *thine*?"

He heard, and with a frantic yell
Of agony and wild despair;
With guilt that not a Cain could tell,
Remorse that not a Cain could bear.
He rush'd—oh! whither?—Human eye
Saw not the doom'd apostate die!
He fell—unpitied—unforgiven,—
Outcast alike of earth and heaven.

The Reign of Humbug, a Satire.

THE satire is well-directed and somewhat pungent: the versification generally good, with the exception of such lines as

Thus a grave matron purchases Buchan,
especially as the line might be altered with ease,

Thus a grave matron will her Buchan buy,
And physic on the plan of symptom try.

There are one or two other lines of the same kind, but on the whole there is not much to blame on that head. A late Lord Chancellor appears to be the monarch of the day; and the system on which his throne is founded, is pursued through its different channels, open, or obscure. We will give a specimen from the speculators and shareholders:

When lo! another train came hurrying in,
And mingled voices made a mighty din,
Haste in each face, and rapid was their tone,
They thrust and jostled onward to the throne,
Each gave a knowing nod as forth he drew
A printed sheet, and held it up to view.
Then one, the busiest of the bustling clan,
Gave a sly look, and bowing, thus began,
"Goddess, 'tis we of all thy varied train,
Boldest and best support thy baby reign;
Before our eyes thy precepts ever hold
That nought's so dear as humbug and as gold;
And by obedience to thy precepts, mother,
Thy sons contrive that one should make the
other. [play'd,
Behold these plans! Oh! see the schemes dis-
buy, only buy! and lo! your fortune's made.
Bridges, where no one ever wants to cross;
Mines, that will work at nothing but a loss;
Railways, to towns that can't support a stage,
And railway schemes just now are all the rage;
Docks, where for months is hardly seen a sail,
And colonies where death rides every gale,
We start these schemes—'tis but a pound the
share,
We seize th' instalment—that is all our care;

To get th' instalment—Oh! what magic power
Is ours. No wizard at the midnight hour,
No fairy's touch, no dread enchanter's wand,
No genii's spell, no dusky Afrit's hand,
Could so deceive them. Silver fills the mine,
And gold in heaps, and countless diamonds
shine. [and flies,
On marshy swamps, where nought but frogs
And snakes are found—we bid a town arise.
Trees at a word tall steeples shall become,
And a huge anthill bear a palace dome.
We swear, where endless forests bend the head,
That richest fields of yellow grain are spread;
And where the ground denies the scantiest fare,
And starving settlers sink in deep despair,
There we declare that all they ask or wish,
In that rich land, is *Harvey's sauce* for fish, &c.

Note.—This was really done. A letter was circulated as from a certain colony—its purport was that the colonists abounded in every thing but *fish sauce*. It went on to say, so great was the demand, that any one who would send out a lot, would make an immense fortune by it. The poor wretches in the colony were at that time without the commonest necessaries.

Contrasts, or a Parallel between the Architecture of the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Centuries. By A. W. Pugin. 4to. 1836.

THIS work, which is the production of a gentleman well known by various publications connected with the study of the arts and architecture of the middle ages, is likely, from the originality of its character and the spirit with which it is written, to attract a considerable degree of attention. To any one engaged in the study of the beauties and merits of the noble edifices erected during the prevalence of the Gothic style of architecture, a comparison with the flimsy structures of the present day must be a constantly recurring idea; and without doubt such a comparison has given rise to the publication before us, which is ably illustrated by a series of views, in which two buildings of similar destination are placed in opposition to each other: one of them forming an example of ancient, the other of modern art.

The boldness and freedom with which the accompanying criticisms are written, and the spirited manner in which the author has drawn his contrasts, are only equalled by the amusing light in which the opposing structures are placed in juxtaposition. A feeling of profound veneration for the talents, the liberality, and munificence of the designers and patrons of the noble piles erected in past ages, and a higher degree of esteem for the pure sentiments of religion and piety which dictated the erection of such of those structures as were

dedicated to the noblest purposes to which man's talents can be directed, the worship and honour of the Deity, has animated the author in this publication; but, however warmly he has written, however strongly he has displayed the enthusiasm of his feelings, it is pleasing to see that his strictures on the modern productions are not tinged by spleen or soured by disappointment. It is the building and the age that is the subject of his attack, and not the architect, as he disclaims in the first sentence of his preface any "private feelings toward those modern professors of architecture whose works are placed in comparison with similar edifices of a more ancient period."

On the question of ecclesiastical architecture, a subject so popular at the present time, the following sentiments are so just, that we cannot forbear quoting them at length:—

"It will be readily admitted that the great test of architectural beauty is the fitness of the design to the purpose for which it is intended, and that the style of a building should so correspond with its use, that the spectator may at once perceive the purpose for which it was erected. Acting on this principle, different nations have given birth to so many various styles of architecture, each suited to their climate, customs, and religion; and as it is among edifices of the latter class that we look for the most splendid and lasting monuments, there can be but little doubt that the religious ideas and ceremonies of those different people had by far the greatest influence in the formation of their various styles of architecture. The more closely we compare the temples of the Pagan nations with their religious rites and mythologies, the more shall we be satisfied with the truth of this assertion.

"But who can regard those stupendous ecclesiastical edifices of the middle ages (the more special objects of the work) without feeling this observation in its full force? Here every portion of the sacred fabric bespeaks its origin; the very plan of the edifice is the emblem of human redemption—each portion is destined for the performance of some solemn rite of the Christian church. Here is the brazen font, where the waters of baptism wash away the stain of original sin: there stands the gigantic pulpit, from which the sacred truths and ordinances are from time to time proclaimed to the congregated people. Behold yonder, resplendent with precious

gems, is the high altar, the seat of the most holy mysteries, and the tabernacle of the Highest! It is indeed a sacred place; and well does the fabric bespeak its destined purpose: the eye is carried up and lost in the height of the vaulting and intricacy of the aisles; the rich and varied hues of the stained windows, the modulated light, the gleam of the tapers, the richness of the altars, the venerable images of the departed just,—all alike conspire to fill the mind with generation for the place, and to make it feel the sublimity of Christian worship. And when the deep intonation of the bells from the lofty campaniles, which summon the people to the house of prayer has ceased, and the solemn chant of the choir swells through the vast edifice,—cold, indeed, must be the heart of that man who does not cry out with the Psalmist—*Domine, differi decorem domus tue et locum habitationis gloriæ tue.*"

With these feelings in favour of the matchless works of antiquity, and regarding their preservation as a sacred duty, it is truly painful to read the complaints of some of the injuries which now affect our cathedrals, and loudly call for alteration. These evils may be ranged under the following heads:—*Alterations*—"the removal of the ancient tracery and glass from the great eastern and aisle windows of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, and the substitution of copies of that tame and wooden painter, West." "The pew-ing of choirs, as at Peterborough and Norwich, contracting the grandeur of the open space into a paltry aisle leading to boxes."

Neglect of the structure:—"Go to the wonderful church of Ely, and see the result of neglect; the water pouring through unclosed apertures in the covering, conveying ruin into the heart of the fabric; the opening fissures of the great western tower, which, unheeded and unobserved, are rapidly extending. Then look at what was once the Lady Chapel, but now filled with pews and vile fittings."

Introduction of inappropriate modern monuments:—"I was disgusted beyond measure at perceiving that the Chapel of St. Paul (in Westminster Abbey) had been half filled up with a large figure of James Watt, sitting in an arm chair, on an enormous square pedestal, with some tasteless ornaments, which being totally unlike any Greek

or Roman foliage, I suppose to have been intended by the sculptor to be Gothic. This is the production of no less a personage than Sir F. Chantrey."—(p. 21.)

On the subject of new churches, the author's remarks are very appropriate.

"No kind of propriety or fitness has been considered in their composition. Some have porticoes of Greek temples, surmounted by steeples of miserable outline and coarse detail; others are a mixture of distorted Greek and Roman buildings; and a host have been built in perfectly nondescript styles, forming the most offensive masses of building."—(p. 28.)

In the several papers which appeared from time to time in the former series of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, the use of appropriate embellishment of churches was advocated, and many glaring defects and inconsistencies were pointed out; they were somewhat in the spirit of Mr. Pugin's remarks, and they did not, we hope, wholly escape notice.

We will now turn to the plates, the majority of which, as we before observed, represent a contrast between some ancient and modern work of a like description. The splendid altar screen of *Durham abbey*, with its matchless open work and multitude of statues, is contrasted with *Hereford*, a structure of timber, of Italian architecture, with panels and pilasters. *Red-cliff church*, an insulated building, standing in solitary grandeur, without the accompaniment of inferior objects, is opposed to "*All Souls, Langham-place*," differing little in its architecture from the adjacent coachmaker's warehouse. *Somers Town chapel*, decidedly the worst modern Gothic erection in London, is set against the ancient chapel of Bishop Skirlaw, in Yorkshire. The tomb attributed to Admiral *Gervase Alard*, at Winchelsea, as an ancient monument, is contrasted with the modern one of the Earl of Malmesbury, at Salisbury. Chichester Cross throws King's Cross into shade; and no better figure does the mean gateway of King's College, London, make by the side of Wolsey's gate at Christ Church. Episcopal residences afford a contrast between old Ely palace, in Holborn, and the modern dwelling-house in Dover-street now appropriated to the same purpose. But not having space to go through the whole, we will only

notice the contrast between Westcheap conduit, 1479, and the pump of St. Anne's, Soho, in which the author has indulged in a little waggery—the chained and padlocked pump handle, and the policeman threatening with the station-house the ragged urchin who in vain solicits for a little of the water, is finely contrasted with a noble ancient structure pouring out its stream from a richly sculptured niche, and freely offering its wholesome refreshment to every passenger. A sample of the caricature appears in the view of an architectural House of Call, and we could not help smiling at the advertisement for the new church to contain 8,000 sittings—to be Gothic or Elizabethan—as well as at the ready-made ornaments in composition, and the various announcements made on the front of this structure, which is pompously designated "*Temple of Taste and Architectural Repository*." A title page, taking the form of a splendid pix or tabernacle of metal work, adorned with a representation of the immortal Wykeham, looking over a book of designs, and with the portraits of ancient workmen, is a fine specimen of imitation of ancient design. Another etching, of a cathedral weighed in the balance of excellence, against a host of modern steeples and houses, the whole being displayed by the *Mirror of Truth*, forms an appropriate tail-piece.

Many of the etchings, particularly the title and the view of Durham altar-screen, are highly creditable to the author's needle. He has taken great pains to produce his book in a satisfactory style, and we feel certain that it will increase his previous reputation.

Domestic Architecture, in the Tudor Style, selected from Buildings erected after the Designs of P. F. Robinson. 4to. 1837.

THE work now before us is the commencement of a series of illustrations of dwelling-houses erected, or altered, in the Tudor style by the author. The series is commenced with some account of a house recently completed for J. H. Vivian, Esq. M.P. near Swansea, in Glamorganshire. It may be almost said to be a new building, as the former structure (an elevation of which is

given) was merely a brick dwelling of modern construction, possessing no architectural character, the dimensions very contracted, and the appearance mean and homely. The situation was beautiful, commanding all the much-admired scenery of the bay from the Mumble Point to St. Donats, with the coast of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire in the distance, and with this fortuitous aid Mr. Robinson felt that he was bound to give a picturesque appearance in the mansion he was about to erect.

With a decided predilection in favour of the old English style of domestic architecture, the author, in the alteration he was about to effect, determined to adopt the Tudor style, which not only allowed of the use of every plan which would be required to meet the necessary arrangements to agree with the present mode of living, but enabled the architect to attain that picturesque character for his edifice which the peculiarity of the site seemed imperatively to demand.

The situation was favourable to the display of the style chosen, and it was fortunate that an architect was engaged who had sufficient taste and judgment to avail himself of the opportunities afforded by nature—"as the land falls rapidly from the house to the bay, an admirable opportunity occurred for forming a terrace; and as this feature invariably adds greatly to the effect of a building, advantage was taken of the circumstance, and a double terrace erected; the whole of the upper terrace being laid out as a flower garden." Such an appendage must add greatly to the picturesque effect of a house like the present, which by Mr. Robinson's ingenuity has been transformed from a very plain object into one which displays much ornamental and tasteful detail, and which cannot fail to prove an ornament to the surrounding romantic scenery. The architect has availed himself of his antiquarian knowledge to add to the house a feature of antiquity worthy of remark. Mr. Vivian having held the office of high sheriff some years since, sheriff-posts are placed at the door.

The work contains fourteen etchings, and three copper-plates of plans, elevations, sections, and views of the mansion, shewing it in various points

of view, and giving the detail of the structure. "A certain value," says the author, "is always attached to plans carried into effect; and although circumstances frequently occur to control an architect in the execution of his designs, making him responsible for that which did not emanate from his own imagination, yet correct plans and elevations of a house when completed, serve as guides for others to profit by, or avoid;" and with this praiseworthy motive the author has decided on laying before the public the various buildings which he has erected, and there can be little doubt that the publication will be appreciated with due regard to its merits, and receive that patronage to which its utility will entitle it.

Select Specimens of Gothic Architecture, Part IV. By William Cavaler, Architect. 4to. 1836.

THE present portion, which completes the volume, contains the *West Door of Rochester Cathedral*, which Mr. Cavaler has been at some pains to restore. This specimen, as one of the finest examples of Norman doorways in existence, deserves to be fully illustrated. The dimensions are much greater than those of the generality of entrances of the same period, and it is exceedingly rich in embellishment. The tympanum contains a magnificent relief, representing the Almighty, surrounded by the Evangelists, under the emblematic forms described in the Apocalypse. This doorway has suffered most severely in its ornamental portions, from the hands of the Puritans, who displayed their vile feelings against religious sculptures by defacing the representations in the tympanum, and their revolutionary predilections by demolishing the heads of the regal statues on the jambs, although no saints were there intended to be represented.

The author has availed himself of a hint in our last review, to illustrate very profusely the singularly beautiful church of *Stone*, Kent. This edifice is about coeval with Westminster Abbey, dating at the conclusion of Henry the Third's reign and the commencement of that of his successor. It retains sufficient of its original features to

render it an excellent model for a parochial church. As a specimen of architecture it is interesting, as it appears to have been erected just at the period when the lancet was giving way to the traceried window.

There is one feature in this church, which, being rather uncommon in ancient buildings, is worthy of notice, and which, for various reasons, is deserving of the attention of modern architects—this is the mode in which the tower is built. This structure is situated at the west end, but within the body of the church, and open to the nave and aisles by light pointed arches, the interior angles of the structure resting on clustered columns. This arrangement, for obvious reasons, would be exceedingly useful in a modern church, and the mode in which it is effected in this instance shews how capable Gothic architecture is of being accommodated to circumstances by the hands of a skilful designer. The result of the arrangement is great lightness, and the arch being now occupied by the organ, shews at once the utility of the plan. The good state of repair in which the church is kept, mainly through the exertions of the rector (the Venerable Archdeacon King) is highly creditable, and we have little doubt that the plaster which partially obscures some of the beautiful work, will be soon cleared away. The ancient sacristy exists without a roof; the strength of its walls, and the small aperture by which light is admitted, shew the idea of security which was intended to be given to the apartment. Ten plates of sections and details are dedicated to this interesting structure. The remainder of the plates in this part consist of subjects required to complete the series already commenced. They comprise the oratory in St. Stephen's cloisters, with details, some portions of the Temple church, and the arch of the monument of Henry the Fifth.

We observe by the preface, that Mr. Cavaler is about to proceed with the illustration of the architecture of our collegiate establishments. We wish him success in his undertaking. A fine field is before him, but in the selection of his specimens for illustration, we repeat our former caution against copying modern restorations, which, even

if they were excellent, cannot be of the same value as genuine examples of ancient date. So many genuine authorities exist that no plea of necessity can be urged for having recourse to copies, when original examples are so easily attained.

The History of Nottingham Castle, from the Danish Invasion to its destruction by rioters, in 1831. By John Hicklin, author of "Leisure Hours," "Literary Recreations," &c. 12mo, pp. viii. 218, 104.

THIS is a title which promises more than is warranted by the book itself. A History of Nottingham Castle would indeed be an important and valuable work. As the history of one of the royal castles, and thus immediately connected with the history of the sovereign and of the kingdom, it would possess the elements of instruction far beyond the history of most castles, important as many merely baronial castles were, and would rank only second to the histories of such castles as the Tower of London, Dover, and Windsor. But, as we are yet deficient of a work completely illustrating the history and economy of any great Abbey, so are we still unsupplied with such a model for the history of a Castle, which, not confining itself to descriptions of ruins or scenery for its individual features, nor to extracts from the history of England for its historical portions, nor to commonplace sentiment for its reflections, should embody forth the mighty fortress in its full proportions, and, at the same time that it represented accurately its local influence and its achievements (so to speak of the events transacted within or around its walls), should also enter by turns into its several towers; recall to being the knights and the warders to whose custody they were entrusted; examine the several offices, military and domestic, and the sources of their ammunition and supply; inquire what manors and what lands were assigned to every service; what taxes and aids were levied in assistance of the ordinary income; what services of men and arms were required from the dependant vills in case of need; and, again, trace out the aeras of each build-

ing, of each important repair, their objects, their style, and their expense.

Such, at a rough draft, appears to us the desirable plan for the history of a Castle. Nor indeed is it very unreasonable to expect to see such a skeleton filled up by those who now undertake to write histories. The publications of the Record Commission, now so liberally dispersed among our provincial libraries, should be thoroughly searched by every provincial antiquary or topographer. We feel certain that many hundred extracts might be made from those volumes (particularly the Close Rolls) relative either to the individual history or the historical annals of Nottingham Castle.

Mr. Hicklin's present volume, so far as respects the ancient castle of Nottingham, is merely a compilation from his predecessors, Thoroton, Deering, &c. That castle, the scene where Charles Stuart had first raised his royal standard, to enforce an absolute monarchy by the hazards of a civil war, was utterly razed to the ground by the triumphant Parliamentarians. The nominal Castle, which was destroyed in 1831, was in fact a magnificent villa, or banqueting-house, built on the site of the former Castle, but in a style of architecture as far removed from the castellated, as can well be conceived. This modern mansion, (erected in the reign of Charles the Second, by that fine old Cavalier the Duke of Newcastle), was, however, an interesting structure; and it formed the subject of an interesting article in our Magazine for Nov. 1831, pp. 393—396. To that article Mr. Hicklin has paid the best possible compliment; for he has made it the substance of his seventh chapter, but without other acknowledgment than that of blunderingly ascribing to our correspondent the very portion which the latter stated he had derived from a recent newspaper. At the same time, almost the only insertion Mr. Hicklin has made, which is to notice that the Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne was at Nottingham Castle at the important crisis of the Revolution, is lamely introduced in these words:—

“The Castle was so far completed as to become, at the memorable revolution of 1688, a royal residence.”

An observation made in the face of the

positive statement of Deering, quoted in the opposite page, that it had been “FINISHED” nine years before, in 1679.

Nearly one half of this volume is occupied with a detail of the disastrous riots of 1831, and a full report of the consequent trial at Leicester, at which the Duke of Newcastle recovered 21,000*l.* damages against the Hundred of Broxtowe. This alone is sufficient to show the unequal character of a work professing to be a history from the Danish Invasion; and the inflated style which the writer adopts when he desires to be particularly eloquent, is too much in accordance with the pretensions of his title-page. We must mention, however, before we conclude, that the volume contains a very good plan, in which the buildings of *both* castles are laid down; and (besides some other prints of inferior merit) there are three very clever and effective plates, drawn by J. Rawson Walker, and engraved in mezzotint by G. H. Phillips, representing the ancient castle, restored (of course, in great measure imaginary), the Newcastle castle, and the latter in flames. On the whole, though we could not countenance the high character assumed by this volume, we willingly admit it to be a book well deserving a general local circulation, not only as a memorial of a lamentable catastrophe, but as a manual of particulars to which many may not have other means of access.

Observations on certain Roman Roads and Towns in the South of Britain.
[By H. L. Long, Esq.] Not published.

THE site and modern appellation of the ancient Calleva Atrebatum, form the theme of this tract. We have no conformity of opinion with those who may think the correct settlement of the Roman topography of Britain unimportant; so long as the human mind shall be informed, amused, and instructed by the historical events of past ages, and animated by the production of tangible evidence of their truth, so long will the minuter researches of Archæology be deserving of our attention. The author states, that among the roads of Britain described by the ancient Roman itineraries, is one pointing from London to

the westward, some of the stations upon which have given rise to much discussion, conjecture, and inquiry. The definition of the above line of road might have been more correctly made, as leading from the westward to London; because this is the tendency of its direction when mention of the stations in it occurs in the ancient itineraries, as in the 7, 12, 13, 14, 15 Iters of Antoninus, and the 12th of the topographical treatise brought to light by Richard of Cirencester. To speak of it, however, as setting out from London, it leads to Winchester and Bath, proceeding, in the first instance, by way of a place called Pontes to the station Calleva, distant 44 Roman miles from the city of London, and considered to have been the chief town of the Attrebates, the early inhabitants of the county of Berks. At Calleva the road divided into two branches; one proceeded through the station Vindomis to Winchester, and the other to Bath through Spinæ (Speen) near Newbury. The sites of Venta and Spinæ, as above appropriated, admit of no doubt, but where to fix Pontes, Calleva, and Vindomis has long been matter of discussion and difference with Roman antiquaries.

The survey of the Roman way, known as the Devil's Bank, running eastward from Winchester towards London, undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Wyatt Edgell, has thrown great light upon the topography of the Attrebatian district. The gentlemen who performed that interesting exploration, of which a detailed account will be found in our vol. V. p. 335, have considered Silchester as the Roman Calleva; but our author is disposed to place it at Reading, for which the following is perhaps the strongest of his reasons:—

“ Calleva was the chief city of the Attrebates, who in the earliest times of which we have any record, occupied the county of Berks. The modern capital of Berkshire is Reading, and, as we find it almost invariably the case, that the town which was the original capital of any district, still continues to hold its pre-eminence down to our times, it will be but fair to examine the pretensions of Reading, and to observe whether there is anything in its position inconsistent with what we know of the ancient Calleva.”

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The etymology of *Gal-a-va*, the Wall upon the Water, we think too fanciful to be reposed upon; certainly, however, such a description would not accord with the site of Silchester; one of the causes of the decay of which, or rather of its never having arisen from the destroying brand of the fierce Saxon, was, that it was seated remote from any navigable stream. However well furnished Reading may in this respect be, one of the most cogent reasons for leaving Calleva with Horsley and other eminent antiquaries at Silchester, appears to us to be the very near accordance of the distance assigned by the Itinerary, 15 miles between that place and Speen, while Reading, we believe, is at least 10 miles further distant. Nor can we consent to alter the XV of the Itinerary into XX, on the supposition that the V is an X deprived of its lower members, because the same distance occurs between Spinæ and Calleva, both in the 13th and 14th iters of Antonine, and the 12th of Richard of Cirencester. We are, therefore, hardly at liberty to assume three concurrent blunders, but rather surely to receive the distance with confidence, thus corroborated. Now, although Silchester was undoubtedly the *Caer Segont*, or capital of the Segontiaci, and we ourselves, in another place, have remarked, on the authority of old writers, and as the altar inscribed to the Segontian Hercules found at the place* has further confirmed, there appears to us no reason why it should not bear another name in the Roman Itineraries, just as Bath was called by Ptolemy *Υδατα θερμα*, by the Britons *Caer Badon*, by the Romans *Aqua Solis*; all the appellations being conferred on account of its thermal waters. Besides *Caer Segont* had another name ascribed to it by the British writers, *Murimintum*, an appellation evidently taken from its *wall*, which to this day remains so remarkable an evidence of its existence and importance in the Roman times. Calleva appears to us to be but a variation of the same epithet, continued, perhaps, by the Saxons, *Xallic*† (*Silix*), and by metonymy, *murus*, *Silicis* (*Ca-*

* *Gent. Mag.* Vol. CIII. pt. 1. p. 123.

† *Xallicæ* dicuntur lapides minuti quibus ad structuras ædium utantur, ut

trum—Sil-ceaster. The British appellation was probably Call, or Gwalvawr, the great wall; whence the softening down to Calleva was an easy transition. It was a similar attention to the derivative syllable of the name, which induced the veteran and erudite Camden to place his Calleva at Wallingford—"quasi *guall hen* Callena, i. e. vallum antiquum."* We do not attach much credit to the etymology for the Saxon name Silchester suggested by Gale, Sylvechester, "a sylvis vicinis," though supported by the fact that it is termed, by the geographer of Ravenna, *Ardaoneon*,† which may be translated the Forest of Onion. The circumstance tends, however, to confirm our former hint, that Silchester was originally a forest fastness of the Britons—the district perhaps termed the Forest of Onion or Einion, a British proper name—and of the existence of an arch in the walls of Silchester, called Onion's Hole, and that the old Roman coins picked up at Silchester are called by the country people Onion's Pennies, modern writers bear testimony. Such then is the force of truth obscured by tradition's rust, which has made this Onion a giant; and so he was probably in the Scripture sense; some fierce marauder of the weald, one of "the mighty men of old, men of renown." After all that we have said, we ought not, however, to deprive our author of the benefit of the observation that Silchester, a town of the Segontiaci, could not well be Calleva, the capital of the Atrebatæ; and that it was probably neither that town nor Vindormis, but was perhaps not in existence at the time of the compilation of Antonine's Itinerary, and was built by Constantinus Chlorus, the father of Constantine the Great. It is true, we believe, that the coins found at Silchester are, for the greater part, of the period of Constantine and his immediate successor. Yet the votive tablet to Julia Domna, the wife of Severus, found at Silchester in 1732, points at its occupation by the Romans

sunt silices et cementa. Scapula in voce. The French have adopted the word in *Caillon*.

* Camden's *Britannia*, in *Barkshire*, p. 163. Edit. 1587.

† Gale Comment, in *Atonia*. Itin.

at a much earlier period. § And as to Calleva being the capital of the Segontiaci, and not of the Atrebatæ, we are not of opinion that great stress can be laid upon that circumstance, seeing that it was seated at once on the borders of the Atrebatæ and Belgæ, and the Segontiaci were probably but a minor tribe, included in one of these districts. We know that Ptolemy, in his *Geography*, placed the Trinovantian colony (London) in Kent. At Basingstoke, on a supposed lost line of road leading in a southerly direction to Winchester, our author places the ancient Vindomis, or Vindonum. Horsley, who advances very cogent arguments for placing Calleva at Silchester, considers Vindomis to be Farnham. It is little against his scheme that this line diverges south-east of the direct approach; for the importance of intermediate stations, and not the shortest route from place to place, has evidently, in many instances, been regarded by the imperial quarter-master. In the 12th *Iter* of Antoninus the distance from Vindonum to Venta Belgarum is given as 21 miles: the modern distance is 27 miles, which may accord well enough, if the Romans really computed their miles direct from place to place, without regard to inequalities of surface, as is the opinion of Horsley.||

We perfectly accord with our author that Bibrax and Pontes were at Egham and Staines; and might not the first place be so named from the great Roman Western Road to Speen, and that known as the Devil's Highway to Silchester, diverging from one point at this spot in two arms. ¶ The author refers the name of Bibrax to some supposed similarity of position to the Bibracte of Cæsar, in Gaul. The survey of the gentlemen of Sandhurst has thrown the most interesting and, in our estimation, conclusive light on this question. This is indeed the best mode of collecting evidence for fixing doubtful stations; a matter, however, in many cases of no easy achievement, when we consider that, comparatively,

§ MS. Note.—REVIEWER.

|| *Britannia Romana*.

¶ *Brachium* is used by Livy as a term for a military field work.

but few of the Roman towns claimed a place in the Military Itinerary, while innumerable Roman settlements, villas, and vicinal ways, were totally unnoticed, and are now only revealed by pavements, foundations, coins, or by the existence of some appellative adjunct, as chester, bury, borough, street, wick, &c. which faintly shadow out some evidence of Roman origin.

At page 41, the author somewhat gratuitously asserts, that *Noviomagus* (that never-reposing township) must have been upon the *Walling Street*; not considering that in two of the Iters of Antoninus, from Canterbury (*Durovernum*) to London, all mention of such a place is entirely omitted. At the same time, seeing that in Gaul four towns bore the name of *Noviomagus*, he establishes another for the *Regni*, or *Remi*, of Ptolemy, at Guildford, in Surrey, where we have no objection to let it rest, in the *Bury Field*, on the west side of the river *Wey*; thinking this rail-road rapidity of locomotion might not so well agree with the ease of its numerous and wealthy aldermen—"frequentia et opulentia patriciorum."* In speaking of those who with no small reason have considered the *Noviomagus* of Antoninus to have been somewhere north-west of Canterbury, the author says, that *Woodcote*, near *Croydon*, has been selected by some, and by others the fine old *Saxon entrenchment* at *Holwood*, near *Bromley*, for its site. Now to dismiss a point which, in our opinion, would be fully decided in favour of the *Noviomagiens*, *south*, † and not *east*, of London, we cannot conceive on what ground the Roman lines at *Holwood* are considered by the author as *Saxon*. Surely he has never made a personal visit to that remarkable spot, nor observed that the camp was laid out strictly on the Roman plan, oblong, with rounded angles, though somewhat, from the nature of the ground, irregularly. Does he know that Roman remains have been turned up within its area? that close by the camp, a Roman cemetery and sacellum were, in 1818, discovered? ‡ that coins

from the period of Hadrian to Constantine are there found, unmingled with any Saxon vestige; and that the Saxons imposed on the bold trenches of *Holwood*, in admiration as it were of their character, the name of *Keston*, i. e. *castrum*, or the camp? We know of not a single probable argument which could induce the antiquary to believe that the origin of the great camp of *Holwood* was *Saxon*; we are therefore sorry that such an assertion should appear to be somewhat inconsiderately advanced, without a shadow of likelihood. But this single trait does not diminish the merit of the author's ingenious essay, replete with zeal, antiquarian knowledge, and plausible theory.

It is accompanied by two topographical plans, of which the only deficiency we remark, is that of a military scale, which might enable the reader at once to compare the distances between the proposed stations.

The Cheltenham Annuaire for the year 1837. Edited by H. Davies. 12mo. pp. 172.

THIS is a work elevated above the class to which it would otherwise belong, by the ability and good taste manifested in its accessories. A fashionable Directory would be beneath our criticism; and the Almanacks are so numerous, and generally so similar in their contents, as almost to defy any individual discrimination. But we are always inclined to welcome with peculiar favour those provincial works which partake of the character of an Annual Register; as we deem their utility both present and future, to be very considerable. With a Directory, an Almanack, and a Chronology of events connected with the history of *Cheltenham*, the *Cheltenham Annuaire* embraces a series of original essays on literary and scientific subjects, generally connected with the place and neighbourhood, and the production of writers whose names are entitled to much respect.

The first is by the editor, Mr. H. Davies, whose talents, both as an editor and as an essayist have been honourably displayed in an excellent "*Cheltenham Guide*," and in the "*Cheltenham Looker-on*," a weekly fashionable and

* Camden in Suthry, p. 178.

† *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii.

‡ Πάλιν τοῖς μὲν Ἀτρεβᾶτιοις καὶ τοῖς Καντιοῖς ὑποκεῖνται ΡΗΓΝΟΙ καὶ πολλὰ Νοιομαγός. Ptolemy.

literary paper. He has now presented us with an interesting memoir on the Cheltenham Literary and Philosophical Institution, of which he is the Hon. Secretary; with notices of several previous attempts (from the days of Dr. Jenner downwards) to establish similar societies in Cheltenham. It is gratifying to find that this last effort wears every appearance of permanency, and that the institution is now provided with a house of its own, erected under the superintendance of R. W. Jearrad, Esq. the architect to whom Cheltenham owes so much of its recent magnificent accessions. Its portico, which in all its proportions is a model of the temple of Theseus, is represented in the frontispiece of the present volume. The proceedings of the society, which was founded in 1833, have been occasionally noticed in our own pages, and the inauguration of the new building was recorded in our Magazine for April p. 352.

The other essays are,—2. On the Fossil Zoology of Cheltenham, by G. F. C.; 3. On Meteorology, by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie; 4. A Sketch of the principles of Railway Communication, and of their application to the locality of Cheltenham, by Capt. Moorsom; 5. On the application of Monastic Architecture to modern Mansions, with reference to, and description of, Todington, by Mr. Britton (from which we have made copious extracts in another part of our present number); and 6. Notes on the Climate of Cheltenham; probably by one of the resident physicians, who prefers anonymous authorship. We trust we may have to welcome many succeeding volumes of the Cheltenham Annuaire, as well filled as the first.

The Rugby Register, from the year 1675 to the present time. 12mo. pp. 187.

THIS is a very interesting and valuable little volume, not only as reflecting honour on the school which has reared so many illustrious and worthy sons, but as a trustworthy auxiliary to the biographer and genealogist. It is the register of all the scholars entered upon the books of Rugby from the year 1675; and, though it does not ascend within a century of the date of the School's foundation,

yet it embraces the full period of a hundred and sixty years, and many a respectable family may be traced in it for successive generations.

Rugby School was founded by Lawrence Sheriffe, in 1567, "to serve chiefly for the children of Rugby and Brownsover, and next for such as bee of other places thereunto adjoining." So that for a time we may conceive its sphere to have been as confined as the generality of grammar schools; but almost immediately after the commencement of the existing Register, we find it nearly, if not quite, as much frequented by youths of the leading families in the adjacent counties, as it has been of late years.

For instance, in the two years 1694 and 1695 only, we find entered a son of Lord Brooke; a Shuckburgh of Farthinghoe; a Bromley of Baginton; three sons of Basil Fielding, of Barnacle, Esq.; a son of Sir Charles Holt, of Aston, Bart.; a son of Sir Thomas Burton, of Medbourne, Bart.; three sons of Sir John Burgoyne; two sons of Lord Ward, of Dudley Castle; and William Dolben, of Finedon. Again, in the two years 1711 and 1712, occur a son of Lady Wheler of Leamington; a brother of Lord Craven; a son of the Earl of Denbigh; a son of Sir William Boughton, Bart.; a son of Sir Thomas Cave, Bart.; two sons of Lady Wigley; of Scraftoft, and Sir Francis Edwards, Bart. of Shropshire. The value, therefore, of such a register to the genealogist is obvious.

We will now give some illustrious names verbatim:

1695. Aug. 18, Thomas Carte, de Cleybroke.

1700. Jan. 15, Edward Cave, Rugby, f.

1742. June 28, Joan. Parkhurst, Joan. arm. de Catesby com. North. fil. mi.

The first is the accurate historian; the third the learned lexicographer; and the second the no less memorable originator of Magazines,—a circumstance which has called forth this just tribute from the Editor, in a note—

"The GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE is still carried on, a lasting monument of the perseverance of its original projector."

Under the year 1748 we find,

1748. Aug. 30. Urban Cave Cave, de Rugby, f.

This, we presume, was a nephew of

the original *Sylvanus Urban*. The *f.*, as before, signifies a Founder, or a boy who, being born in or near Rugby, was entitled to all the benefits of the original foundation. Several other Caves of Rugby occur.

Within two years of each other, we again find two distinguished names :

1746, Jun. 9. *Gul. Bray*, vid. *de Sheen* [*Lege Shere*] com. *Surr.* fil. n. tert.

1748, Jun. 12. *Rodolph. Abercromby*, arm. *de Tillibodi* in *Scotiâ* fil.

The latter of these is the great Sir *Ralph Abercromby*, slain at the battle of *Alexandria* in 1801; the former is the late venerable historian of *Surrey*, who has now been dead only four years, although his admittance to Rugby School was ninety years ago. He was then ten years of age. Some anecdotes of *Mr. Bray's* school-days at Rugby will be found in his memoir in our *Obituary*, Jan. 1833, p. 88. In the little volume before us, his residence is misprinted *Sheen*, in a note as well as in the text, and the date of his baptism is given as that of his birth. When his elder brothers occur in a preceding page, the place is more correctly *Sheer*, and in the very same page occur his cousins the *Duncumbs*, sons of the *Rev. Thomas Duncumbe*, rector of *Sheer*.

We will now extract an interesting race of brothers :

1774, Jul. 25. *Jacobus Vaughan*, M. D. *de Leicester* fil.

_____ *Hen. Vaughan*, ejusdem fil.

1776, Jun. *Joan. Vaughan*, ut supra, fil. tert.

1780, July. *Peter Vaughan*, fourth son of *Dr. J. Vaughan*, physician, *Leicester*.

1788, Jan. 22. *Charles Richard Vaughan*, sixth son of *Dr. Vaughan*, *Leicester*.

_____ *Edward Vaughan*, seventh son of ditto.

Of these brothers, the first died young; the second is the present Sir *Henry Halford*, Bart. and *G.C.B.*; the third *Mr. Baron Vaughan*; the fourth the late *Dean of Chester*; the fifth the *Right Hon. Sir C. R. Vaughan*, *K.C.H.* *Envoy Extraordinary* to the *United States*; and the last the late zealous and distinguished parish priest at *Leicester*.

We could of course go on with many more extracts of an interesting

nature; but we shall now content ourselves with the following :

1783, March 31. *Samuel Butler*, son of *Mr. W. Butler*, *Kenilworth*, *Warwickshire*.

1790, April 30. *Hon. Richard Bagot*, third son of *Lord Bagot*.

1792, May 1. *John Thomas James*, second son of the *Rev. Dr. James, Rugby*, *f.*

These are the present *Bishop of Lichfield* and *Coventry*, the present *Bishop of Oxford*, and the late *Bishop of Calcutta*.

Dr. James, the father of the last named, was the first master of Rugby who, on his accession in 1778, began to write the register in English instead of Latin; and *Dr. Inglis*, his successor in 1794, began to add the ages of the boys on entrance: the latter plan has been continued to the present day, but we are sorry to perceive that the old practice of mentioning what son the boy is in order of birth (as in the *University registers*) has been abandoned. This detracts from the value of the record. The exact dates of admission have also been omitted from the commencement of *Dr. Wooll's* mastership in 1807, which involves a difficulty, as in the first entry of 1836.

James Davies, son of *H. Davies*, Esq. of *East Batch Court*, near *Coleford*, 10 Dec. 23.

where it is doubtful whether *James Davies* was ten on the 23d Dec. 1836, or on the 10th of December preceding his entrance, namely 1835. We presume the latter; but there are many cases in which it would be impossible to guess at the correct year.

We shall therefore hope, 1. for a reformation of the register to the form used in the last year of *Dr. Inglis's* mastership; 2. that its publication may be continued; 3. that it may receive the very useful and important addition of an index; and 4. that the misprints (which we are sorry to add are numerous) may be corrected by a table of errata. The series of junior masters should also be recorded. Above all, for the general interests of biography, we shall desire the publication of other similar registers of our public educational institutions.

The Student of Padua: a Domestic Tragedy, in Five Acts. 1836.

'THIS is an old tale and often told,'—the history of gentle, romantic, and pure love, marr'd and blighted by the avarice of parents, and the villainous machinations of rivals. Much sorrow and suffering are undergone; the best affections are trampled on and despised; till at length every flower of hope and life are withered on the stalk. Julian and Bianca are the attached pair; Lorenzo and Lodoro their parents; and Barbarigo the rival. The scene is Venice; the story written in choice blank-verse. The two old crafty misers are disappointed—Barbarigo is entrapped in his villany—Julian preserves his love and duty even to death: Galeno repents him of his crime; and Frederic dies, as a dissipated poet—as Burns, as Goldsmith should have died—not of James's Powder, or bad rum—but one run through by Baretto, and the other shot by a smuggler.

The first act opens with the presence of Frederic the poet, which gives us an early view of his character, and that of Lorenzo:

Fred.— We're not fashioned all alike
To fit the customs of society:
Lorenzo is a worthy gold-beater;
His mind contracted as a grain of metal:
His son's imagination as expansive
As the rich leaf spread o'er its widest surface:
One grows out of the other, differing as [ing—
The ocean from the river. Come—I'm preach-
Julian was born a poet, and his father
May strangle, but he cannot change his nature.

Lorenzo then entering, we have a dialogue between him and Frederic—a little too strongly coloured, especially for the commencement of a story: but in the next scene, where Lorenzo opens his projects of sinful ambition to his son, a powerful contrast is marked between the characters:

Jul. O! Sir, if we were speaking of a thing
Tangible, open, visible,—my purse,
My dress, my manner—I should bow to yours
And ripper judgment; but of what pertains
To the secret workings of another's mind,
Presumption's self should not pretend to speak.

Lor.—Command then must assume the right
to act. [stice;

Jul.—No! do yourself not such a foul injus-
Obey your reason, not your passion. O!
My father! if you knew how I revere
You with a child's affection, you would pause
E'er thus you snap the ties of my young love;
I must speak freely; I can brave your anger,
But not for all the wealth of Cæsus, will
I forge my honour to a paltry lie, &c.

When Lorenzo departs, maintaining his cruel purpose of sacrificing his son's

happiness to his ambitious views, Julian exclaims:

But Father! Sir! nay Sir! Oh! God of Heaven!
What most fantastic tricks are these for nature
To play upon us?—why his anger hangs
A lie upon the affection of his blessing?
I used to think that with the very heart
The bonds of blood are something more than
To perish at the touch of interest. [cobwebs,
Oh! shame upon humanity! that gold,
Opinion, selfishness, a gross desire
Usurps the throne of our affections, and
Cancels the law Heaven wrote upon our heart.
Oh! Venice, Venice! flaunting in thy robes
Of splendour, and untold magnificence,
Look at thine image in this old man's avarice,
And blush to think thou hast exchanged the
Of virgin nature for a painted cheek [impulse
And hollow breast of harlotry! (O shame,
Shame on us all that cannot elevate
Our souls above the dust we tenant—Shame!

In the ensuing interview between Julian and his friend Frederic, the following passage occurs:

Julian, there is a period in our fortunes,
Beyond which we cannot strain our energies
To catch the smile of the still sneering world;
After that we exchange our love for hate—
Our suffering for revenge—our sympathy
For utter scorn of all abuse of praise.
Love fits a maiden's lips, as doth a glove
The lily hand; but on the armed breast,
Sheath'd in the mail experience gives us, link
By link, from battling with the world, it sits
As lightly as a feather on the helm.

Jul.—Then we outlive the feelings, which,
like rainbows

Arch'd o'er the skies, redeem life's cloudy day.
Fred.—No! there's Ambition's lightning
glory left,

The thunder of revenge—the storm of hate—
A thousand godlike passions after all
Our worldly dreams have perish'd!

The fourth scene introduces us to Bianca and her maid Maria, between whom a conversation passes, which, we think, (though not professing much acquaintance with ladies' maids, whom we only know *extra-foraneously*, as they pass before our windows,) a little too luxuriant on the part of the *fille*.

In the second act, Frederick, when intoxicated, falls in a quarrel with Barbarigo; but he is, to our taste, too wise and sententious in his dying moments—il y a des longueurs—and Julian's misanthropic reflexions after his duel with Barbarigo, are a little forced.

In the fourth act, the harvest of sorrow is beginning to be reaped; and the errors of the parents are reflected to them in the misfortunes of their children. Julian retires to Venice, and a scene of bitter misanthropy, arising from a deeply lacerated spirit, is portrayed. His father, Lorenzo, being told of his son's trouble, is at once struck with remorse, and the sinful-

ness of his own accursed folly overwhelms him; while Bianca has grown 'mad of hopeless grief.' The act ends by Barbarigo procuring a poison from Galeno, to destroy his rival—'Tis my pleasure Julian dies.'

In the fifth act, the scene is changed to the isle of Lido. Julian receives the poison from Galeno, who we think is rather too calm and cool on such an occasion. His last thoughts then turn on Bianca, who suddenly appears, and falls on the dead body of her son, pouring forth her song of sorrow, from a distracted reason and a broken heart. And thus the curtain drops—Justice having claimed the person of the murderer.

We think the almost unvarying series of unpleasant incidents, opposing characters, and tragical events should have been more relieved at the early part of the play—as in *Romeo and Juliet*—showing by brilliant contrast more strongly the black and tempestuous storms to follow, and allowing a quiet harbour for the mind to rest in, when wearied of the conflicts of passion and the consequences of crime. The comic parts are very poor; but they are of but little consequence to the action of the play.

With regard to his plot, we do not think that the author has violated the proprieties of dramatic construction; nor that it is at all necessary that in the fifth act, as the clock strikes ten, virtue should be rewarded and vice punished, as that would be throwing an unnecessary restraint on the laws of poetry. There are sorrows, deep and fathomless sorrows, which the Tragic Muse claims as her own, that know no cure: that have lapped up the last drop of life-blood from the heart; that have numbed and destroyed all the nerves that minister to joy; and that have left virtue and innocence not a single spot on earth on which they could stand with safety. Their proper refuge is the tranquillity of the grave, where 'the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.' To talk of happiness restored, would be insulting the awful and sacred recesses of the injured spirit. Let the poet not be afraid to follow the steps of nature and truth. He may be sure that there is in the spectator's mind a picture beyond the frame of his,

which will supply all that is imperfect, and satisfy all that was doubtful. In each throbbing and sympathizing heart there is a moral and righteous tribunal, before which the persons of the Poet's shadowy creation must appear. Neither the axe, nor the amarantine crown will be then wanting. Care not for the event, we should say to the poet, follow truth and nature fearlessly, and you cannot be wrong; but you assuredly will fail of your aim, if you bow your noble purposes to the yoke of a false feeling, or formal and artificial rules. Sylvanus Urban is as perfectly certain, that Julian and Bianca have long ago received the reward of their gentle and faithful love, and that Barbarigo has died a scoundrel's and a villain's death, as if he had found these events in the volume before him. To attempt *Electra* or *Cordelia restored to happiness*, were an injury, a grievous wrong and violation to nature. There is something greater, at least on earth, than *being happy*. To consider, therefore, their characters as unfit for dramatic representation, would be a senseless and stupid contraction of the tragic fable. Let the poet supply the *moral emotions*, the passionate mind—subduing, soul-enthraling feelings and sentiments; and the spectators will follow the events to their just and proper consequence. *Courage! allons!* Let our author proceed with his other dramas; but not hang out false colours, and forge the names of respectable authors. We shall forward his note to Professor Wilson, on whom he has fathered his bantling: and should the Professor discover Mr. Anonymous, he may depend on receiving a sound drubbing for his dishonest practices.

The Cabinet of Modern Art; and Literary Souvenir. By Alaric A. Watts. 1837.

WE think that the Editor has trusted too much to two contributors, however clever they may be,—viz. Mr. Hervey, and Miss Montagu, whom some of our country readers have mistaken for Lord Hervey and Lady Mary W. Montagu, famous as joint contributors in the days of Pope. We informed them they were probably descendants of those illustrious persons. The plates are generally not

very new, and of no great merit. The one called the Gipsy, is much more like Ellen Tree than a daughter of the *Stanley* tribe. Who ever saw a gipsy with a pensive consumptive face, and sentimental eyes? The account of the entry of Edward the Black Prince, by Sir Harris Nicolas, is exceedingly well and graphically written, and we take this opportunity of saying to that learned gentleman, that his late volume on the Law of Adultery is well worthy of his high fame; the law appears to us defective, but his arguments throughout are logical and most able. The mind of Sir Harris is very like the trunk of an elephant: it can stoop to pick up the minutest parts of antiquarian lore, and it has the power of breaking through the most knotty and massive chains of legal reasoning. We now extract some pleasing memoranda on the science of archery, from a paper by Mr. Hansard.

We do not know who Mr. Hansard is, but he has written by far the best paper in Mr. Watts's volume, and appears to be well acquainted with his subject. It appears that there is no evidence to shew that *archery*, as a female pastime, was attempted during the reigns of the Edwards and Henrys, when the bow was in its prime, though the bow was used by females. A ballad in the Harleian MS. is alluded to, called "Robin, lend me thy bow," as very popular.

Now, Robin, lend to me thy bowe,
Sweet Robin, lend to me thy bowe,
For I must needs a hunting,
A hunting with my lady go.

Now, Robin, lend to me thy bowe.

And whither will your lady goe?

Sweet William, tell it unto me,
And thou shalt have my hawke and
hoode,

And eke my bowe,

To wait upon my lady, &c.

The cross-bow possessing greater certainty of aim than the long bow, was used by females: and a curious instance is given of the jealousy of Queen Elizabeth, lest any other ladies should excel her in striking the deer. The superiority of our archery, it appears, lasted for six centuries. The English bowmen defied even the steel-clad chivalry of the French: and "Ab Anglicorum nos defende jaculi" was a *Mass* composed for the purpose of

deprecating the effect of such formidable weapons. A fine was levied of one mark, on every master of a family who permitted any of his male inmates to be without a *bow and three shafts* for the space of a month. *Butts* were erected in every village. The names still exist of Newington Butts, near London, and St. Augustine Butts in Bristol. The nobility and clergy were alone excepted: but men of every other rank assembled at the public shooting-grounds. The sabbaths and the holidays were appropriated to these exercises of archery.

The extreme range of a flight-shaft, is stated to have been 400 yards, or nearly one quarter of a mile. At 100 yards the war arrow could penetrate any ordinary breast-plate, and slay man and horse at nearly 300 yards distance. A statute of Henry VIII. forbade any man above the age of twenty-four, using the light kind of arrow, *unless* the butts were upwards of 220 yards apart; but this was voluntarily increased to 240. There is a passage in Shakspeare to illustrate this.

Shallow. Is old Double of your town living yet?

Silence. Dead, sir.

Shallow. Dead! See, see! He drew a good bow—and dead! He shot a fine shoot. John of Gaunt loved him well, and betted much money on his head. Dead! why he *has clapped on to the clout at twelve score, and carried you a forehand shaft a fourteen and a fourteen and half*, that it would have done a man's heart good for to see. And is old Double dead?

Mr. Hansard then comments on the passage. "The clout was a square mark of white linen, stretched on a wooden frame, and sustained on the ground by a short pointed stick. 'Forehand shaft' means a flight of very light arrows. Old Double's superior adroitness consisted in being able to drive a heavy war arrow into the mark at the lesser distance, and to perform the same feat with a flight-shaft at the greater one.

In the southern parts of the kingdom the modern archers place their targets 100 yards apart. In Cheshire, Lancashire, &c. 120; a distance there styled the 16-rod length. Now, the law of Henry V. being unrepealed,—every individual of the bow meetings

subjects himself to a fine of 6s. 8d. for each arrow discharged at these illegal marks. There is only one Society could prove the non-infringement of this statute:—the woodmen of the Forest of Arden shoot the twelve score yards; the Royal Archer Guard of Scotland, about 180 yards.

Moderns differ from their forefathers in the size and strength of the bows and length of the arrows. The ancient arrow measured three feet; but from the head of one found at Agincourt, the length was computed only at 30 inches. It seems that they differ according to the size and strength of the archer. There is no perfect specimen of an ancient arrow existing. Mr. Kempe's, found on the banks of the Thames, wants the feathering. Sir S. Meyrick has several considerable fragments of the war-arrow.

Of the foreign imported bows, those from Chinese Tartary and Demerara are superior to all others. The Chinese are all composed of two pieces of jet black horn; the belly of the bow being of wood glued upon the horn. Like other oriental bows they were bent back when braced. Their elasticity is great, and they cast an arrow with great precision: but these bows are only good in a warm and dry atmosphere: a rainy and chilly climate destroys their toughness and elasticity.

The Demerara bows are composed of a hard, red, dark wood, growing black with age. Seven feet is no unusual length, and some are so

strong, that 100 pounds weight would scarcely bend the string an English arrow's length. The shafts are nearly as long as the bow. They are remarkable for a peculiar formation in the latter, which Mr. Hansard, thinks also belonged to the old English bow, but of which tradition has handed down no notice.

"The yew," our author says, "for the bows, was found in our native woods," but we believe the greater part was *imported wood*: as for the *consecrated yew trees* in church-yards, they were alone used to furnish evergreens on festivals, holly and yew being the only evergreen trees in this island. The yew tree may be seen springing out wild among the rocks near Tunbridge Wells. It appears that the French were always contemptible as archers; yet there exists a very curious and ancient French treatise on the art in the Royal Library at Paris, as used in hunting. Ascham's *Toxophilus*, the author calls a very bald and meagre production.

Before we leave off, we must ask some of Mr. Urban's antiquarian correspondents to furnish us with the etymology of the name of *cricket*; it is much to be lamented, that, modern as it is, compared to *every other game*, and not more than 180 years old, its origin cannot be traced, and the meaning of its name is totally obscure. Alas! How soon the shadow of Time clouds and obscures the designs of man!

Piscatorial Reminiscences and Catalogue of Books on Angling. Pickering, 12mo.

Nunc juvat immensi fines lustrare profundi,
Perque procellosas errare licentius undas
Tritonum inunistum turbis.

—Such is the purpose of this very entertaining and instructive work, edited by a gentleman who calls himself T. B. who possibly may be Tom Brown, of facetious memory. The work is neatly printed and adorned, and we advise all lovers of the rod and line to purchase it forthwith: amidst many curious facts recorded in the volume, we were not previously aware of the following, (p. 5.) On the speaking, or the voice of the fish. — "Mr. Thompson of Hull says, it has often been

remarked that *fish have no voices*. Some *tench*, which I caught in ponds, made a croaking like a frog, full half an hour, whilst in the basket at my shoulder. When the *herring* is caught, it utters a shrill cry, like a mouse. Also the *gurnard* will continue to grunt like a hog, some time after it is taken; and some say, make a noise like a cuckoo, from which he takes one of his country names." — Mr. Yarrell observes: "The *maigre*, a large sea fish, when swimming in shoals, utter a grunting or purring noise, that may be heard from a depth of twenty fathoms; and taking advantage of this circumstance, three fishermen once took twenty *maigres* by a single sweep of the net." — Having the pleasure of the acquaintance of some

very clever and learned masters of the rod and line, such as Mr. Jesse, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Inskipp, and, though last not least, Mr. Pickering, we cannot agree with the natives of *Sinde*, that eating fish, or catching fish, prostrates the understanding, or that it is a sufficient excuse for *ignorance*,—to say of a man, "Oh! he is a fish-eater." Our four friends all fish, not on four different lines, but in different lines. Mr. Inskipp professes tickling trout; Mr. Jesse is partial to the malacopterygii abdominales; Mr. Pickering amuses himself with gold and silver fish, of which he possesses a large stock; while Mr. Dyce penetrates into those unfathomed places where about the fish called *old maids*, (vide p. 170.) of which he catches numbers; they don't keep fresh long, but are generally found salted and dried; when he finds them last about seven months in cool weather. Thus he passes his learned leisure during the evening hours.

Luna suam donec paulatim fundere lucem
Cœpit, et ad vitreas redierunt numina sedes.

The Life and Times of General Washington, by Cyrus R. Edwards. (*Family Library*.) 2 vols. 12mo.—A candid and well-written work, and containing, in a small compass, a very correct and pleasing biography. Few lives are more instructive than that of Washington; few events more interesting than those in which his wisdom, sagacity, and prudence were so conspicuously displayed; and few are the pages of history which contain results more unexpected, and lessons more instructive, than those which unfold the causes of the war between America and England, and relate its progress, and ultimate termination. Upon such events *principles* may be formed, equally to warn and enlighten the future generations of mankind; and lessons may be taught which a prudent statesman will neither disregard nor despise.

Bickersteth's Guide to the Churchman in his Use of the Litany.—We have read this little work with pleasure, and consider it to form a highly useful commentary on our beautiful Litany. The change of meaning in the word 'Litany' is curious, as our author informs us. 1. It included all prayers, whether public or private. 2. It was employed to denote those solemn offices, which were performed with processions of the clergy and people:—thus including both the prayers and the people; or parts of the office of prayer. 3dly.

The "Invocation of Saints," which had become general in the Italian churches, received the name of Litany. Mr. B. also informs us, that our Litany approaches most nearly to that of Gregory the Great A. D. 600, which was a compilation of all the ancient Litanies extant; and that the main point in which it differs from that of the Church of Rome is in the "total abolition of the Invocation of Saints."

The Afflictions of Life, with their Antidotes, by Mr. Henry Cross.—This volume contains three Tales, the interest of which is founded on the triumph of the moral sentiments and the religious feelings over the evils and sorrows of humanity. It is dedicated to the Duchess of Kent, and is worthy of her patronage.

Floral Sketches, Fables, and other Poems, by Miss Agnes Strickland.—This lady has again devoted her superior talents to instruct and amuse; and though this work is dedicated to the young scion of a noble house, still its elegant diction and beautiful illustrations render it worthy of a place on the drawing-room table of all ladies who admire native talent exercised to elevate and instruct the mind.

A Treatise on the Chemical, Medicinal and Physiological properties of Creosote, by John Rose Cormack, Esq.—There is a great credit due to Mr. Cormack for the pains he has taken in investigating the chemical and physiological properties of Creosote; but at the same time we are inclined to think that the medicinal properties are a little overrated; at least as far as we are able to judge from our own experience.

On Deformities of the Chest, by William Coulson, Esq.—This little work ought to be perused by every parent, particularly as regards *tight lacing* and *stiff stays*, as the author has shown beyond a doubt, that not only deformity, but death, is often the result.

The Spelling-Book of Utility, by Richard Chambers, F.L.S. is fully correspondent to its title, in the easy gradation and instructive selection of its lessons. It is embellished with more than usual taste, by a pretty frontispiece by Stothard, and fourteen spirited and very accurate figures of animals, from original drawings made at the Zoological Gardens.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION, FALL-MALL.

The collection of the present season consists of four hundred and thirty-eight paintings in oil, and a few pieces of sculpture, the works of living British artists; but of the former, a considerable portion, more particularly of the larger class of painting, have already appeared at Somerset House.

We are of opinion that the introduction of pictures, and those large ones, with which the public are familiar, always greatly detracts from the interest of the exhibition of the British Gallery; but, at the same time, we prefer that this should be done to the admission of mere daubs, which would only tend to bring the Institution into contempt.

It is true we miss this year the able productions of many whose works, in former seasons, added greatly to the other attractions of the British institution. We miss the names of ETTY, CALCOTT, CONSTABLE, EDWIN LANDSEER, and other eminent artists, who have been accustomed to send pictures to the Gallery. Their strength is reserved for the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which will this year open for the first time at the new building in Trafalgar Square, and every effort will, of course, be made by the Academicians to give it *éclat*, and to prove themselves not so undeserving as has been alleged in certain quarters, of the advantages they enjoy at the hands of the Government. But while the names of TURNER, STANFIELD, McCLISE, &c. &c. continue to figure in the Catalogue, we shall never despair of finding something on its walls that will repay us for an hour's careful examination. Among the works of more prominent interest, composing the present selection, we may enumerate the following, though there are, in all probability, many others which also claim our attention:—

No. 120. *Regulus*. J. M. W. TURNER, R.A. Mr. Turner, like many other distinguished professors of the fine arts, has been assailed by public writers as one who, setting nature at defiance, indulges only in the caprices of his own extravagant imagination: his colouring has been especially condemned, and this up to a very recent period. We think, however, he is at length overcoming popular prejudice. For our own part we are ever spell-bound by the creations of his pencil. They appear to us to be all grace and poetry.

They invest external nature with a charm not to be produced by the ordinary process of imitation. Turner has a genius through the medium of which the most barren localities become fertilised and interesting. Such is the scene he exhibits in the present instance. The site is one which, stripped of the poetic character conferred upon it by the artist, were without attraction of any kind; an ordinary sea-port, the resort of sailors and fishermen, and traders of all descriptions—a Gravesend or a Wapping, we might presume—but, in his able hands, what with the golden tone of the atmosphere, the indistinct yet effective grouping of the figures, and the general harmony of colour and of arrangement, which pervades the composition, a more gorgeous piece of painting is not to be conceived.

No. 278. *The Fisherman's Proposal*. A. FRASER. In landscape of a more homely kind Mr. Fraser has few superiors, and as a figure-painter it is difficult to name his equal. This picture presents a combination of his powers, and that the result should prove a highly felicitous one, is but natural.

No. 171. *Old Mortality*. T. WOODWARD. A favourite subject, treated with the usual ability and good taste of the artist. The pony is, perhaps, the object most to be admired in the work; but *Old Mortality* at the tomb, is a very just delineation of the character it is intended to portray, and the whole of the details are appropriately introduced and carefully finished. The tone of the picture is especially deserving of commendation.

No. 239. *Study from Nature*. R. ROTHWELL.—One of the most pleasing female heads that we have seen for some time past, both in colour and expression. Mr. Rothwell exhibits an Academy model under the title of *Calisto*, (No. 420.) which, in parts, is equally fine as regards colour; in other respects it does not, however, please us so well: but we were never very partial to these undraped affairs. The lower extremities appear to us to be somewhat out of proportion with the rest of the figure, and less carefully executed.

No. 72. *Venice*. J. INSKIPP.—In the treatment of this subject, which represents an Italian lady, in high costume, promenading on a sort of terrace with the Salute Church in the back-ground, Mr. Inskipp displays his knowledge of colour to great advantage. The tints are bril-

liant in the extreme, and yet so harmoniously balanced that nothing approaching to violence is to be discovered in the composition. The drapery is very judiciously managed. It floats gracefully before the breeze, and contributes greatly to the action of the figure.

There are several other Venetian subjects in the rooms, the most conspicuous of which is—

No. 17. *View on the Giudecca*. C. STANFIELD, R.A. In this picture we have a scene of very striking beauty, somewhat in the style of Canaletti, though perfectly free from the vice of imitation. It is rather by the subject itself than by the mode of treatment adopted, that we are reminded of the great Italian. The work is essentially original, and in the ablest manner of the artist.

No. 109. *A Venetian Gentleman*. S. A. HART, A.R.A. A small, but carefully finished head. It approaches, indeed, to the more elaborate productions of the Flemish school as well in colour as in execution.

No. 40. *Beach at St. Laurence, Isle of Wight*; No. 41. *An Interior, with fish*; No. 42. *Vessel on the Sands at Hastings*. E. W. COOKE. These three pictures are among the very best of their kind exhi-

bited. The various objects of which they are composed have been naturally introduced. All is appropriate to the scene, and cleverly painted. Amidst the numerous sketches with which they are associated, the tone of these paintings tells with great effect. We have an insuperable aversion to pictures which remind one strongly of the material by which they have been produced!

No. 182. *Rent-day in the 16th Century at Haddon Hall, Derbyshire*. J. C. HORSLEY. We congratulate Mr. Horsley on the success of his *debut*, this being, it is said, the first picture he has exhibited. The arrangement of the various articles of still life, and the distribution of light and shade, evince much tact in the artist.

No. 400. *Florentine Children*. W. SALTER. Of the several specimens exhibited by Mr. Salter, we may refer to this as one of the best. The pencilling is free and unembarrassed; and the colouring in the purest style of the Italian school.

The sculpture exhibited contains some pleasing specimens by LUCAS, BELL, PARK, and others, but we have not space to notice them in detail. To Messrs. M'CLISE, WOOD, and many of the other painters we must make the same apology.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

"Things Hoped For:" the doctrine of the second Advent, as embodied in the standard of the Church of England. By Viscount MANDEVILLE, M.P.

A New Translation of the Venerable BEDE's Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation.

Memorials of Cambridge, by Mr. LE KRUZ, to match his "Memorials of Oxford," in monthly parts, illustrated with plates and wood-cuts. With descriptive notices by THOMAS WRIGHT, esq. B.A. of Trinity College.

Memorials of Shrewsbury, being a concise description of the Town and its Environs. By HENRY PIDGEON.

Rambles in Europe. By Mr. FORREST, the Tragedian.

The Early Christians; their Manners and Customs, Trials and Sufferings. By the Rev. W. PRIDEN, M.A.

Piso and the Prefect, or the Ancients off their Stilts.

Doveton, or the Man of many Impulses.

Pictures of Private Life. By Miss STICKNEY.

The Felony of New South Wales. By JAMES MURIE, Esq. of Castle Forbes.

Illustrations of the Conchology of Great Britain and Ireland. By Capt. T. BROWN, F.L.S.

The Progress of Creation considered with reference to the present condition of the Earth. By the Author of "the Annals of my Village," &c.

Autumnal Leaves. By Mrs. HENRIETTA F. VALLÉ.

A Dream of Life. By the Rev. W. G. MOORE.

CREUZER, the celebrated scholar and antiquary, is now publishing a new and improved edition of his German writings, embracing the Mythology of the Ancients; the History and Elucidation of Ancient Art; the History of Greek and Roman Literature, &c.

RECORD COMMISSION.—General Report to the King in Council from the Hon. Board of Commissioners on the Public Records.—Papers and Documents relating to the evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons (being a supplement of 450 8vo. pages of matters prepared for the Committee, but not received for want of time).—Observations upon the Report of the Committee. pp. 137.—Comparison between the evidence of Messrs. Stevenson, Hardy, and Cole, and various Documents. pp. 20.—A Letter to P. F. Tytler, esq. on his evidence respecting a plan of publication applicable to the Public Records. By the Rev. JOSEPH HUNTER, F.S.A. Sub-Commissioner.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 2. F. Baily, esq. Treas. V.P.

Read, Observations on the electro-chemical influence of long-continued electric currents of low tension, by Golding Bird, esq. Lecturer on experimental philosophy at Christ's Hospital.

Feb. 9. Mr. Baily in the chair.

Read, On the elementary structure of Muscular Fibre of animal and organic life, by F. Skey, esq.

Feb. 11. The Earl of Burlington, V.P.

Mr. Skey's paper was concluded, and one was read, On the reflex action of the Spinal Marrow, by Marshall Hall, M.D.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 23. The anniversary meeting of this society took place, the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S. President, in the chair; who delivered an address congratulating the members upon its rapid advance and favourable prospects. There has been an accession of nearly eighty members during the year. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, J. F. Stephens, esq.; Treasurer, W. Yarrell, esq. Secretary, J. O. Westwood, esq.; Curators, Messrs. Westwood and Shuckhard. Mr. Stephens has nominated as Vice Presidents, the Rev. Mr. Hope, Messrs. Saunders, Shuckhard, and Hanston. The insect which has for several years past been extremely injurious to turnips (*viz.* the larvæ of the *Athalia centifolia*, or the Blacks, as they are generally termed), is the subject for the prize essays of 1838.

At the meeting on the 5th of Feb. Mr. J. Bohn, the bookseller, presented a copy of a valuable work, the "Historia Tripartita" published in 1472, rendered completely valueless to biblioplists, by the attacks of the book-worm, or larva of the *Conobrom striatum*. It led to a considerable discussion as to the most probably advantageous remedies which could be employed for the destruction of that insect, or the preservation of books from its attacks; the most efficacious of which appeared to be to drop a little prussic acid upon various parts of the book, and to inclose it in an air-tight box, when the insects would be destroyed in a few minutes. By other members the application of heat to 170° was suggested, which would destroy the insects without probably injuring the book. Dipping books attacked in a solution of ten grains of corrosive sublimate in four ounces of alcohol, was also recommended. The memoirs read were, I. Catalogue, with notes, of the coleopterous insects observed near Penzance and the Land's

End, by Frederick Holme, esq. M.A.
2. Enquiries into the grounds for the opinion that Ants lay up stores of food, by the Rev. F. W. Hope, F.R.S.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Feb. 2. J. E. Gray, esq. F.R.S. President, in the Chair. A paper was read from Mr. Freeman "on describing and arranging the species of Plants," which led to some discussion between the President and Dr. Macreight, F.L.S. The conclusion of Mr. G. E. Dennes's Paper on the plants found by him about Deal, Walmer, and Dover, Kent, was also read, by which it appeared that he had found about that district 84 genera and 120 species.

Feb. 16. A paper was read by W. A. Lewis, esq. on the order Ranunculaceæ, which led to an interesting discussion between the President, Mr. D. Cooper (the Curator), and Mr. Meeson.

LAMBETH LITERARY INSTITUTION.

The following lectures, among others, have been announced for the season:—John Hemming, esq. President of the Mary-le Bone Institution, on Chemistry; P. A. Nuttall, esq., translator of Juvenal and Horace, on the Roman Language and Literature; Dr. Haslam on the Human Mind; J. T. Serle, esq., on the Drama; J. T. Cooper, esq., on Meteorology; J. Henderson, esq., on Education; D. Cooper, esq., on Cryptogamic Botany; W. J. T. Morton, esq., on the Composition of the Atmosphere; W. Lukeing, esq., on Cometary Astronomy, on Light, Colour, Heat, &c.; W. C. Dendy, esq., on the Physiology of the Ear, and Sound.

CAMBRIDGE.

Feb. 3. Dr. Smith's Prizes.—These annual prizes of £25 each to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, have been adjudged to D^s. Griffin and D^s. Brumell, both of St. John's College, the first and third Wranglers.

Feb. 11. The Rev. Robert Willis is chosen Jacksonian Professor.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 6. This meeting had been adjourned from last Monday in consequence of the funeral of Sir John Soane taking place on that day. The president, Earl de Grey, occupied the chair. The charter of the society was laid on the table, and the noble President addressed the members on the advantages which the incorporation of the Institute offered, and the increased exertions which the altered state

of the society required from the members. The charter allows the Institute to hold land to the annual value of £2000.

Mr. Goldcutt presented the minute-book of the committee for preparing the Soane tribute, and the banners used at the gala at Freemasons' Hall.

Mr. Donaldson, the secretary, announced that one essay had been received for the prize offered by the Institute on the effects which would result to architecture by the introduction of iron into building: one essay only had been received, which, although meritorious, the council did not deem of sufficient importance to recommend their awarding the prize.

A letter was read from the President of the Academy of St. Luke at Rome, returning thanks for donations, and forwarding one of their medals struck in commemoration of Canova, with books.

Mr. Fowler presented a pedestal of Devonshire marble, the shaft from 'Totness, the base from Babbicombe, and the plinth from Lord Morley's quarries at Lara Bridge.

Mr. Scoles exhibited a wood cramp found by Mr. Bonomi, in the palace of Rameses at Medinet Abou; the wood was of the acacia, and in a perfect state of preservation. W. R. Hamilton, esq. stated he had in his possession similar cramps from the Parthenon, the wood in that case being cedar.

A letter was read from Mr. Rickman, suggesting certain questions for the consideration of the members upon Kyan's patent for the prevention of dry rot, the substance of which was, whether the timber prepared by this process would injure iron with which it might come in contact, and whether the wood itself suffered in elasticity or durability. Professor Faraday answered the inquiries by expressing his conviction that the exposure of iron even for a few days to the weather, causes greater injury than any it can receive from its contact with the timber. He stated that the solution of corrosive sublimate, which is used in this process, had been long applied to the preservation of anatomical specimens, and he had no doubt it would have the same effect on wood.

Mr. Donaldson then read an able and impartial memoir of the life and professional works of Sir John Soane, who was a benefactor to the Institute to the extent of £750. As a memoir is included in our present month's Obituary, it is unnecessary to go over the same ground here.

Feb. 13. J. B. Papworth, esq. in the chair. Mr. White presented 40 specimens of woods used in building, &c.

Mr. Britton read an essay on the life and works of Mr. John Carter, F.S.A. His earliest productions appeared in the pages of the *Builders' Magazine*, a periodical commenced in 1774, and concluded in 1778; it contains 184 engravings from designs by Mr. Carter, in none of which, however, are displayed that predilection for Gothic architecture and antiquities for which he was afterwards so highly distinguished. Mr. Britton noticed the anecdote of the Clerkenwell Sessions-House, which is said to have been built from a design of Mr. Carter, which he had published in the *Builders' Magazine*. An architect submitted this design to the magistrates, and it was accepted (a gentleman present stated that the name of this architect was Rogers). Long before he appeared in the world as an author and an artist, Mr. Carter had begun to collect drawings and sketches of various ancient buildings, the first of which was a drawing of Windsor Castle, made in 1764, which was exhibited at the present meeting in one of 37 folio volumes of his sketches, now the property of Mr. Britton. In the early part of his career Mr. Carter had obtained sufficient notoriety to be made the subject of a satirical pamphlet, which Sir John Soane informed Mr. Britton he recollected to have seen, and which was entitled "The Life of John Ramble, jun." In 1780 and 1791, Mr. Carter furnished some designs for the wood-work of the choir of Peterborough cathedral; but, owing to the want of a scientific workman, these drawings were executed in a style not at all calculated to do credit to Mr. Carter's abilities. About the same period Mr. Carter was engaged in making some alterations for Earl Carysfort in Northamptonshire. A grand work was then projected by the Society of Antiquaries, which was the publication of the English cathedrals on a large scale; this was begun in 1780, several were published, and the drawings made for another (Wells), which were never engraved. Mr. Britton dwelt chiefly on Carter's two very interesting publications, "The Ancient Architecture of England,"* and his "Specimens of Ancient Sculpture and Painting." It is a curious fact, that of the former work the author only sold 40 copies of the last number, and he became so mortified and disgusted that he proclaimed his intention

* A new edition of this work is just published by Mr. Bohn of York Street, Covent Garden, to which we observe there are attached a few notes and copious indexes, by Mr. Britton.

of burning the whole of the remaining unsold stock at a public *auto da fe*. This threat, however, was never carried into effect; but the coppers and stock were sold by Mr. Sotheby in 1818, after Mr. Carter's death, when the 'Architecture' sold for 288*l.*, and the 'Sculpture' for 330*l.* Mr. Britton then read a number of extracts from the correspondence of Mr. Carter with the Gentleman's Magazine, selecting, with great judgment, some very amusing passages, in which his contempt of innovation and alteration in ancient buildings was expressed at once with force and originality. Three of the drawings of Wells Cathedral by Mr. Carter were lent by the Society of Antiquaries, and Mr. Gage also furnished two views of the singular chapter-house of Durham Cathedral, destroyed by Wyatt.

Mr. Donaldson produced a piece of Carrara marble, being a part of an inscribed tablet which had fallen from the exterior wall of Bloomsbury church. It had suffered greatly from the effect of the atmosphere, having resolved itself into a powder. Mr. Smith (the sculptor) then recommended to the notice of the Institute the propriety of taking into consideration the question of the durability of marbles. He mentioned numerous instances of decay in the metropolis. In particular, a monument in St. Giles's churchyard, and the statue of George III., formerly in the Royal Exchange, which fell to pieces on the workmen attempting to remove it during the repairs; other examples in the open air were preserved by painting, as the group of Queen Anne before St. Paul's cathedral. An extended conversation on the subject followed, with which the evening was concluded.

MR. CROSSE'S EXPERIMENTS.

The interest excited at the meeting of the British Association at Bristol by the disclosure of the extraordinary electrochemical experiments of Mr. Crosse of Broomfield, has been still further increased by the announcement, that in the course of his operations upon crystals of *silex*, *living insects have been propagated*. This wondrous statement might seem to justify the most incredulous reception, if received from any suspicious quarter; we are, therefore, glad to find in the Bristol Journal a circumstantial account of the circumstances, addressed by Mr. Crosse himself to Mr. S. Stutchbury, the Curator of the British Institution:

"The following is an accurate account of the experiments in which insects made their appearance;—Experiment the first—I took a dilute solution of silicate of potash, super-saturated with muriatic acid,

and poured it into a quart basin resting on a piece of mahogany and a Wedgwood funnel, in such a manner that a strip of flannel, wetted with the same, and acting as a syphon, conveyed the fluid, drop by drop, through the funnel upon a piece of somewhat porous Vesuvian red oxide of iron, which was thus kept constantly wetted by the solution, and across the surface of which (by means of two platina wires connected with the opposite poles of a voltaic battery, consisting of nineteen pair of five-inch plates in cells filled with water and 1.500 muriatic acid) a constant electric current was passed. This was for the purpose of procuring crystals of *silex*. At the end of fourteen days I observed two or three very minute specks on the surface of the stone, white and somewhat elevated. On the eighteenth day, fine filaments projected from each of these specks or nipples, and the whole figure was increased in size. On the twenty-second day, each of these figures assumed a more definite form, still enlarging. On the twenty-sixth day, each assumed the form of a perfect insect, standing upright on four or five bristles which formed its tail. On the twenty-eighth day, each insect moved its legs, and in a day or two afterwards, detached itself from the stone and moved at will. It so happened that the apparatus was placed fronting the south, but the window opposite was covered with a blind, as I found these little animals much disturbed when a ray of light fell on them; and, out of about fifty which made their appearance at once, at least forty-five took up their habitation on the north side of the stone. I ought to have added, that when all the fluid, or nearly so, was drawn out of the basin, it was caught in a glass bottle, placed under a glass funnel, which supported the stone, and was then returned into the basin without moving the stone. The whole was placed on a light frame made for the purpose. These insects have been seen by many of my friends, and appear, when magnified, very much like cheese mites, but from twice to eight times the size, some with six legs, others with eight. They are covered with long bristles, and those at the tail, when highly magnified, are spiny. After they had been born some time, they become amphibious, and I have seen them crawl about on a dry surface.

"Experiment the second—I took a saturated solution of potash and filled a small glass jar with it, into which I plunged a stout iron wire, connected with the positive pole of a battery of twenty pairs of cylinders filled with water alone, and immersed in the same a small coil of silver

wire connected with the *negative* pole of the same battery. After some weeks' action gelatinous silix surrounded the iron wire, and, after a long period, the same substance filled up the coil of silver wire at the other pole, but in much less quantity. In the course of time one of these insects appeared in the silix at the negative pole, and there are at the present time not less than three well-formed precisely similar insects at the negative, and twelve at the positive pole, in all fifteen. Each of them is deeply imbedded in the gelatinous silix, the bristles of its tail alone projecting, and the average of them are from half to three quarters of an inch below the surface of the fluid.

"In this last experiment we had neither *acid*, nor *wood*, nor *flannel*, nor *iron ore*. I will not say whether they would have

been called to life without the electric agency or not. *I offer no opinion, but have merely stated certain facts.*"

NEW COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Feb. 14. The rebuilding of the Royal College of Surgeons having been completed, the Hunterian oration was delivered by Sir Benjamin Brodie. Sir Anthony Carlisle, the senior vice-president of the college, presided; and the meeting was honoured by the presence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of London and Chichester, Earl Stanhope, Lord Denman, Lord Stanley, Lord Burghersh, Sir Robert Peel, Sir Robert Inglis, Sir George Staunton, Sir Henry Hallford, the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, and many other eminent and scientific individuals.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 2. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the chair.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. exhibited a plan of the Roman road between Silchester and Staines, executed by two young officers at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst (see our present number, p. 288.)

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. made a third and final communication on the remains of the original architecture of Westminster Hall, disclosed during the recent repair conducted under the superintendance of his brother Sir Robert Smirke. From the various relics of the original architectural members, found either on one side wall or the other, Mr. Smirke has been enabled to form a restored drawing of the whole interior elevation of the Hall of Rufus, with authority for nearly every feature: this is a most acceptable offering to the architectural antiquary. It appears that the windows were placed with extraordinary irregularity of distance. The whole bore considerable resemblance to the churches of St. Alban's, and Christ church at Oxford. Mr. Smirke concluded his observations with remarking that the Government deserved the thanks of the present and future generations for the liberal and efficient repair which has been accomplished; whilst he deprecated those parts of the accepted plan for the new Parliamentary buildings, by which Mr. Barry proposes not only to alter materially the form of the upper or south end, but, by placing buildings immediately on the east side, to block up or obscure the very windows which have been recently opened, and which now add materially, in point of

light and effect, to the beauty of the interior.

Feb. 9. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres. James Dodsley Cuff, esq. of Stockwell place, Stockwell, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a die and counter die for a half-crown of Charles I. found in the recent excavation at Lothbury. They are rudely executed, and were perhaps formed for forgery.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the Lansdowne MSS. an account of an attempted assassination of William Prince of Orange, in 1581; addressed to Lord Burleigh, by William Hurtle, who was an English envoy at Antwerp. A pistol was fired at the Prince, and the bullet entered at one cheek, and passed through the other, without materially injuring the mouth. The pistol burst and injured the assassin, a Biscayan; and he was killed on the spot by the bystanders. The Prince was the victim of another assassin in 1584.

Feb. 16. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres. Robert Bigsby, esq. of Derby, and Robert Abraham, esq. of Keppell-street, architect, were elected Fellows of the Society.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an engraving by Van Hooce, from a drawing by Visscher, representing the descent upon Sheerness, of the Dutch under Adm. de Ruyter in the reign of Charles II. It exhibits a bird's-eye view of the country in an able and interesting manner.

E. J. Carlos, esq. communicated some observations on several paintings, apparently of the twelfth century, on the roof of one of the chancels of St. Nicholas'

Guilford church. The central compartment is a representation of the Godhead; and the six others which surround it, as a fan, in the groining of the arches, appear to be various representations of Death and Judgment, the scenes of three being laid in the present world, and those of the others in the world to come. In the spandrils of the arch, facing the church, are the more customary representations of St. Michael weighing souls, and of the wicked being turned into hell.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the Lansdowne MSS. a very curious report of the state of Ulster temp. Eliz., in which it is described as the most rebellious of all the provinces of Ireland, and the families of the ancient English settlers to differ only in name from the savage barbarity of the original Irish. It discloses several curious particulars of the history and migration of families.

Feb. 23. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited a number of the most singular varieties of the fragments of Roman glass and earthenware found in London during the years 1835 and 1836; including three heads cast in glass, being the lower portions of the handles of vases.

Mr. Kempe communicated some observations on the plan of the survey of the Roman Road between Silchester and Staines, made in 1836 by the students of the senior class in Sandhurst college, and recently laid before the Society, as tending strongly to confirm the opinion of Horsley, that Silchester was the *Calleva Atrebatum* of Antoninus. (See an article on the same subject in our present month's review.) Mr. Kempe's observations were illustrated by a plan of Silchester, and its walls, amphitheatre, &c. as they remained in 1745, compiled from inedited materials preserved in the King's Library, British Museum; and by a plan of the baths discovered in 1833, communicated to him by the Rev. Mr. Coles, of Silchester.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated from the Lansdowne MSS. a remarkable plan for the formation of an Academy of Horsemanship, with the rules for its regulation, in the reign of James the First, under the patronage of Henry Prince of Wales, the Earls of Arundel and Pembroke, and others of the principal nobility and courtiers.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Dec. 22. D. Pollock, esq. in the chair.

The paper read was a part of an unpublished life of Sir Peter Carewe, written by John Vowel, *alias* Hooker, in the time of Queen Elizabeth; communicated by Sir Thomas Phillipps. The writer details, in a very simple and amus-

ing style, the adventurous career of Sir Peter, from a childhood and youth of a very unpromising character, to the height of his brilliant reputation, as one of the most accomplished courtiers and valorous knights in the service of Henry VIII. He received his education—or, rather, his introduction to the stirring life of the period, at the courts of the King of France and Prince of Orange. Returning to England, he rose at once into favour with Henry, by whose command he attended Lord William Howard, on his embassy to James V. of Scotland, and, afterwards, the Earl of Southampton, in his mission to Calais, to bring over Anna of Cleves. He then travelled into France and Italy, proceeding as far as Constantinople. He subsequently took a part in all the English expeditions against France, distinguishing himself greatly at the sieges of Terouenne and Calais. One of the most interesting passages read, related to the unfortunate loss of the King's ship, the *Mary Rose*, at Spithead, with 700 persons on board, including her commander, Sir George Carewe, cousin of Sir Peter.

Jan. 26. Colonel Leake, V.P.

The first communication read was, a letter from Colonel Leake to the Secretary, supplementary to the learned writer's paper, 'On certain disputed positions in the Topography of Athens, which was read in May 1835. In that paper various arguments were adduced, tending to the conclusion, that the conical mountain of St. George, near Athens, the peak of which bears about E.N.E. from the centre of the original site, is the ancient Lycabettus. Those arguments have since received confirmation from the opinions of the Rev. C. Wordsworth, in his work, entitled 'Athens and Attica.' A more direct testimony, however, than any previously brought forward, as to the position of Lycabettus, is furnished by the words of Marinus, a Greek writer of the fifth century, who relates that Proclus was buried on the *eastern* side of the city, near Lycabettus. A further reading consisted of part of an essay, the result of considerable research and erudition, on 'Two Roman Inscriptions relative to the Conquest of Britain by the Emperor Claudius Caesar,' the communication of John Hogg, esq. M.A.

Feb. 9. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

Mr. Hogg's memoir was concluded. One of the inscriptions was proved by Mr. Hogg to be spurious, and copied from the other, which consists of the beginnings of nine lines. It was found by the writer, in 1826, in a wall belonging to the Barberini palace at Rome, but it

had previously attracted the attention of several antiquaries; one of whom, Gauges de' Gozze, has very learnedly supplied the lost portion of the lines, as follows:

TI. CLAVDIO Drusi f. Cæsari
AVGVSTO Germanico Pio
PONTIFICI max. Trib. Pot. ix.
COS. V. IMPERATORI xvi. Patri Patriai
SENATVS. POPVLIQ. Romanus quod
REGES. BRITANNIAI perduelles sine
VLLA. IACTVRA celeriter cœperit
GENTESQ. Extremarum Orchadum
PRIMVS. INDICIO facto R. Imperio
adiceret

In proceeding to comment on the parts of the inscription separately, Mr. Hogg showed that, although the prænomen *Imp.* is omitted, it belongs to Claudius the fifth Roman Emperor. The cognomen of *Germanicus* this emperor assumed from his father Drusus, to whom, and to his posterity, it was given by the senate. For the titular formula, *Trib. Pot. IX. Cos. V. Imperatori XVI.* he proposed, *Trib. Pot. XI. Cos. V. Imp. XXII. i. e. A.D. 51.* Having indicated the incompetence of the authorities—Eutropius, Jerome, Orosius, and Cassiodorus—from whom, as asserting that Claudius annexed the Orkneys to the Roman Empire, Gauges de' Gozze appears to have completed the eighth line, he suggested, as probably a more correct restoration, *Gentesque insularum extremarum, or extremas orbis terrai*; while the last line, which was also evidently supplied from the same writers, he altered to *Primus indicio facto I. R. addidit.* The occasion of the inscription having been erected to Claudius at the above date, includes historical circumstances of great interest. Tacitus (*Annal. l. xii. c. 31—37*) states that Publius Ostorius, Proprætor of Britain, having already defeated several of the British tribes, marched against the fierce Silures, who, under their renowned chief Caractacus, advanced into the country of the Ordovices, and fortified a steep place in the mountains; that they were there attacked by Ostorius, and, after an obstinate battle and vast slaughter, the Romans gained a complete victory. Caractacus and his family were sent to Rome, where they were exhibited, with great pomp, before the Roman people. This important inscription was originally discovered in the beginning of the Via Flaminia, in the Piazza Sciarra, where formerly was an arch, which Ferrucci and other writers on the antiquities of Rome believe to have been the arch of Claudius. On the same spot have been likewise discovered an antique tessellated pavement, some fluted columns of African marble, the trunk of a statue of a captive Briton, several pilasters, and other remains.

Mr. Cullimore read a paper, written by himself, 'on the Epoch of Amon-me-Ramses the Great, as determined by the Astronomical Sculptures in his Palace at Thebes.' In a former paper he had shown, that an alabaster scarabæan Calendar, in the collection of Mr. J. Sams, which bears the prænomen shield of Thothmos Mera, appears to connect that monarch's reign with the origin of the canicular cycle, B.C. 1325—1321, which Theon attributes to Menophres—a name differing from that of Mera or Mœris only in common orthographical variations. This epoch likewise corresponds with the age of Mœris, according to Herodotus—900 years anterior to that historian's visit to Egypt in the latter half of the fifth century B.C. The purpose of the present memoir was to show, that the astronomical remains of Amon-me-Ramses, the Rameses Miamoun of Manetho, (who was the seventh successor of Mera, and the constructor of the Chronological Tablet of Abydos,) furnish coinciding results, fixing the date of the ceiling of his palace of the Memnonium to the year B.C. 1138, or 180 years lower than the epoch of Mera.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 23. J. Lee, esq, LL.D. President. J. Y. Akerman, esq. Sec. communicated some remarks on the general neglect of coins by historical writers, called forth by the paper of Mr. Hogg, read before the Royal Society of Literature, which we have noticed under the preceding head. Mr. Akerman remarked that reference to the coins of Claudius the First would have shown Mr. Hogg that the title IMPERATOR was never used by that Emperor as a prænomen; and, indeed, Suetonius says "prænominæ Imperatoris abstinuit;" of the truth of which we have the best possible evidence in his numerous coins. As regards the inscription itself, there can be no doubt that the *date*, as inserted by Gauges de' Gozze, was supplied on the best authority—the coins above alluded to, which bear a triumphal arch inscribed DE BRITANNIA, and have on the obverse the letters TRIB. POT. IX COS. V. IMP. XVI.; thus showing that the triumph decreed by the Senate to Claudius was while he held the tribunitian power for the IX. and not for the XI. time, as suggested by Mr. Hogg.

Mr. Cullimore, the other Secretary, read a part of a paper, by himself, on the earliest Dariks of the kingdom of Persia.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated a curious contemporary notice, extracted from a newspaper of the time, of the siege pieces struck at Pontefract during the civil war.—Adjourned to March 23.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Jan. 31. This being the day appointed for opening the Session of Parliament, the Lord Chancellor proceeded to open it by Commission, when the following most gracious Speech was read.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" We are commanded by his Majesty to acquaint you that his Majesty continues to receive from all Foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition, and his Majesty trusts, that the experience of the blessings which peace confers upon nations, will tend to confirm and secure the present tranquillity. His Majesty laments that the civil contest which has agitated the Spanish Monarchy has not yet been brought to a close; but his Majesty has continued to afford to the Queen of Spain that aid which, by the Treaty of Quadruple Alliance of 1834, his Majesty engaged to give if it should become necessary; and his Majesty rejoices that his co-operating force has rendered useful assistance to the troops of her Catholic Majesty. Events have happened in Portugal, which, for a time, threatened to disturb the internal peace of that country. His Majesty ordered, in consequence, a temporary augmentation of his naval force in the Tagus, for the more effectual protection of the persons and property of his subjects resident in Lisbon; and the Admiral commanding his Majesty's Squadron was authorised, in case of need, to afford protection to the person of the Queen of Portugal, without, however, interfering in those Constitutional questions which divided the conflicting parties.

" His Majesty has directed the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Province of Lower Canada to be laid before you, and has ordered us to call your attention to that important subject. We have it also in charge to recommend for your serious deliberation those provisions which will be submitted to you for the improvement of the Law, and of the Administration of Justice, assuring you that his Majesty's anxiety for the accomplishment of these objects remains undiminished.

" We are enjoined to convey to you his Majesty's desire, that you should consult upon such further measures as may give

increased stability to the Established Church, and produce concord and goodwill.

" Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

" The Estimates of the year have been prepared with every desire to meet the exigencies of the public service in the spirit of a wise economy. His Majesty has directed them to be laid before you without delay. The increase of the Revenue has hitherto more than justified the expectations created by the receipts of former years. His Majesty recommends an early renewal of your inquiries into the operation of the Act permitting the establishment of Joint Stock Banks. The best security against the mismanagement of Banking affairs must ever be found in the capacity and integrity of those who are intrusted with the administration of them, and in the caution and the prudence of the public; but no legislative regulation should be omitted which can increase and ensure the stability of establishments upon which commercial credit so much depends.

" My Lords and Gentlemen,

" His Majesty has more especially commanded us to bring under your notice the state of Ireland, and the wisdom of adopting all such measures as may improve the condition of that part of the United Kingdom. His Majesty recommends to your early consideration the present constitution of the Municipal Corporations of that country, the laws which regulate the collection of Tithes, and the difficult but pressing question of establishing some legal provision for the Poor, guarded by prudent regulations, and by such precautions against abuse as your experience and knowledge of the subject enable you to suggest. His Majesty commits these great interests into your hands, in the confidence that you will be able to frame laws in accordance with the wishes of his Majesty and the expectation of his people. His Majesty is persuaded that, should this hope be fulfilled, you will not only contribute to the welfare of Ireland, but strengthen the law and constitution of these realms, by securing their benefits to all classes of his Majesty's subjects."

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, the usual Address to his Majesty was moved by the Earl of Leinster, and seconded by Lord

Suffield; and after some observations from the Duke of *Wellington*, it was agreed to without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the Address was moved by Mr. *Sanford*, and seconded by Mr. *V. Stuart*.—Sir *R. Peel* said that he should offer no opposition to the Address; but should reserve his opinions and resistance, when requisite, till the measures and propositions of the government were separately brought forward. The Address was then carried without an amendment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 6.

The *Attorney-General* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT. The main objects of the measure were to give the creditor an immediate remedy against the property, and to take away from him his remedy against the person of his debtor. The first object of the Bill about to be introduced would be to enable the sheriff to seize on the money, bills, book-debts, bonds, funded property, and copyhold and freehold lands of the debtor. He proposed that a judgment should be a charge on the real estate, so that if, after twelve months, the debt should not be discharged, the party holding that judgment should have the same remedy against the land as if he held a mortgage upon it. He by no means proposed to take away the power of imprisoning for debt in all cases; on the contrary, it would be provided by his Bill, that whenever fraud was discovered, it should be punished.

The *Attorney-General* obtained leave to bring in a bill for the BETTER REGULATION OF THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN ENGLAND, by which, instead of having 175 judges, as at present, of the claimant's fitness for the concession of the franchise, he proposed having only eight or ten, an abundantly sufficient number for practical utility.

Feb. 7, 8. Lord *J. Russell* moved for leave to bring in a bill to remedy the abuses and provide for the reform of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS OF IRELAND. It was similar, in principle, to the one of last Session; which was rejected by the Commons in consequence of the numerous amendments introduced by the Peers. After two nights' animated discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

Feb. 10. Mr. *Hume* obtained leave to bring in two bills, one for placing the finances of counties under a county board, to be elected by the rate-payers; and the second, to regulate expenses at elections.

Feb. 13. Lord *J. Russell* called the at-

tention of the House to the decision of the Court of King's Bench, and the doctrine laid down by Lord Chief Justice Denman, regarding the printed papers of that House, in the action brought against Messrs. Hansard* (the Commons' printer), whereby the privileges of the House, according to his understanding of such decision, were seriously affected. He mentioned the case and decision, in order that attention and inquiry might be directed to the subject, as it would be requisite for him hereafter to submit some proposition on it, as the matter must not be left in the unsatisfactory state in which it now was. The Speaker also urged the necessity of settling the question.

Lord *J. Russell* applied for leave to bring in a Bill for the introduction of POOR LAWS INTO IRELAND. He stated that the principle of the Bill was that of the celebrated Act of Elizabeth, which was to give in-door relief to the decrepit and destitute poor. As to the working of it, however, settlement is to be no guidance, for eventually there are to be 100 poor houses in Ireland, and these are to receive all the poor. There is to be a rate throughout Ireland, half to be paid by the landlord, half by the tenant; but the system is to be begun by the erection of ten or more poor houses, according to the discretion of the Poor Law Commissioners, for they (with addition to the board if requisite) are to carry the plans into effect. His Lordship calculated that sufficient remedy would be supplied by the erection, eventually, of 100 poor houses in Ireland, divided into 100 districts; that there were not to be more than 800 paupers in each; and that the cost would not exceed 300,000*l.* a-year. The whole was to be managed by the London board of commissioners, in order to promote uniformity of plan, and to prevent jealousy in the working out of the system.—Mr. *Shaw* said that he should throw no obstacles in the way of the development of the government plans.—Mr. *O'Connell*, after having asked some questions as to the details of the measure, said that, though he did not think the plans and expectations of the government would be realised, he would lend his aid to perfect the measure.—Sir *R. Peel* and Lord *Stanley* said the measure might be susceptible of amendments, but that thanks were due to the Ministers for bringing forward the subject, and that they should render all possible assistance on this question, which they did not view as one of party. Leave given to bring in the Bill.

* See p. 312.

Feb. 14. Sir *W. Molesworth* moved for leave to bring in a Bill, "to abolish the PROPERTY QUALIFICATION of members of Parliament," which, after some discussion, was negatived by a majority of 133 to 104.

Feb. 15. The IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT ABOLITION Bill (except in certain cases) was read a second time, on the motion of the *Attorney-General*, on an understanding that the discussion should be taken on the question of going into committee.

Mr. *Baines* brought in a Bill to amend the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Act, so far as to afford relief to those officers elected under it, who had conscientious scruples against making the declaration required by that act.

Feb. 16. Mr. *C. Lushington* moved a resolution declaratory, "That it is the opinion of the house, that the sitting of the Bishops in Parliament is unfavourable in its operation to the general interests of the Christian religion in this country, and tends to alienate the affections of the people from the Established Church."—Lord *J. Russell* strongly resisted the motion, as not only proposing an unwarranted change in the constitution, but as unjust towards the body against whom the proceeding was levelled; for it was saying to them their interests should have no representatives in either house.—Mr. *Ewart* supported the motion, considering that the Bishops in the House of Lords constituted a body that did not work beneficially for religion or for legislation.—On a division, the motion was negatived by a majority of 197 to 92.

Feb. 17. The IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Bill was read a second time and committed.—The *Attorney General* then moved the order of the day for bringing up the report of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Act Amendment Bill.—Mr. *Scarlett* proposed a clause, giving to burgesses at large in all boroughs the power to elect aldermen.—The *Attorney-General* opposed the clause, and on the House dividing, the numbers were—for the clause, 34; against it, 93; majority against the clause, 59.—Several other

amendments were proposed and discussed at considerable length, but negatived without any division, and the third reading of the Bill was fixed for the 20th.

Feb. 20. Lord *J. Russell* having moved that the House resolve itself into Committee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Bill, Lord *F. Egerton* renewed his motion of the last session—"That the committee on the Bill for the regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland be empowered to make provision for the abolition of such corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary, on their abolition, for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland." His Lordship denied the version given of the arguments of those who resisted the Bill; and particularly those expressions which ascribed the refusal of municipal institutions to Ireland, because it was inhabited by Irishmen.—Mr. *Ward* opposed the amendment, and defended the conduct of the Irish government.—Mr. *Maclean* supported the amendment.—Mr. *Bellew* spoke in favour of the original motion.—Mr. *P. Borthwick* said, the real question at issue was, disguise it as they pleased, whether democracy should prevail over monarchy, and national infidelity over religion.—Mr. *Poulter* contended that the claims of the Irish people to municipal corporations were as unanswerable as they had been unanswered.—Lord *Stanley* supported the amendment, contending that the struggle was for Protestant or Catholic ascendancy, and that, though the ministers said they desired to maintain the Protestant establishment, their actions spoke a contrary language. He should therefore resist a measure that could only sanction tyrannous monopoly.

The question was then adjourned; and occupied the attention of the House for two successive nights; when, on a division, there appeared, for Lord *Egerton's* amendment, 242; for the original motion, 322; being a majority of 80 in favour of ministers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A new Municipal law, greatly in favour of the government, and which occupied the attention of the Chamber for the period of ten days, has been passed, by a majority of 204 to 70. Thus has a material blow been struck at the remaining liberties of the French people. As

the laws of September place the press under the direct control of the ministry, and the elective law leaves the country and its representatives under a similar influence, the present regulation removes from the people their last right and shadow of self-government, and places their private affairs, the administration of their

villages and communes, under the keeping of the prefects, the public government functionaries.

The trial of the Strasburg prisoners, for the share they had in the attempt of Louis Buonaparte to raise the standard of revolt in that city, has terminated in their acquittal—and this, too, in the face of the avowal and exultation of some of the accused in the share they took in the crime for which they were arraigned. The decision was received with great joy by the populace of Strasburg. The solemn acquittal of men who made no secret of their guilt before the Court which tried them—nay, who even gloried in the acknowledgment—may be a source of exultation to the multitude; but few calm rational minds will look upon such a verdict without alarm, as furnishing the government with a strong argument against the competency of French citizens to participate in the administration of justice.

The *Moniteur* of the 15th of Feb. published an ordonnance, depriving Marshal Clausel of his post of governor-general and commander-in-chief of the African colonies and forces, owing, as it is supposed, to the unfortunate affair before Constantine. His successor is Count Dauremont.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes have passed a decree excluding from the succession to the throne Don Carlos and his descendants—the Infant Don Miguel (of Braganza), Don Sebastian, Gabriel de Bourbon, Donna Maria Teresa, and their respective descendants.

The government is in a very unsettled state. According to recent accounts, it had quarrelled with one of its bravest and most deserving generals, Narvaez: it is even added, that he had been arrested, and sent to Cuenca, to take his trial for disobedience of orders.

PORTUGAL.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened on the 26th of Jan. by a speech from the Queen, in which, among other things, she said—“It is with singular satisfaction I now see myself surrounded by the representatives of the nation. I trust that you

will make those alterations and modifications in our constitutional institutions which the new wants and lights of the present epoch have rendered necessary. In this way you will consolidate public liberty and public happiness, to accomplish which is the principal object of my thoughts and my cares. Order, confidence, and public credit have revived under a reforming Administration—an Administration sincerely pledged to maintain the authority of the laws, and to diminish the public expenditure and burdens, without thereby retarding the benefits to be derived from a combined system of progress and amelioration.”

AMERICA.

The new American President is Mr. Van Buren, who had a majority of the people in all the states, except South Carolina, over the combined opposition, of 27,713: and a majority of 16,313, including South Carolina. In 1832 General Jackson's aggregate vote was 707,217; Mr. Van Buren's now is 761,632.

A letter from Troy, United States, dated Jan. 2nd, 1837, states that,—“The lower part of our city has become a modern Pompeii. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the hill at the lower part of the city slid down, covering up houses, barns, &c., with men, women, and children in them. It has covered up every thing half-way to the river, passing over Sixth, Fifth, and Fourth-streets, to Third-street. Never was there greater consternation; the whole city is in motion. Eight dead human bodies have already been found, and nineteen horses.”

MEXICO.

From Mexico we learn that the news of Santa Ana's release from confinement has not been very well received by the majority of the Mexicans. The preparations for an expedition continued, and the troops had been reinforced by a column of 1,100 men from St. Louis. The whole force at Matamoras did not, however, exceed 3,000 men, all of whom are said to be in a wretched condition, and living on half rations for want of provisions. The Northern Indians in their incursions had carried off all the wild horses and mules they had found.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

See of York.—Two orders in council have been published in the *London Gazette*, ratifying the fifth and sixth propo-

sitions of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England. The first relates to the Archbishopric of York and to the bishoprics of Durham and Ripon: the second to the bishoprics of Lichfield and Co-

ventry and Worcester. The main objects of the first are, to charge the See of Durham with its proposed contribution towards the smaller bishoprics, and to endow the newly-constituted bishopric of Ripon. The contribution from Durham is to be made partly by a transfer of estates belonging to the see, but situate in Yorkshire, and partly by a fixed money payment to an account opened by the commissioners at the Bank of England. The annual sum thus charged upon the revenues of the See of Durham, so as to leave the bishop the annual average income of 8,000*l.* allotted by the act, after allowing for the value of the abstracted estates, is 11,200*l.* The estates abstracted from Durham are transferred to the new see, with some other property, from the See of York; and a fixed annual sum of 2,200*l.* is to be paid to the bishop by the commissioners, which, together with the estimated value of transferred estates, is to provide him with the allotted average income of 4,500*l.* The effect of this form of endowment is to place the bishop of the new see as nearly as possible upon the same independent footing as the other Bishops of England and Wales. The patronage of five livings is also assigned to the Bishop of Ripon. The Archdeaconry of Coventry is transferred to Worcester. By this transfer the name will be changed from Lichfield and Coventry to Lichfield only.

The Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Cathedral have addressed a memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (of whom the Bishop of Lincoln is one) protesting against many of the recommendations contained in their report; particularly those for curtailing the power and patronage of the Dean and Chapter, and abolishing nearly the whole of the Prebendal Stalls. The memorial dwells strongly upon the proposition to concentrate the patronage in the bishops, and designates it as a "direct invasion of vested rights." The monopoly of patronage by the bishops they think will be the means of overlooking obscure merit, and encourage unworthy endeavours to procure interest with those who have so much to distribute.

A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry was lately held in Oxford, when it was resolved that petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, against carrying into effect the recommendations affecting Cathedral Churches, made in the Reports of His Majesty's Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues.

Jan. 29. The Bishop of Gloucester

and Bristol consecrated the new district church at *Cainscross*, near Stroud. The foundation stone was laid by Mrs. Daubeney of Bath, and Mrs. Cripps of Stonehouse, on the 23th Aug. 1835. The architect is Mr. Baker of Painswick, who has produced a pleasing composition in the latest style of pointed architecture. The locality is one of extreme beauty. The interior consists of a nave and two aisles; the pillars and mouldings are light, and each pillar has a recess suited to the reception of a beam—an admirable contrivance, by means of which galleries for the accommodation of 500 persons may be built at a greatly reduced expense, when the increase of the population renders it necessary. The pews are constructed in a style which harmonizes admirably with that of the architecture.

About 150 sittings are free, and the rents of the others are to be devoted to the augmentation of the income of the minister; there are also 150 free sittings in an ornamented gallery at the west end, in which is a fine organ, presented to the church by W. Cosham, esq. The chancel is very beautifully fitted up; the table, chairs, &c. were given by Mrs. Daubeney of Bath, and the carved stone altar-piece is the gift of Miss Clutterbuck. The amount expended on the edifice exceeds 3,600*l.*, a large portion of which was raised by voluntary subscription. The church is endowed by Colonel Daubeney of Bath, who has invested 1,000*l.* in the funds, and a further sum as a repairing fund. The patronage has been assigned to this gentleman; and he has nominated his son, the Rev. H. W. B. Daubeney, B.A. the Incumbent. The district to be assigned to the church, comprises the villages of Ebley, Cainscross, Westrip, Dudbridge, and Paganhill.

The *York Chronicle* observes that 700*l.* and upwards has been subscribed towards building a new church at *Middleborough*,—a town which has, within the last six years, risen to grace the banks of the Tees with its large and convenient staith for the shipping of coals, its wharfs, &c. and an increasing population of now 2,500.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Court of King's Bench, Stockdale v. Hansard, Feb. 7.—This was a singular and important case, as involving the assumed privileges of the House of Commons with regard to the publication of their Journals. The action was brought by the plaintiff, a bookseller, against the defendants, for the publication of a report alleged to have been presented to the House of Commons by the inspectors of prisons, and ordered to be printed by the

House. The libel complained of was, that in the report in question there was a statement of various books having been found in Newgate by the inspectors in the rooms of the prisoners, and that amongst them was one published by the plaintiff, which was of "a disgusting nature, and the plates obscene and indecent in the extreme." The defendants to this pleaded, first, that they were not guilty; next, that the alleged libel was true. During the progress of the case it was stated that there had been a plea of justification of the publication, on the ground that the defendants were the printers to the House of Commons, that the House of Commons had ordered the report to be printed by the defendants, and that they had therefore printed the report in obedience to such order of the House. The plea was struck out under the order of Mr. Justice Littledale. This plea was strongly contended for by the *Attorney-General*. Lord *Denman*, on summing up the case, distinctly stated that he was "not aware of the existence in this country of any body whatever which can privilege any servant of theirs to publish libels on any individual. Whatever arrangements may be made between the House of Commons and any publishers whom they may employ, he was of opinion that the person who publishes that in his public shop, and es-

pecially for money, which can be injurious and possibly ruinous to any one of his Majesty's subjects, must answer in a court of justice to that subject, if he challenges him for that libel. He said so emphatically and distinctly; or otherwise the judge who sat there might become an accomplice in the destruction of the liberties of his country, and expose every individual who lived in it to a tyranny no man ought to submit to." Pursuant to his Lordship's directions, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff on the first issue, and for the defendants on the second, declaring that in their opinion the book was obscene.

Morison v. Harmer, Feb. 13.—This action was brought against the defendants for having published in the *Weekly Dispatch* newspaper a libel, charging the plaintiff with selling and compounding certain noxious pills, composed of gamboge and aloes, which had a poisonous effect upon those who took them.—A number of witnesses of the first medical standing, deposed to the dangerous qualities of the pills, &c.—The trial lasted three days, when the jury returned a verdict for the defendants on the first issue, which related to the dangerous character of the medicine; and on another issue, relating to the solvency of the plaintiffs, they found a verdict for the plaintiffs,—damages, 200*l.*

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 21. Charles Knight Murray, esq. barrister-at-law, to be Treasurer to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England.

Jan. 10. Royal Ayrshire Militia, Major Wm. Neill to be a Lieut.-Col.

Jan. 20. S. Cole, Clerk, Doctor in Divinity, and Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, to bear the honourable armorial distinctions granted to his late brother, Sir C. Cole, Knt. R. N.

J. G. T. Sinclair, esq. to be Page of Honour to the Queen.

34th Foot. Major M. M. Fox to be Major.

Jan. 21. Brevet, to be Major-Generals in the Army—Cols. H. Shadforth, P. J. Parry, and J. K. Money.—To be Colonels in the Army, Lieut.-Col. Sir T. H. Browne, T. W. Forster, A. Machlachlan, P. Burke, J. Whetham, T. Wildman, H. Staudish, and J. W. Aldred.—To be Lieut.-Col., Major G. Quill.

Kenneth-Alexander Baron Howard of Effingham, G.C.B. created Earl of Effingham, co. Surrey; Thomas Lord Ducie created Earl of Ducie and Baron Moreton of Tortworth; Chas. Lord Yarborough created Earl of Yarborough and Baron Worsley of Apuldurcombe in the Isle of Wight; Edw. Berkeley Portman, esq. created Baron Portman of Orchard Portman, co. Somerset; Thomas Alex. Fraser, esq. created Baron Lovat, of Lovat, co. Inverness; and William Hanbury, esq. created Baron Bateman, of Shobden, co. Hereford.

Jan. 23. The Right Hon. G. B. Abercromby to be Lieutenant and Sheriff-Principal of the shire of Stirling.

Jan. 27. 1st Dragoons, Lieut.-General Right Hon. Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart. to be Colonel.—12th Dragoons, Lieut.-General Sir H. J. Cumming to be Colonel.

Commissariat: to be Commissaries-general to the Forces—Deputy Commissary-generals H. Cocksedge, W. Petree, and J. H. Adams.—To be Deputy Commissaries-general, Assistant Commissary-generals N. Malassez, H. J. Wild, C. Palmer, W. Miller, W. Laidley, W. Auther, J. Laidley, W. Hayward, H. Hill, F. E. Knowles, and A. Moodie.—To be Assistant Commissaries-general, Deputy Assistant Commissary-generals T. Rayner, M. Bailey, J. Woolrabe, J. Davidson, J. Leggatt, W. Bailey, C. W. Beverley, E. Eyl, J. Lane, G. Swinney, W. Ragland, G. Elliott, A. Chalmers, W. F. Bowman, J. D. Watt, and J. Slade.—To be Deputy Assistant Commissaries-general, Commissariat Clerks T. J. Lamprier, G. Shephard, R. Neill, E. T. Grindley, W. Maturin, J. W. Bovell, W. Dalrymple, R. Routh, and A. Edwards.

Jan. 28. Right Hon. Michael O'Loghlin, to be Keeper or Master of the Rolls and Records of the Court of Chancery of Ireland.

Jan. 30. George Lloyd Hodges, esq. to be Consul in Servia.

The brother and sister of Lord Kingsale to have the same precedence as if their father had succeeded to the peerage.

Jan. 31. The Rev. Jas. Edw. Austen, in compliance with the will of Jane Leigh Perrot, of Scarlets, Berks, to take the name of Leigh after Austen.

Feb. 2. Rt. Hon. Francis William Earl of Charlemont, to be a Baron of the United King-

dom, by the title of Baron Charlemont, of Charlemont, co. Armagh; with remainder to his brother the Hon Henry Caulfeild.

Feb. 3. 8th Foot, Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. B. Turner, to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. O'Hara Baynes to be Major.

Feb. 4. Master Jas. Chas. Murray Cowell to be a Page of Honour in ordinary to his Majesty.

Feb. 6. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Macdougall Brisbane, to be G.C.B.—Major Gen. Sir John Wilson, to be a K.C.B.

Feb. 9. John Cunningham, esq. to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland; and Andrew Rutherford, Esq. to be Solicitor-general for Scotland.

Sir Robert Frankland, of Thirkleby, co. York, Bart. in compliance with the will of Sir R. Greenhill Russell, late of Chequer's court, Buckinghamshire, Bart. to take the surname of Russell in addition to that of Frankland.

Feb. 10. James Kennedy, esq. barrister-at-law, to be his Majesty's Judge in the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Justice at the Havannah.

19th Foot, Capt. T. Hamilton to be Major.
98th Foot, Major J. Allen to be Major.

Brevet, Lieut.-Col. W. Wyde to have the local rank of Colonel, and Major J. N. Colquhoun, of Lieut.-Col. while employed on a special service in Spain.

Royal Military College: Major-Gen. Sir G. Scovell, K.C.B. to be Governor; Col. J. W. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Governor.

Feb. 15. Robert Ferguson, of Raith, esq. to be Lieut. and Sheriff Principal of the county of Fife.

Feb. 17. 1st Foot Guards, Col. Turner Grant to be Major.—40th Foot, Lt.-Gen. Sir L. Smith, to be Colonel.—47th Foot, Capt. Melville Dalzell to be Major.—78th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Paul Anderson to be Col.—98th Foot, Capt. H. Eyre to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Major Rich. Lothian Dickson to be Major.—Unattached, Major John Cox to be Lieut.-Col.; Brevet Major J. H. Walsh to be Major.—Garrison, Major-Gen. Chas.-Murray Lord Greenock to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle.—Brevet, Capt. Rich. Hancock to be Major in the Army.

Commodore Lord John Hay to be a C. B.

Naval Appointments.—Capt. Sir Thos. Fellows, C.B. to the Vanguard; Com. Thomas Bushby, to the Wanderer; Com. G. St. Vincent King, to the Champion; Com. W. G. H. Whish, to the Gannet; Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. to the command of the Tagus.—To be Superintendents of the Dock-yards:—Portsmouth, Rear-Admiral John Hayes; Devonport, Rear-Adm. John Hayes; Woolwich, Capt. Sir J. Louis, Bart.; Chatham, W. P. Cumby, C.B.

To be Privy Councillors for Ireland:—Lord Talbot de Malahide; Villiers Stuart, esq. Lieutenant of Waterford; John Richards, Attorney-General; Anthony Richard Blake, Chief Remembrancer.

SHERIFFS FOR 1837.

Bedfordshire—W. H. Whitbread, of Southhill, esq.
Berkshire—J. Whible, of Woodley Lodge, esq.
Bucks—J. N. Hibbert, of Chalfont St. Peter, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Hunts—John Dobede, of Soham, esq.
Cheshire—C. P. Shakerley, of Somerford, esq.
Cornwall—J. Bassett, of Tehidy Park, esq.
Cumberland—Sir F. F. Vane, of Armathwaite, Bart.
Derbyshire—G. Moore, of Appleby-hall, esq.
Devonshire—W. R. Ibert, of Horswell, esq.
Dorsetshire—J. C. Fyler, of Heflton-lodge, esq.
Durham—A. Wilkinson, of Coxhoe-hall, esq.
Essex—J. Bullock, of Faulkbourne-hall, esq.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

Gloucestershire—H. N. Trye, of Leckhampton Court, esq.

Herefordshire.—T. Monnington, Sarnesfield, esq.
Hertfordshire—G. Proctor, of Bennington, esq.

Kent—F. Bradley, of Gore-court, esq.
Lancashire—T. B. Crosse, of Shaw-hill, esq.

Leicestershire—Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, of Noseley-hall, Bart.

Lincolnshire—Sir T. Whichcote, of Aswardby, Bart.

Monmouthsh.—P. Jones, of Lanarth-court, esq.

Norfolk—Jack Petre, of Westwick-hall, esq.

Northamptonshire—Wm. Willes, of Astropp-house, esq.

Northumberland—W. J. Charlton, of Hesley-side, esq.

Nottinghamshire—R. Ramsden, of Carlton in Lindrick, esq.

Oxfordshire—P. T. H. Wykeham, of Tythrop-house, esq.

Rutlandshire—J. Stokes, of Caldecot, esq.

Shropshire—T. H. Hope, of Netley-hall, esq.

Somersetsh.—A. Adair, Heather-ton-park, esq.

Staffordshire—G. T. Whitgreave, of Moseley-court, esq.

County of Southampton—The Hon. W. H. A. A'Court Holmes, of Westover.

Suffolk—Sir H. Parker, of Long Melford, Bt.

Surrey—T. Alcock, of Kingswood-warren, esq.

Sussex—G. Palmer, of Tunbridge Wells, esq.

Warwickshire—H. C. Adams, of Austy, esq.

Wiltshire—Sir F. H. Bathurst, of Clarendon-park, Bart.

Worcestershire—W. A. Roberts, Bewdley, esq.

Yorkshire—M. Milbank, of Thorpe Perrow, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Breconshire—C. Bailey, of Beaufort, esq.

Carmarthensh.—W. H. Wilson, Penycod, esq.

Cardiganshire—J. Hughes, of Alltwyd, esq.

Glamorganshire—H. Gwyn, of Alltween, esq.

Pembrokeshire—J. Adams, of Holyland, esq.

Radnorshire—Hans Busk, of Nantmel, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—Hugh Beaven, of Glyn Garth, esq.

Carnarvonsh.—Hon. T. P. Lloyd, of Plasheh.

Denbighshire—J. Heaton, of Plas Heaton, esq.

Flintshire—Sir E. Mostyn, of Talacre, Bart.

Merionethsh.—Sir R. W. Vaughan, of Nantm, Bart.

Montgomeryshire—R. Phillips, of Hiros, esq.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckinghamsh.—George Simon Harcourt, esq.

East Cumberland.—William James, esq.

Carlisle, Co.—N. A. Vigers, esq.

Renfrewshire.—George Houston, jun. esq.

Stafford.—John Farrand, esq.

Cashel.—Stephen Woulfe, esq.

Morpeth.—Lord Leveson.

Dungarvan.—John Power, esq.

Warwick.—Hon. J. C. Canning.

Colne.—Hon. J. G. C. Fox Strangways.

Evesham.—G. R. Bowles, esq.

Malton.—Lord Viscount Milton.

Sheffield.—John Parker, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Appleton, St. Neot's V. Hunts.

Rev. C. Blathwait, Leiston P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. H. Brackenbury, Dunholme V. co. Linc.

Rev. T. Burnet, St. James's Garlickhlythe R. London.

Rev. W. Carus, Holy Trinity V. Cambridge.

Rev. J. C. Davenport, Skeffington R. co. Leic.

Rev. W. A. C. Durham, St. Matthew's, Friday street, London.

Rev. S. Fox, Horsley V. co. Derby.

Rev. E. Farsdon, East Antony V. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Goddard, Ibstock R. co. Leicesters.

Rev. J. H. Lowe, Holy Trinity R. Exeter.
 Rev. J. Mackalister, Nigg ch. co. Ross.
 Rev. J. C. Menchin, St. Mary Cole church, and
 St. Mildred's R. London.
 Rev. H. Miller, Tannington-cum-Brandish R.
 Suffolk.
 Rev. J. Peto, Preston by Faversham V. Kent.
 Rev. J. H. Pring, Llanfrothen R. Merioneth.
 Rev. G. Ratcliffe, St. Edmund's R. Salisbury.
 Rev. J. Scholefield, Sapcote R. co. Leicester.
 Rev. T. A. Strickland, Bredon R. co. Worcester.
 Rev. R. Thyacke, Padstow V. Cornwall.
 Rev. T. Tracy, Townstall V. Devon.
 Rev. G. Traherne, St. George's R. co. Glamorg.
 Rev. H. M. Villiers, Kenilworth V. co. Warw.
 Rev. — Whitby, Ballymacky R. co. Cavan.
 Rev. J. Willan, South Witham R. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. R. C. Windham, Chilton R. Suffolk.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. F. Aston, to the Earl of Plymouth.
 Rev. J. Bickersteth, to Lord Langdale.
 Rev. W. Y. Draper, to Lord Carteret.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

N. Kymek, B.A. to be Second Master of Hert-
 ford Grammar School.
 Rev. A. Ramsay, to be Master of the Endowed
 School at Martock, Somerset.
 Rev. R. Wilson to be Head Master of St. Pe-
 ter's Grammar School, Eaton-square.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 20. In Hamilton-place, Hon. Mrs. G.
 Hope, a dau.

Jan. 17. At Brighton, the wife of Sir John
 Hall, Bart. of Dunglass, a son.—At Arran-
 lodge, Bognor, the wife of the Rev. John Pear-
 son, a son.—18. The wife of the Rev. F.
 Pickford, of Hurwell Park, a son.—20. At
 the Hirsle, Lady Dunglass, a son.—21. At
 Edinburgh, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Fair-
 fax, Bart. a son.—23. At Skirbeck Rectory,
 Lincolnshire, the wife of the Rev. W. Roy,
 D.D. a dau.—24. The wife of R. Bernal, esq.
 M.P. Katon-sq. a son.—In Great Cumber-
 land-st. the Countess de Palatiano, a dau.—
 At the Vicarage, Midsomer Norton, Somerset-
 shire, the wife of the Rev. Cha. Strong Mayne,
 late of Christ Church, a dau.—25. At Truro,
 the wife of the Rev. J. Medley, a son.—26.
 At Longdon, near Lichfield, the wife of the Rev.
 Stuart Majendie, a dau.—27. The wife of
 W. G. T. D. Tyssen, esq. of Foulden Hall, Nor-
 folk, a dau.—At Acrise Rectory, Kent, the
 wife of the Rev. R. C. Bayley, a son.—29.
 At Langton Rectory, the wife of the Rev. R.
 Farquharson, a son.—31. At Lumley House,
 Richmond, the wife of the Rev. C. Lawson, a
 son.—At Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev.
 T. O. Goodchild, a son.

Lately. At Bowness, co. Westmoreland, the
 wife of Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart. a son.—At
 Dowlais, Lady Charlotte Giffert, a dau.—In
 Pembroke-shire, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Owen,
 M.P. a dau.

Feb. 1. At Eton, the wife of the Rev. G. J.
 Dupuis, a dau.—At the Rectory, Uplowman,
 the wife of the Rev. S. Pidsley, a son.—At
 Bramham Biggin, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs.
 H. Ramsden, a son.—10. At Staplegrove,
 near Taunton, the wife of Capt. F. Blundell,
 11th Dragoons, a dau.—11. At the Rectory,
 Ilsey, the wife of the Rev. T. Loveday, a dau.
 —12. At Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Keith, a
 son.—At Holbrooke Farm, Horsham, the
 Hon. Mrs. Whitesed, a son.—13. In Regent-
 street, the Countess de Salis, a son.—At God-
 mersham Park, Kent, the wife of Major H.
 Knight, a dau.—At Chirk Castle, Denbigh-
 shire, the wife of R. Myddelton Biddulph, esq.
 a son and heir.—15. At Bicester, the Vis-
 countess Chetwynd, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 21. At Hampstead, Reginald Bray,
 esq. F.S.A. to Fanny, third dau. of T. N. Long-
 man, esq.

Dec. 28. At St. Clement Danes, Major Fred.
 C. Irwin, K. H. to Elizabeth, only surviving
 dau. of Mr. J. B. Courthope, of Rotherhithe.

Jan. 14. At Caversham, Oxfordshire, the
 Rev. Arthur Buckeridge, son of the late Lieut.-
 Col. Buckeridge, to Louisa, dau. of the late W.
 Vanderstegen, Esq. of Cane End House.—
 16. At Bathwick, the Rev. F. Tyrell, to Au-
 gusta, dau. of the late Rev. T. Hardinge, of
 Dundrum Castle, co. Dublin.—18. At St.
 George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. E. H.
 Bridgeman, to Harriet Eliz. Frances, sister
 to the late H. H. Aston, esq.—19. At Mortlake,
 the Rev. S. Lloyd Pope, Vicar of St. Mary's,
 Whittlesea, Cambridgeshire, to Sophia, dau.
 of the late George Edmunds, esq.—At Saint
 George's, London, the Rev. J. Algar, Rector of
 Orchardleigh, Somersetsh. to Ellen, eldest dau.
 of the late J. Cookson, esq.—23. At Brighton,
 H. Shirley, esq. of Peppinford-lodge, Sussex,
 to Isabella Martha, second dau. of the late Sir
 Harry Verelst Darell, Bart.—24. At Newark,
 Notts. J. H. Lecky, esq. of Cullenswood House,
 Dublin, to Mary Anne, dau. of W. E. Tallents,
 esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.—At
 Llandudwen, the Rev. W. Crawley, Rector of
 Brynwyn, Monmouthshire, to Mary Gertrude,
 third dau. of Col. Sir Love Jones Barry, M.P.
 of Madryn, Caernarvonshire.—At Richmond,
 Sir Walter Park Carew, Bart. of Hacombe,
 Devon, to Anne Frances, dau. of Col. Taylor, of
 Owell-house.—At Brotherton, Yorkshire,
 Wm. second son of the late R. Gladstone, esq.
 of Liverpool, to Charlotte Louisa, third dau.
 of G. Watkin Kenrick, esq. of Woore Hall,
 Shropshire.—The Rev. H. Watkins, to Frances,
 second dau. of the late G. Courtnep, esq. of
 Willgh, Sussex.—25. At St. Pancras Church,
 the Rev. W. H. Howard, to Julia, third dau. of
 N. Wathen, of Euston-sq. esq.—26. W. S.
 Rose, esq. of Cransby, Northamptonshire, to
 Frances Priscilla, dau. of the late Rev. H. John
 Wollaston, Rector of Scotter, Lincolnshire.—
 30. At Jersey. J. M. Nicolle, esq. youngest
 son of the late Judge Nicolle, to Harriette Ber-
 resford, second dau. of Major G. Nicolson.—
 31. At Dean, Lancashire, the Rev. H. M.
 fourth son of the late Hon. George Villiers,
 to Amelia Maria, eldest dau. of W. Hulton,
 esq. of Hulton Park.—At Bromley, Kent,
 Rich. Harvey, esq. of St. Day, Cornwall, to
 Susanna, dau. of the late Rev. H. Marsh, Vicar
 of Maunden, Essex.—The Rev. C. H. Cox,
 Vicar of South Littleton, Worcestershire, to
 Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. G. H. Peel, of Ince,
 Cheshire.

Feb. 2. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Christ.
 Turnor, esq. of Stoke Rochford, and Fanton
 House, co. Lincoln, to the Lady Caroline Finch
 Hatton, only dau. of the Earl of Winchelsea
 and Nottingham.—At Salisbury, the Rev. T.
 Prothero to Georgiana Mary, only dau. of the
 Rev. M. Marsh, Canon Residentiary of Salis-
 bury.—At the Charter House, W. Strahan,
 esq. of Ashurst, Surrey, to Anne, only dau. of
 the late Gen. Sir G. B. Fisher.—7. R.
 Uniacke Bayley, esq. of Ballynaclogh, to Har-
 riet, only dau. of the very Rev. John Head,
 Dean of Killaloe.—At St. Mary's, Bryan-
 stone-square, G. T. Knight, esq. to the C'tess
 of Nelson, Duchess of Bronte.—At Dalham,
 Suffolk, the Rev. T. F. Hall, Vicar of Hatfield
 Broad Oak, to Mary-Philippa, eldest dau. of
 the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart.—At West-
 ham, the Rev. P. D. Buttemer, to Mary, eldest
 dau. of J. E. Bomcott, esq. of Stratford House,
 Essex.—At Rodden, Somersetshire, H. E.
 Wright, Rector of Litton, to Frances Eyre
 Edgell, second dau. of the Rev. E. Edgell, of
 East Hill.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE DUKE OF MONTROSE, K. G.

Dec. 30. At his house in Grosvenor-square, in his 82d year, the Most Noble James Graham, third Duke of Montrose, Marquis of Graham and Buchanan, Earl of Kincardine, Viscount of Dundaff, Lord Aberruthven, Mugdoch, and Fintrie (1707), sixth Marquis of Montrose (1644), tenth Earl of Montrose (1504-5), and twelfth Lord Graham (1445), all honours of the Kingdom of Scotland; third Earl and Baron Graham of Belford in Northumberland (1722); K.G.; a Privy Councillor; Lord Justice General of Scotland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Stirling, Hereditary Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow, a General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, D. C. L. &c. &c.

His Grace was born on the 8th Sept. 1755, the only surviving son of William the second Duke, by the Lady Lucy Manners, youngest daughter of John second Duke of Rutland, K.G. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was created M.A. in 1775. He was elected Chancellor of the University of Glasgow in Dec. 1780, and had consequently held that office for fifty-six years.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Richmond at the general election of the same year, and for Great Bedwin at those of 1784 and 1790, in which latter year he succeeded to the peerage.

In 1783 he zealously opposed Mr. Fox's India Bill; and at the formation of the Pitt administration at the close of that year, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury on the 27th Dec. The commission of which he was one, lasted until the 8th April 1789. On the 8th May in the latter year he proposed Mr. Addington (now Lord Viscount Sidmouth) as Speaker of the House of Commons. On the 6th Aug. following he was himself appointed, jointly with Lord Mulgrave, Paymaster-general of his Majesty's Land Forces, in which office he continued until Feb. 1791; and two days after (Aug. 8, 1789) he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

On the 23d Sept. 1790, he succeeded his father in the dukedom; whereupon his Grace became as active a member of the House of Peers, in support of the administration of Mr. Pitt, as he had previously been of the House of Commons. At the close of that year we find him moving the address on the Spanish convention; and in 1803 he again moved

the address to the King, congratulating his Majesty upon the escape from the conspiracy of Col. Despard, &c. In 1805 he voted Lord Melville "not guilty" on all the charges.

In November 1790 his Grace was appointed Master of the Horse to his Majesty, which office he then enjoyed until March 1795.

On the 12th May, 1791, he was nominated one of the Commissioners for controlling the affairs of India; and by several renewed commissions he was continued a member of that board until the year 1802. In 1803 he was re-appointed, and finally retired in 1805.

On the 14th June 1793, his Grace was invested with the Order of the Thistle.

In 1795 he was constituted Lord Justice General of Scotland, which office he retained to his death.

In 1798 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire; and in 1802 he became Colonel of its militia.

On the 10th June 1804 his Grace was appointed President of the Board of Trade, and on the 13th July, Joint Postmaster general. From these two offices he was removed on the change of administration in Feb. 1806; but, on his friends returning to power, the office of Master of the Horse was again conferred upon him, on the 4th April, 1807, and he now retained it until Dec. 1821, when he succeeded the Marquis of Hertford as Lord Chamberlain. This last office he resigned in May 1827.

On the 26th March 1812, the Duke of Montrose was elected a Knight of the Garter, and thereupon resigned his companionship of the Thistle.

Sir Nathaniel W. Wraxall, in his "Memoirs," ascribes the political good fortune of the Duke of Montrose, not to the possession of any extraordinary intellectual endowments, but to those sagacious, prudent, and business-like qualities which so often compensate for the absence of great ability. "His celebrated ancestor, the Marquis of Montrose," he remarks, "scarcely exhibited more devotion to the cause of Charles I. in the field, than his descendant displayed for George III. in the House of Commons, while Lord Graham. Nor did he want great energy, any more than activity, of mind or body. During the progress of the French revolution, and after his accession to the peerage, he enrolled himself as a private soldier in the City Light Horse.

“ After Mr. Perceval’s administration, in 1812, when the Prince Regent attempted to form a junction with some of his own former friends and Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Montrose owed both the preservation of his place, and the order of the Garter, solely to the inflexibility of the individuals who refused them. If the Earl of Jersey would have accepted the Mastership of the Horse, the Duke would have been instantly deprived of that employment; as, in like manner, the Duke of Norfolk’s rejection of the Garter, determined the Prince Regent, after long hesitation, to confer it on the Duke of Montrose.”

Nevertheless, his Grace’s public conduct must be allowed to have been upright, honourable, and consistent; while his private life was in the highest degree estimable. When at home at Buchanan, he set an example which produced the happiest effects in the neighbourhood, and added all that the influence of his rank could give, to the charities of social intercourse and the regular observance of religious duties. The Highlanders were indebted to his Grace for the restoration of their ancient dress, which had been long prohibited by law.

The Duke of Montrose was twice married. He was first united, Feb. 22, 1785, to Lady Jemima-Elizabeth Ashburnham, by whom he had one son, William Earl of Kincardine, born 4th Sept. 1786, and died 29th April, 1787. His mother died on the 17th Sept. 1786, aged 25. His Grace married secondly, at Kensington-palace, July 24, 1790, Lady Caroline-Maria Montagu, eldest daughter of George Duke of Manchester, by whom he had issue four daughters and two sons: 2. the Right Hon. Georgiana-Charlotte Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham, married in 1814 to George the present Earl of Winchelsea, and died in 1835, leaving issue one son and one daughter: 3. Lady Caroline, living unmarried; 4. the Right Hon. Lucy Viscountess Clive, married in 1818 to Edward Viscount Clive, eldest son of the Earl of Powis, and has a numerous family; 5. the Most Noble James, now Duke of Montrose, born in 1799, a Privy Councillor, Colonel of the Stirling, Dumbarton, Clackmannan, and Kinross Militia, and formerly M.P. for Cambridge; his Grace is unmarried; 6. Lady Martha, who died young; 7. Lady Emily, married in 1832 to Edward-Thomas Foley, esq. M.P. for Herefordshire, cousin to Lord Foley; and 8. Lord Montagu William Graham, born in 1807, Captain in the Coldstream Guards.

His Grace’s body was removed for in-

terment to the cemetery of his ancestors in the ancient chapel at Aberruthven in Perthshire.

EARL OF ARRAN.

Jan. 20. At his seat, Arran Lodge, Bognor, Sussex, in his 76th year, the Right Hon. Arthur-Saunders Gore, third Earl of Arran, co. Galway (1762), Viscount Sudley, of Castle Gore, co. Mayo, and Baron Saunders of Deeps, co. Wexford (1758), and the fifth Baronet (of Newtown, co Mayo, 1662).

His Lordship was born July 20, 1761, the eldest son of Arthur-Saunders the second Earl, by his first marriage with the Hon. Catharine Annesley, daughter of William Viscount Glerawly, and sister to Charles-Francis first Earl Annesley. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father Oct. 8, 1809, but never sat in either House of Parliament.

His Lordship married Dec. 29, 1787, Mary, the eldest and only surviving daughter and coheir of the late Sir John Tyrrell, of Heron-hall, in Essex; but that lady died without issue Aug. 31, 1832. He is succeeded in his titles by his nephew Philip Yorke Gore, esq. born in 1802, Secretary of Legation at Rio de la Plata, the eldest son of the late Col. the Hon. William-John Gore, M.P. for co. Leitrim, and late Master of the Horse at the Court of Dublin, who died on the 15th Jan. last year (and has a memoir in our Vol. V. p. 306.)

The body of the deceased Earl was interred on the 28th Jan. at Felpham, near Bognor, at which latter place his Lordship had resided for some years, and was highly respected.

LORD AUDLEY.

Jan. 14. Aged nearly 54, the Right Hon. George-John Thicknesse Touchet, seventeenth Baron Audley, of Heleigh, co. Stafford (1297).

His Lordship was born Jan. 23, 1783, the elder and only surviving son of George the sixteenth Lord by his first wife the Hon. Elizabeth Delaval, fourth daughter and coheir of John-Hussey Lord Delaval. In early life he obtained a commission in the guards, which he held for seventeen years. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Aug. 24, 1818. In 1821 a pension of 462*l.* on the civil list was conferred upon him. In the house of Peers Lord Audley voted with the administrations of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, and in favour of the Act for the Reform of Parliament.

His Lordship possessed considerable natural talent, and a genius for mechanical inventions, among which may be

reckoned a portmanteau and portfolio, which bear his name; also a lock, of which he was patentee, but which, it is believed, has not yet been offered to the public.

He married, April 18, 1815, Anne-Jane, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Ross Donnelly, and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. the Right Hon. George-Edward now Lord Audley, born in 1817; 2. the Hon. Jane-Elizabeth; 3. the Hon. John; 4. the Hon. William Ross; 5. the Hon. James; and 6. the Hon. Susan.

Lord Audley, in person, was somewhat above the ordinary stature. His body was interred on the 23d Jan. in the family vault at Melksbam, and a little difficulty was experienced at the interment in consequence of the narrowness of the aisles of the church, and the bulk of the coffin, which weighed about 8 cwt. The funeral was altogether plain, and suitable to the situation of the deceased. Sandridge Hill, near that town, now the property, by purchase, of W. H. Ludlow Bruges, esq. and Peak Garland, esq., was formerly the seat of his family, and was sold about twenty-one years since by his Lordship's father. The remains of his Lordship's father and mother are deposited in Melksbam church. The present peer, his brothers, and two friends, attended in two mourning coaches and four, and the carriages of the deceased Lord and of Mr. Ludlow Bruges followed.

SIR M. S. STEWART, BART. M. P.

Dec. 19. At Edinburgh, aged 48, Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, the sixth Baronet of Blackball, co. Renfrew (1667), and Knight in the present Parliament for that county, a Deputy Lieutenant for the counties of Renfrew and Lanark.

He was the eldest son of Sir Michael the fifth Baronet, by his cousin Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Sprinkell; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in the year 1825.

In 1827 he was returned to Parliament for Lanarkshire; but at the next election in 1830, he was chosen for the county of Renfrew, which had been represented by his ancestors for many generations, and of which he has since continued member. His politics were Whig.

Sir Michael was, we believe, twice married; first to Eliza-Mary, daughter of J. Murdoch, esq. and secondly to the only daughter of Robert Farquhar, esq. of Portland-place. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his son, now Sir

John Stewart, a boy of about ten years of age. The disease of which he died was an inflammation of the spine, caused, it is understood, by a fall from his horse about a twelvemonth ago, and to which, at the time, he paid no attention. His body was interred in the family vault at Innerkip.

SIR CHARLES COCKERELL, BART. M. P.

Jan. 6. At his seat, Sezincoort, Gloucestershire, aged nearly 82, Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. M. P. for Evesham; an honorary member of the India Board of Control, a Director of the Globe Insurance Office, &c.

Sir Charles was born Feb. 18, 1755, the fifth son and ninth and youngest child of John Cockerell, of Bishop's Hull, co. Somerset, esq. (son of John Cockerell, of Carmarthen, M.D.) by Frances, daughter and coheir of John Jackson, of Clapham, in Surrey, esq.

He commenced his career in life at Bengal in 1776; and was attached to the Surveyor's office. After filling several high official employments, he was appointed Postmaster-general in India in 1804, and he finally returned to England in 1806. He was subsequently largely concerned in business as an India agent, merchant, and banker.

He first entered Parliament as one of the members for Tregony in 1802; and sat until the dissolution of 1806. In 1820 he was first returned for Evesham, for which he was re-chosen on every subsequent election. He voted for the Reform Act; but was opposed to Catholic emancipation, and generally supported the Liverpool and Wellington administrations.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Sept. 25, 1809.

Sir Charles Cockerell was twice married; first, at Calcutta, March 11, 1789, to Maria-Tryphena, daughter of Sir Charles-William Blunt, Bart. and sister to the present Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart. M. P. for Lewes. By that lady, who died on the 8th Oct. following, he had no issue. He married secondly, Feb. 13, 1809, the Hon. Harriet Rushout, second daughter of John first Lord Northwick, and sister to the present Lord, and by that lady, who survives him, he had one son and two daughters: 1. Sir Charles Rushout Cockerell, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1809, and married in 1834, the Hon. Cecilia-Olivia Foley, daughter of Thomas third Lord Foley, and sister to the present Lord; 2. Harriet-Anne; and 3. Elizabeth-Maria, who died unmarried in 1832.

THOMAS KAVANAGH, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 20. At his seat, *Borris-house*, co. *Carlow*, aged 69, *Thomas Kavanagh, esq.*, M.P. for that county; brother-in-law to the *Marquess of Ormonde*, and son-in-law to the *Earl of Clancarty*.

He was the son and heir of *Thomas Kavanagh, esq.* by *Susan* sister to *John 17th Earl of Ormonde*. His family was that of the native *Kings of Leinster*, a fact acknowledged in the reign of *Queen Mary*, who created the *Kavanagh* of that day *Baron Ballyane*, styling him in the patent, "*Princeps suæ nationis*."

He entered at an early period of life into the *Austrian service*, (in which several of his relatives, including his uncle *Field Marshal O'Kavanagh*, *Governor of Prague*, had been highly distinguished), and served throughout the war. On the death of his father he became one of the largest landed proprietors in *Ireland*, inheriting extensive and valuable estates spread over the countries of *Carlow*, *Wexford* and *Kilkenny*.

Mr. Kavanagh was first returned to *Parliament* for the county of *Carlow* in 1826 on the accession of the present *Lord Downes* to the peerage; and he continued to represent the county, in conjunction with his son-in-law *Col. Bruen*, until at the election of 1831 he was defeated by the papistical faction under the patronage of *O'Connell*. At the election of 1832 *Mr. Kavanagh* and *Col. Bruen* were again unsuccessful; in 1835 they were returned, but their election determined to be void. At the re-election occurred the memorable contest with *Mr. Vigers* and ex-Sheriff *Raphael*; memorable for the 1000*l.* paid by the latter to *O'Connell*, and for the long-protracted contest before another committee of the House. The retirement of the sitting members at length restored *Mr. Kavanagh* and *Col. Bruen* to their seats. It need scarcely be added that *Mr. Kavanagh* was a warm friend of the present constitution of *Great Britain*, and a foremost opponent of the faction which now tyrannises over *Ireland*. "Descended from a line of princes, he was princely in thought, word, and deed; a polished and highly informed gentleman—an attached and faithful subject—a judicious and liberal landlord—a pious and unostentatious Christian. He died, as he lived, in the principles of honest allegiance to his King—of confiding faith in God his Saviour."

Mr. Kavanagh was so good a landlord that his worth in that respect used to be readily borne testimony to, even by the most virulent of his political opponents.

Mr. Kavanagh was twice married; first in 1798 to his cousin-german *Lady Elizabeth Butler*, daughter of *John 17th Earl of Ormonde*. Her ladyship died in 1823; and *Mr. Kavanagh* married secondly, *Feb. 28, 1825*, *Lady Harriet-Margaret Le Poer-Trench*, second daughter of *Richard second and present Earl of Clancarty*. This lady survives him; and he has left a son and heir, yet a minor. On the 7th *Feb.* his body was conveyed from *Borris-house* to the family vault at *St. Mullins*, amid the cries and lamentations of hundreds of the poor peasantry and their families, who had lived upon his bounty. The funeral extended about two miles of the road, every part of his extensive estates pouring forth their tributary streams to swell the melancholy procession. There were 21 clergymen of the *Established Church* in attendance, and on arriving at the burial ground, there could not be less than 10,000 persons present. The funeral service was performed by the *Rev. Mr. Hawkshaw*, *Vicar of St. Mullins*; after which an eloquent and appropriate sermon was delivered by the *Rev. P. Roe*, of *Kilkenny*. Throughout the whole day, not a person could be seen in the fields, the people having abandoned their usual pursuits, to pay their last respects to the remains of their lamented landlord. The chief mourners on the occasion, were his son-in-law *Colonel Bruen*, and his brother-in-law *Lord Dunlo*, who were accompanied by most of the gentry in the county, with their servants and equipages.

J. B. PRAED, Esq. M.P.

Jan. 15. At *Tyringham, Bucks*, aged 57, *James Backwell Praed, esq.* M.P. for that county.

He was the son and heir of *William Praed, esq.* of *Trevethow, co. Cornwall*, M.P. for *St. Ives*, by the daughter and heiress of *Backwell*, of *Tyringham*.

Mr. Praed was returned to *Parliament* for the first time at the last election in 1835, defeating *G. H. Dashwood, esq.* the previous *Whig* member, by a majority of 508. Though not gifted with the eloquence of his cousin the member for *Yarmouth*, he was a valuable and consistent *Conservative*. He married in 1823 *Sophia*, daughter of *Charles Chaplin, esq.* of *Blankney*, for many years M.P. for *Lincolnshire*, and sister to the present *Col. Thomas Chaplin, M.P.* for *Stanford*.

JOHN CHARLES RAMSDEN, Esq. M.P.

Dec. 29. At *Richmond, Surrey*, *JOHN CHARLES RAMSDEN, esq.* M.P. for *Malton*.

He was born April 30, 1788, the eldest son of Sir John Ramsden of Byram, co. York, Bart. by the Hon. Louisa-Susannah Ingram, 5th and youngest daughter and coheir of Charles ninth and last Viscount Irvine, and sister to Isabella-Anne Marchioness of Hertford. He was consequently heir presumptive to the vast property of that hon. Baronet, comprising nearly the whole of the town of Huddersfield.

Mr. Ramsden sat in Parliament for Malton from 1812 to 1831, when he was returned as one of the four members for the county of York. In the following year he was successfully opposed by E. S. Cayley, esq.; and in 1833 he again came in for Malton. His politics were of course those of the house of Fitz-William. Throughout an illness of long duration and acute suffering, he exemplified the most exalted courage and patient resignation.

He married, May 5, 1814, the Hon. Isabella Dundas, seventh and youngest daughter of Thomas first Lord Dundas, and sister to the present Lord Dundas and the late Lady Milton; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a daughter born in 1818, and a son John-William who died in 1830; and another son, who survives him.

GEORGE SMITH, Esq.

Dec. 26. At his seat, Selsdon, near Croydon, aged 75, George Smith, esq. of the banking firms of Smith, Payne, and Smith, of London, and Samuel Smith, Brothers, and Co. of Hull, a Commissioner of the Lieutenancy for London, and a younger brother of Lord Carrington.

He was the fifth son of Abel Smith, esq. of Nottingham, banker, M.P. for that town, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Bird, esq. of Coventry. He first obtained a seat in parliament in 1791, as one of the members for Lestwithiel. He did not sit in the parliament of 1796 until the year 1801, when he was elected for Midhurst; he was re-chosen for that borough in 1802; and in 1806, for Wendenover. For the last place he continued to sit in Parliament, in conjunction with his brother John Smith, esq. until its right to return members was extinguished by the Reform Act in 1832.

Mr. George Smith was for many years a member of the East India direction.

He married, May 12, 1792, Frances-Mary, daughter of the late Sir John Parker Mosley, Bart. and had issue nine sons and six daughters, all of whom we believe survive him.

JAMES FENWICKE, Esq.

Feb. 3. At Longwitton Hall, near Morpeth, Northumberland, in his 79th year, James Fenwicke, esq.

Mr. Fenwicke was born on the 15th Oct. 1758, the eldest son and heir of John Fenwicke, esq. who died 23d Dec. 1783, aged 61, by Mary (who died 9th Nov. 1773), youngest daughter of John Thornton, esq. eldest son and heir of Nicholas Thornton, esq. of Netherwitton Castle, Northumberland, by Anne daughter of Sir John Swinburne, Bart. of Capheaton. He was descended from the ancient family of Fenwicke Castle, in the same county.

"I saw come merching owre the Knows
Fyve hundred Fenwicke in a flock,
With tack and spair and bowis all bent,
And warlike weapons at their will."

Ballad of Redenwire fight, 5th July, 1575.

Mr. Fenwicke's only brother, John Ralph Fenwicke, esq. M.D. of Durham, married Dorothy, eldest daughter and coheir of Robert Spearman, of Old Acres, in the county of Durham, descended from the old lords of Aspramont, and has no issue.

Mr. Fenwicke had three sisters: Catharine, unmarried; Margaret, who married William Charlton, of Hesleyside, Northumberland, esq. and had one child, William-John Charlton, esq. of Hesleyside, the high sheriff for the county of Northumberland for the present year; she died at Durham, on the 12th March, 1833, in her 76th year:—and Mary married General De Martenne, of the French army, and has issue.

Mr. Fenwicke married Jane, only child and heiress of John Manners, esq. of Longframlington, Northumberland, the last of that branch of the noble house of Manners of Etal, now represented by the Duke of Rutland. By this lady, who has been dead some years, he had issue John Manners Fenwicke, esq. who succeeds to his estates; William Fenwicke, esq. a Captain in the 23d Royal Welch Fusiliers; James-Thomas Fenwicke, esq. M.D.; Edward Fenwicke, esq.; and two other sons; he had also one only daughter, who died 5th December, 1835, having married Henry Montonier Hawkins, esq. of the Gaer, in the county of Monmouth, and left one daughter, Jane-Henrietta.

It would be difficult to particularize the chief excellences of heart and mind in one who possessed them all in an eminent degree. To his friends, the loss of one so universally beloved has left a chasm which can neither be supplied nor forgotten, and the poor of the surrounding country, who looked up to him with re-

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spect and affection, have lost a valued adviser in their troubles, and a liberal supplier of their wants.

As a sportsman, Mr. Fenwicke was enthusiastic; for many years he kept one of the best packs of hounds in the north of England; and few they were that could live with him when his hounds were going the pace.

For some years Mr. Fenwicke has suffered from repeated attacks of illness, and the last was of such intensity and violence, that, after a few days illness, he sunk without any violent struggle, but by a gradual extinction of the vital spark. Thus concluded the long and useful life of this exemplary country gentleman, who may be well termed "The good old English gentleman, of the olden times."

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR S. HULSE.

Jan. 1. At his apartments at Chelsea Hospital, aged 90, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Hulse, G.C.H. a Privy Councillor and Field-Marshal, Governor of that establishment, Colonel of the 62d foot, and Ranger of Windsor Home Park.

He was uncle to the present Sir Charles Hulse, of Breamore in Hampshire, Bart. being the second son of Sir Edward the second Baronet, by Hannah, daughter of Samuel Vanderplank, merchant.

This gallant veteran had been upwards of three-quarters of a century in the military service of his country, having entered the 1st foot guards as an Ensign in Dec. 1761. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in his regiment in 1780, and employed during the London riots of that year. In 1782 he attained the brevet of Colonel. He embarked in 1793 in command of the 1st battalion of his regiment, and landed in Holland, where he served during that campaign, including the siege of Valenciennes and the memorable action of Linceselles, under the late gallant General Lord Lake, in which the Guards were the only troops engaged, and in which they highly distinguished themselves. The subject of our memoir returned to England, with the rank of Major-General, in November of the same year. He served in the same country for a second short period in the year ensuing, and commanded the brigade of Guards. In May 1795 he was appointed Colonel of the 56th regiment, and was placed on the home staff.

In Jan. 1798 he received the rank of Lieut.-General, and was a short time in Ireland during the eventful period of the rebellion.

In 1799 he was appointed to command in the expedition to the Helder, and was present at all the engagements from September to November, when he returned

with the expedition, and was appointed to the command of the Southern district, in the room of Lord Grey, in which situation he continued until the peace of 1802.

In Sept. 1803, he received the rank of General. In Feb. 1806, he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital; and in June, 1810, Colonel of the 62d regiment. His last appointment was that of Governor of Chelsea Hospital, in Feb. 1820, and at the brevet which took place upon the accession of his present Majesty, in July 1830, he was with the late Sir Alured Clarke, promoted to the rank of Field-Marshal. The officers of that exalted grade are now again reduced to the Duke of Wellington and the Royal Dukes.

Sir Samuel Hulse was appointed by King George the Third as one of the earliest servants on the establishment of the Prince of Wales. He was for many years his Royal Highness's Treasurer and Receiver-general; at his accession to the throne was appointed Treasurer of the Household, and received in 1821 the honour of knighthood; and finally he was appointed Vice-Chamberlain, when the Duke of Devonshire succeeded the Duke of Montrose as Lord Chamberlain May 15, 1827; and retained the last appointment until his Majesty's death. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council on the 10th of the same month.

The loss of their venerable commander is unfeignedly regretted by the aged inmates of the Hospital which he governed for so many years. Though his funeral was, by his own desire, conducted in a private manner, the corpse was dismissed from the Hospital with every mark of respect from its inhabitants. It was conveyed for interment to the family vault, situated near Erith.

Sir Samuel Hulse was never married.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR T. B. ST. GEORGE.

Nov. 6. In York-street, Portman-sq. Major-General Sir Thomas Bligh St. George, C.B. K.C.H.

This officer was an Ensign in the 27th foot, and removed from that regiment to the 11th in 1783, and in 1790 he obtained a Lieutenancy in the same. During that period he served at Gibraltar, with the exception of eighteen months' leave of absence. In April 1793 he embarked with the troops for Toulon, and was present in all the actions that occurred, until the evacuation of that place in December following. He served in 1794 at the reduction of St. Fiorenza, Bastia, and Calvi, in Corsica; and in 1795 on the coast of France. In Nov. 1794 he was appointed to a company in the 90th foot. He served on the staff in Portugal from

the latter end of 1796 to 1798; from 1799 to 1802 in the Mediterranean; and from 1802 to 1805 on the staff in England and Ireland. In 1804 he was appointed Major in the 90th foot; and in 1805 Lieut.-Colonel in the 63d foot.

In March 1809 he embarked for Canada, having been appointed an Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in that country, where he continued to serve for some years. He commanded at Amherstberg, in the Upper Province, when invaded and attacked by General Hull: and he likewise commanded the militia at the taking of Detroit, in Aug. 1812, (for which he received a medal,) and at the river Raisin in the Michigan territory, when General Winchester was defeated. In this service he received six severe wounds.

He was advanced to the brevet of a Colonel in 1813, and to that of Major-General in 1819. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the 4th of June 1815, a Knight Commander of the Guelphic order in Jan. 1835, and received the honour of knighthood at St. James's Palace on the 18th Feb. following.

VICE-ADM. M. H. SCOTT.

Oct. 31. At Southampton, aged 70, Matthew Henry Scott, esq. Vice-Admiral of the Red.

This officer was a native of Jamaica, where his father was an opulent planter. He entered the Navy at an early age; and, in 1793, we find him serving in the *Boyne*, 98, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, and about to proceed against the French West India islands. He was then promoted to the command of the *Rattlesnake* sloop, in which he served at the reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia. On the 4th of April, 1794, he was posted into the *Rose*, 28, which assisted at the subjugation of Guadeloupe, but, in the following summer, was wrecked at Rocky Point, Jamaica.

Capt. Scott's next appointment was to the *Hebe*, 38, in which he served at the re-conquest of St. Lucia in 1796, and led the first division of the fleet into the *Ance la Cap* with great spirit and judgment.

In the spring of 1798 he obtained the command of the *Niger* frigate, from which he removed to the *Indefatigable* of 46 guns.

Soon after the renewal of hostilities in 1803, Capt. Scott was appointed to the *Diana* (afterwards named the *Niobe*), in which frigate he continued until the close of 1805. During the ensuing three years he commanded the *Dragon*, of 74 guns. His promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Aug. 12, 1812; and from that period until the conclusion of the war, his flag was hoisted on board the

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Chatham, a third rate, in the North Sea fleet. At the commencement of 1814 he commanded the British and Russian seamen and marines landed on South Beveland; and in the ensuing year the naval force stationed in the Downs. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral in 1819.

Adm. Scott married, June 4, 1799, the eldest daughter of James Pinnock, of Westbury house, Hampshire, esq., and by that lady he had several children.

CAPT. CHARLES PATTON, R.N.

Jan. 16. At Fareham, aged 96, Capt. Charles Patton, on the list of retired Captains R.N.

This highly-respectable and esteemed officer was a brother of the late Vice-Admiral Philip Patton, of Fareham, who died in 1815, and of Col. Patton, formerly Governor of the Island of St. Helena, when in possession of the East India Company. He was made Commander in 1782, and promoted to Post rank in 1795. For many years, during the most active part of the late war, he was resident agent for transports in Portsmouth, and no officer before or since was known to excel him in activity and management. During the campaign in the Peninsula, his duties were most arduous; but, by system and arrangement, he always contrived to forward the service, and give satisfaction to the Board of Admiralty, notwithstanding the extraordinary masters and vessels he had to deal with.

Capt. Patton was the author of "An attempt to establish the basis of Freedom on simple and unerring principles, 1793," 8vo; and of "The effects of Property upon society and government, 1797," 8vo. To the latter was added, "An historical review of the Monarchy and Republic of Rome," by his brother, Admiral Philip Patton; who was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty under Lord Barham, and who also published "The Natural Defence of an Insular Empire earnestly recommended." 4to. 1810.

SIR JOHN SOANE, R. A.

Jan. 20. At his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 84, Sir John Soane, R. A. F. R. S. & S. A. Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, Member of the Academies of Parma and Florence, &c. &c. formerly one of the architects attached to the Board of Works, architect to the Bank of England and College of Surgeons, and Grand Superintendent of Works of the United Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons.

This eminent architect was a native of Reading, where he was born on the 10th Sept. 1752. His father was a bricklayer,

in humble circumstances:—young Soane was educated at a school kept at Reading by Mr. William Baker, father of the learned printer of that name, the author of “Peregrinations of the Mind.” Mr. Soane showed an early predilection for architecture, and at fifteen years of age was placed as a pupil under the late Mr. Dance, who was justly considered to be one of the most accomplished architects of our native school in the theory and elegances of the art. Afterwards, with his approval, Soane was placed in Mr. Holland’s office to acquire practical experience. In 1772, being a student of the Royal Academy, he was awarded the silver medal for the best drawing of the Banqueting House, Whitehall. Four years afterwards he obtained the gold medal for the best design for a triumphal bridge. He was soon afterwards introduced to King George III. by Sir William Chambers, and was sent to pursue his studies at Rome with the then Academy pension of 60*l.* per annum for three years, and the same amount for travelling expenses out and home. Here he continued until the summer of 1780; and during his sojourn in Italy he studied and measured most assiduously the finest of the grand remains of ancient art with which that country abounds. His return to England was owing to pressing invitations from the fanciful and eccentric Hervey Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry, “to come and be employed by him,” as they had been upon terms of great intimacy in Rome; but the affair came to nothing, from the usual capriciousness of the Earl.

Mr. Soane, though much vexed at this disappointment, entered into many competitions for public works and private buildings, and in some cases with success; and on the death of Sir Robert Taylor, in 1788, he was appointed architect and surveyor to the Bank of England, after severe competition, in which there were thirteen competitors. To this success is attributable the superstructure of his subsequent fortunes.

In 1784 he married Elizabeth Smith, niece of Mr. George Wyatt, with whom he had eventually a considerable fortune.

In 1791 he was appointed Clerk of the Works at St. James’s Palace, the Parliament Houses, and other public buildings. This office he resigned, after having held it for some years. In 1795 he was appointed Architect to the Royal Woods and Forests, &c. which he likewise held for several years. In 1794 a Committee of the House of Lords directed him to consider what alterations could properly be made to render the House, offices, &c. more convenient and commodious. He *accordingly made* all the requisite surveys,

and a variety of Designs for that purpose, in which was first introduced the noble idea of enriching the Hall of Rufus, the Court of Requests, and the Painted Chamber, with paintings and sculpture, to commemorate great public actions and distinguished talent, to which the King gave his decided approval; and it was expected that he would have had the execution of the work; but by one of those Court intrigues which are always doing mischief to real merit, Mr. Soane was jockeyed out of the employment, in favour of the late James Wyatt, who, whatever his general merit may have been, certainly showed any thing but taste or capacity in the works he erected there.

In 1795 Mr. Soane became a member of the Society of Antiquaries, and was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy, and in 1802 a Royal Academician.

In 1800, and the few subsequent years, he was engaged in enlarging the Bank of England, and giving it, so far as the situation would admit, a symmetrical and architectural unity of character.

In 1806 he was elected Professor of Architecture to the Royal Academy. His predecessor, Mr. Dance, having held the appointment a long while, but never having delivered any lectures for many years, Mr. Soane determined to fulfil its duties in a more useful manner. He gave his first lecture in 1809, when it was very favourably received, as were those that followed in succession; until the fourth, in which there were some just and proper remarks made on the bad taste of some modern works recently finished, particularly the new Theatre in Covent-garden, in criticising which, as well as some other buildings of considerable extent and expense, previously erected in the metropolis, he censured the practice of decorating the principal front with columns and other architectural embellishments, and leaving all the others entirely destitute of decorations. Of this practice, Uxbridge House in Old Burlington-street, Lansdowne House in Berkeley-square, Earl Gower’s house at Whitehall, and others, were instanced and commented on as examples, in which good taste was sacrificed to a miserable parsimony. The public and the profession generally were greatly pleased with those observations; but it was complained of to the Academy by one of the members, and it remains on record, not to the honour of the men of that day who composed the Council, “that no comments on the works of living artists should be introduced into the lectures of the Royal Academy;” thus improperly abandoning one of the best principles of teaching, which is to detect and point out to the student im-

mediately the bad taste and false principles which are in actual operation, in order that the contagion may be checked as soon as possible.

In 1807, Mr. Soane was appointed Clerk of the Works to the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, where he soon after erected the new Infirmary and other buildings connected with that establishment.

In 1808, he was applied to for the purpose of furnishing a plan, &c. for the Academical Institution, Belfast. Mr. Soane furnished the Committee with the plan and drawings for the work, as it is now executed, declining at the same time to accept any fees for them. The Committee, however, elected him a Life-Governor, with the privileges of the largest subscribers.

About this time he was employed both at Cambridge and Oxford to make alterations and improvements in some of the Colleges, particularly Brazenose. The Dulwich Gallery, and Mausoleum of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans, and Sir F. Bourgeois, are likewise his work.

In 1818 he was chosen Grand Superintendent of Works to the Fraternity of Freemasons; in 1826 he built the New Masonic Hall, adjoining the Freemasons' Hall, in Queen-street, and gave 500*l.* towards the expense of its erection.

In 1815 he was appointed one of the attached architects to the Office of Works, which appointment he held until the office was abolished in 1832. In 1818 he planned the National Debt Redemption Office in the Old Jewry.

In 1820 he was directed by the Lords of the Treasury to propose plans for the new Law Courts adjoining Westminster Hall, being seven in number; this, from the peculiarly confined nature of the site prescribed, was a task of much difficulty, and great allowance must be made for that circumstance, when naming the inconveniences now experienced in some of the courts.

In 1821 he made designs for a new Palace, to be constructed on Constitution-hill; the design was magnificent, and would have been, if carried into effect, a palace worthy of a British Monarch.

In 1822 and 1823, Mr. Soane was employed in improving the King's entrance to the House of Lords, in erecting the Scala Regia, Royal Gallery, &c. &c. In the same period he was engaged to erect a building to accommodate the offices of the Board of Trade and Privy Council, at Whitehall.

In 1824, he was elected architect to the Royal College of Surgeons, and a member of the Royal Society.

In 1827, he gave a subscription of 1000*l.* to the Committee for erecting the

monument to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and brought out another volume of his architectural works—a copy of the entire work being presented to the Emperor Nicholas, who sent a diamond ring and a letter of thanks in return.

In 1828 he gave 100 guineas to the Literary Fund, and 500*l.* to the British Institution.

In September 1831, he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1833 he completed the new State Paper Office, in St. James's Park. This was the last of his professional works; and on the 16th Oct. in the same year, borne down by domestic calamities, his sight much impaired, and having passed his 80th year, he retired from a profession in which he had been engaged for more than sixty years, and tendered his resignation to the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, in whose service he had been for forty-five years, and who expressed the warmest thanks for his services.

Sir John Soane then set seriously about the magnificent idea he had long formed, of bequeathing his large and valuable collection of works of ancient and modern art, (valued at upwards of 50,000*l.*) in perpetuity to the nation, for the benefit of students in the arts, and especially for the advancement of architectural knowledge, and to improve the public taste generally. This noble purpose, which places him high in the class of benefactors to his country, he lived to see completed by Act of Parliament. At the same time, he placed in the hands of trustees, (Lord Farnborough, Sir Thos. Lawrence, Mr. now Sir F. Chantrey, and Col. now Sir B. C. Stephenson) for the use of the four children of his eldest son, a sum of 10,000*l.* Three-per-Cent. Consols, and 10,000*l.* Three-per-Cents. Reduced.

In March 1835, the architects of Great Britain having had a splendid medal struck, presented it to him in token of their approbation of his conduct and talents.* In June 1835 he gave 750*l.* to the Institute of British Architects, and 250*l.* to the Architectural Society.

In May last he had a very severe attack of erysipelas, from which it was not expected that he could recover; yet the uncommon vigour of his constitution not only brought him round, but for some months afterwards, and until within a few days of his death, his health, strength, and attention to his ordinary pursuits were

* See our Vol. III. p. 524. A manuscript volume containing the proceedings and documents relative to this Medal, has been recently presented to the Institute of British Architects, by Mr. Goldicutt, the Hon. Secretary to the Committee.

nearly equal to what they had been ten years previously. During those months he made several important additions to, and alterations in, his Museum, particularly in purchasing the valuable collection of drawings by Mr. George Dance, R.A. the late eminent architect (his old master); for these he gave 500*l.* He likewise completed a publication descriptive of his house and museum; and he also contemplated other matters of a more weighty description.

The recent unwholesome weather did not at first affect him. For a few days he was but slightly unwell, but after one day's more serious illness, he was no more. He died without the slightest pain, and his attendants for some time did not believe he had departed.

The remains of Sir John Soane were deposited, on the 30th Jan. in the monumental tomb he had erected in the year 1816, (on the demise of Mrs. Soane) in the burial ground of St. Giles' in the Fields, at St. Pancras. The executors having determined (in conformity with the wish expressed in his will) that the funeral should be strictly private, no invitations were issued, excepting to the members of his family, his executors, his medical attendant, and a few persons immediately connected with him. The Royal Academy having expressed a desire to shew its respect to the deceased, a deputation of six of the members attended, as did likewise the Councils of the Institute of British Architects and the Architectural Society:

JOHN SOANE,

son of the late John Soane, chief mourner.

Executors and Trustees.

Sir B. C. Stephenson Sir F. Chantrey
Samuel Higham, esq. J. L. Bicknell, esq.

R. Pennington, esq.	E. M. Foxhall
George Bailey	C. J. Richardson
W. Payne	Richard Hall

Academicians.

Sir M. A. Shee, Pres.	Henry Howard
Messrs. Pickersgill	Leslie
Stanfield	Etty

Institute.

J. B. Papworth	F. G. Robinson
Thomas Donaldson	John Goldicutt
G. Moore	J. L. Taylor

Architectural Society.

G. Muir	G. Ferrey
W. H. Hakewill	T. L. Walker

By his will Sir John Soane has appointed George Bailey, esq. (who has been his able assistant for twenty-seven years)

curator of his museum, and to Mr. C. J. Richardson his second assistant, (who had been with him fourteen years) he has bequeathed a handsome legacy.

Sir John Soane published his architectural works in various forms. His first, "Designs in Architecture," 38 plates, appeared in 1778; they are by no means indicative of talent. His name is printed SOAN in the title-page. In 1788 he published a volume entitled "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of Buildings executed in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Yorkshire, &c.;" and in 1793 another, entitled "Sketches in Architecture." In 1799 he published "A Statement of facts respecting a new House of Lords." In 1827 he published "Designs for public and private buildings, 54 plates, fol." An enlarged edition of this work was printed in 1833, but not published. In 1825, and again in 1828, he published "A brief statement of the proceedings respecting the New Law Courts at Westminster, the Board of Trade, the New Privy Council Office, submitted to the consideration of the Members of both Houses of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners of H. M. Treasury, and others interested in the taste, utility, and scientific construction of National and Private Works;" accompanied by many plates, in large folio, including several published in his "Designs for Public Buildings." In this work are also inserted, the National Debt Office, Walworth Church, Trinity Church, Mary-le-bone, Bethnal Green Church; Dulwich Gallery; Infirmary at Chelsea; some Villas, Prisons, &c. and 25 etchings drawn and engraved by Coney. The looseness of the engravings rendered this apparently handsome volume of little value in the eyes of the architect; but it had been the amusement of Sir John's latter years to superintend the execution of many other prints of his works, most of which are drawn with greater accuracy.

In 1827 was published "The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, exemplified in the house and galleries of John Soane, &c." edited by John Britton, F.S.A. (see *Gent. Mag.* Aug. 1827, p. 129); and in 1832 another "Description of his House and Museum," in 4to. with seventeen plates, chiefly lithographs. In 1836 he issued a new and improved edition of the "Description of his House and Museum," dedicated to the Duke of Sussex. Of this work, not published for sale, 150 copies were printed. With this volume is given a copy of the Act passed in 1833, for settling and endowing his Museum. He also printed a French translation of the same. As the whole was not ready for circulation in Dec. 1833,

he anticipated a portion of it under the title of "Description of three Designs for the two Houses of Parliament made in 1779, 1794, and 1796, and of other works of art in the House and Museum of the Professor of Architecture of the Royal Academy, in a letter to a friend."

Sir John Soane's best portrait is by Sir Thomas Lawrence; and it remains in his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. An excellent copy by Mr. Wood, was lately presented by Sir John to the Institute of British Architects.

CHOLMELEY DERING, ESQ.

Nov. 7. At Little Berkhamsted, Hertfordshire, aged 70, Cholmeley Dering, esq. great-uncle (and for eighteen years guardian) to Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, of Surrenden Dering, Bart.

Mr. Dering was the second son of Sir Edward, the sixth Baronet, who was Member for New Romney in five successive Parliaments, and the eldest by his second wife Deborah, only daughter of John Winchester, of Nethersole, co. Kent, esq.

During the war, he commanded a regiment of light dragoons, called the New Romney Fencibles, the first two troops of which were raised by Sir Edward Dering and the Corporation of New Romney in April 1794; and which, in April 1795, was, by its commander, (with the approbation and assistance of Government,) completed to a regiment of six troops, and received the honour of the additional title of the name of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-chief, as the New Romney, or Duke of York's Own, Fencible light dragoons.

Colonel Dering married, in 1790, Charlotte-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Joseph Yates, Justice of the Common Pleas, by whom he had one son, Cholmeley-Edward-John Dering, esq. who married, in 1817, Maria, eldest daughter of Barrington Price, esq., and has issue.

J. DE G. FONBLANQUE, ESQ.

Jan. 4. Aged 77, John de Grenier Fonblanque, esq. the senior King's Counsel, and Senior Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple.

Mr. Fonblanque was descended from an ancient family of Languedoc, and inherited the title of Marquis, although he never assumed it in England. He obtained permission to use the surname of De Grenier before that of Fonblanque in May 1828.

He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Jan. 24, 1783.

In 1790 he distinguished himself as leading counsel at the bar of the House

of Commons, on behalf of the merchants of London, in opposition to the Quebec bill.

In 1793-4 he published "A treatise on Equity," in two volumes 8vo, which has proceeded to several editions.

At the general election in 1802 he was returned to Parliament, under the patronage of the Duke of Bedford, for the borough of Camelford; and he sat during the whole of that parliament until its dissolution in 1806. He was an able advocate of the Whig party, and a personal friend of the Prince of Wales, for whom he now is supposed to have written the celebrated letters to the King, on the subject of his Royal Highness's exclusion from the army, which were generally attributed to Lord Moira.

On the 28th April, 1804, he received the rank of King's counsel, with a patent of precedence. It is said that at that time he was regarded as the future Whig Lord Chancellor.

In 1810 Mr. Fonblanque published "Doubts on the expediency of adopting the recommendation of the Bullion Committee."

As an Equity Lawyer, Mr. Fonblanque stood high in the profession; and his Treatise on Equity was admitted as an authority in the courts during the lifetime of its author. Both in public and in private he was esteemed for his accomplished mind, and for those urbane qualities which, if they do not strictly constitute, at least accompany and adorn, the character of a gentleman. He retained his faculties to the last, and died with perfect resignation.

The name of Fonblanque is so well known in the literary and political, as well as in the legal world, that we need not add he has left behind him representatives worthy of the reputation he has founded. His son John Samuel Martin Fonblanque, esq. who was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1816, is a Commissioner of Bankrupts. Another son, Albany Fonblanque, esq. is editor of the Examiner, and author of "England under Seven Administrations," in 3 vols. 8vo. recently published.

Mr. Fonblanque's body was deposited on the 12th Feb. in the vault of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple at the Temple Church.

DR. F. K. L. SICKLER.

Aug. 8. At Hildburghausen, Dr. Frederick Karl Ludwig Sickler, an eminent archaeologist.

He was born Nov. 3, 1773, at Grafentonne in the territory of Gotha. In his early studies he was greatly assisted by the instruction and advice of the late cele-

brated Hofrath Böttiger, of whom he afterwards showed himself no unworthy fellow-labourer in the extensive field of classical and antiquarian research. Having completed his academical course, he proceeded to Paris, where he was engaged as preceptor in the family of the Banker Delessert; but afterwards had the good fortune to accompany Baron Wilhelm von Humboldt to Rome, where he spent several years, devoting himself assiduously to his favourite branches of study. The number of his publications is considerable—almost surprising, when we take into account the nature of the subjects, and the varied erudition displayed in them. One of the earliest of them was an "Account of the carrying off of various works of Art from Italy," Gotha, 1802. To this succeeded his "Almanach aus Rom," containing a variety of interesting researches relative to Latium;—his "Plan Topographique de la Campagne de Rome, avec explication," Rome, 1811; the substance of which he afterwards published more in detail, in "Topography of the country around Rome." In 1811, he published his "Lettre à M. Millin, sur l'époque des constructions Cyclopiennes;" in 1819 he gave to the world his learned dissertation on Hieroglyphics, together with two treatises on the plastic arts in the remotest periods of antiquity; and a few years afterwards appeared his Explanation of some hieroglyphical paintings on the case of a mummy at Vienna. Besides these and other separate publications, including many relative to classical literature and philology, he wrote a great number of minor pieces and essays, chiefly on antiquarian topics, which were printed in different journals and periodicals. He was also author of an excellent Atlas and Manual of ancient Geography for schools.

MR. JOHN RICHARDSON.

Nov. 14. At his cottage, in Horse-monger-lane, Southwark, aged 70, Mr. John Richardson, the itinerant dramatic showman.

Mr. Richardson's first recollection of himself, was that of a poor little urchin in the workhouse at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire, the place of his birth. After filling several menial situations in that town, he started for the metropolis, in order to better his fortune, and gained employment, for some time, in the cow-house of Mr. Rhodes, at Islington, at one shilling per day. Soon after, he acquired some taste for theatricals. In the year 1782, he first joined Mrs. Penley, who was then performing in a club-room at the Paviour's Arms, in Shadwell; but after going from town to town with little

success, he left the stage for a short period, and commenced in a small way as a broker in London. By industry he accumulated money enough to take, in 1796, the Harlequin public house, near the stage-door of Drury-lane theatre, and frequented by theatrical people.

In the same year, *Muster* Richardson first made his appearance in the character of a showman at Bartholomew fair, where he had to contend with the old favourites of the public. Old Jobson, the great puppet-showman, in One-yard; Jonas and Penley (the families of which have both distinguished themselves in the history of the stage), in the George-yard; the celebrated Mrs. Baker, at the Greyhound, in a room up one pair of stairs; and O'Brien, the Irish giant, at the King's Head; Richardson and his company also exhibited from a first story: his platform was built out of the windows, forming an arch over the ginger-bread stalls, with a long pair of steps leading down into the fair. *Twenty-one times in the day* were the performers called on to act.

Muster Richardson now commenced the regular tour to most of the large fairs in the kingdom—at Edmonton he appeared with Tom Jefferies, a clown from Astley's, who, in his line, had no competitor; he was allowed by the best judges of *Fools* to be without a rival.

Shortly after, *Mrs. Carey*, and her two sons, Edmund and Henry, were engaged by Richardson. Edmund (since the celebrated Kean) made his first appearance in *Tom Thumb*, his mother acting Queen Dollalolla. At Windsor fair, Edmund again performed *Tom Thumb*; but to the great astonishment of *Muster* Richardson, he received a note from the Castle, commanding *Master Carey* to recite several passages from different plays before his Majesty at the Palace.

Subsequently, he engaged Oxberry from a Private Theatre in Queen Anne street, and he could also boast that his humble booth had been the stepping stone to several actors afterwards stars in the lesser hemispheres, amongst whom might be named the two Southbys, clowns; Mr. Thwaites and Mr. Vaughan, who distinguished themselves in America; Saville Faucett, Mr. Grossette, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferies, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Wells, Mrs. Pearce, Abraham Slader, Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Walbourn and Sanders, &c.

After getting over his difficulties, Richardson began to realise money very fast, and for several years past he put by large sums. He had no family, was rather abstemious in his mode of living, and very plain in his manners and dress. But he was a charitable, feeling man, to all intents

and purposes; and numbers have been assisted in the hour of need by his liberality. At St. Alban's some years since, at the time of the fair, a dreadful fire occurred; Richardson and his company did their utmost to extinguish it, and their services were considered valuable. Some time afterwards a subscription was raised for the uninsured sufferers; a plain-looking man, in a rusty black coat, red waist-coat, corduroy breeches, and worsted stockings, entered the committee-room and gave in his subscription, 100*l*. "What name shall we say, Sir?" asked the astonished clerk. "*Richardson, the penny show-man.*" was the proud reply.

His mode of discourse and language, owing to his want of education, was peculiar and coarse. Whilst in St. Alban's (where, in consequence of his liberality, he received a perpetual permission to act plays during and three days after the fair,) some ladies came to take places, and the younger ones asked him if the pieces were interesting, and more especially if love were the theme—"Oh! all about that, Miss," replied Richardson; "for you see, the first piece is '*Lovers' Wows,*' and the second *is 'Rondy-wows.'*"

He was a shrewd, calculating man, and well knew how to "measure" the public. He employed the first-rate scene painters, Messrs. Grieve and the late John Greenwood; his dresses were equal, if not superior in costliness, to the Theatres Royal. The front of his booth alone cost 600*l*. A few years since the scenery, dresses, and decorations of Richardson's theatre were exposed for auction by Mr. George Robins, and 2,000*l*. were bid for them. They were bought in; the "old man," as he was technically denominated, considering them to be worth at least 3,000*l*.

Although he had erected a handsome cottage, which was splendidly furnished, he never occupied it, preferring to live in his van, which he had built purposely to travel to the different fairs. Three days before his death, his medical attendant thought it prudent to have him removed from the van to his cottage, to which he reluctantly consented.

He is said to have left behind him upwards of 20,000*l*. His property, after various legacies to the itinerant company which had attended him for many years, descends to two nephews and a niece; and he desires by his will to be buried in Marlow church-yard, in the same grave as his favourite "spotted boy," a lad who about 20 years since was exhibited by him and attracted great notice, in consequence of the extraordinary manner in which he was marked on various parts of his body. He has left to the two Mr. Reeds, his

musicians, 1,000*l*. each; to their mother, his cottage and furniture for life; and to Mr. Cartlich, of the Mazeppa public-house, Parish-street, Horselydown, 1,000*l*. This person Richardson always declared he would remember, because he was "such a *bould speaker*, and might be heard from one end of the *fear* to the other when the trumpets were going."

Mr. Cross, of the Zoological Gardens, is one of the executors. According to Richardson's wishes, he was buried at Great Marlow.

RICHARD BOYMAN, ESQ.

Nov. 27. At Camberwell, in his 92d year, Richard Boyman, esq. a veteran Captain of the port of London.

He was descended from an old Kentish family, and was born at Ramsgate, in the year 1745. Before attaining to the age of eleven years, he had traded as cabin-boy in a merchantman to Boston, Virginia, and Maryland. In crossing the Atlantic in the beginning of the war in 1756, and when only of the above immature age, he was taken by the French privateer "*La Diane,*" and carried into Bayonne; where, after suffering imprisonment for fifteen months, he was liberated by an exchange, and being landed at Plymouth, begged his way to London, accompanied by a messmate, named William Staines, who was afterwards Lord Mayor of that city. Remaining awhile with his mother at Ramsgate, he was subsequently shipped off for Maryland, whither he made three voyages, prior to the peace of 1762. First commanding a ship in 1766, he traded for a series of years to the Mediterranean and to St. Petersburg. In 1775 he was a volunteer at the battle of Bunker's Hill, and steered his own pinnace to the shore, having in tow the long boat laden with troops. He was also employed in carrying over the wounded to Boston, and afterwards took on board his vessel (the "*Brilliant*" transport) part of the 63rd and of other regiments, being the last of the troops which covered the retreat of the British at the evacuation of that city. He thence proceeded to Halifax, where, after lying until the ensuing spring, he sailed for New York (under convoy of Admiral Graves's fleet), and was at its capture, and on shore there when it was in flames. Back to England, he was again dispatched to America, as store-ship, and was at the evacuation of Philadelphia. Again returning, he sailed from Spithead on Christmas Day, 1779, taking out the 42d Highlanders to Gibraltar, when he participated in the relief of that place by Admiral Rodney. From thence he went to Tetuan Bay, on a foraging

party, for the garrison, under convoy of the "Pegasus" sloop; and revisiting Gibraltar and England, loaded naval stores for Rodney's fleet, at the island of St. Lucie; in returning whence, in August, 1780, he was (together with the West India fleet, and five sail of Indiamen) taken prisoner by the combined forces of France and Spain, carried into Cadiz, and immured at Cordova two years. He was then exchanged, and re-arriving in England, sailed for the Baltic, where he lost his ship, and nearly his life, upon a sunken rock.

After this incident, Captain Boyman was well known as an Antigua trader, and it was on coming from the latter island, in the year 1794, that he was captured by "Le Pelletier," of 74 guns, and from the latter vessel immediately afterwards joining the French fleet, prior to its conflict with Lord Howe, Captain Boyman was fated, from the window of the Frenchman's stern gallery, to view as an amateur that memorable sea-fight. "Le Pelletier" having escaped into Brest, Captain Boyman found himself a prisoner under the triumvir Robespierre; who, however, speedily perished, though our countryman did not escape to England until after experiencing many hardships and a very protracted imprisonment. With the year 1798, when he relinquished the sea, our narrative ends.

Capt. Boyman was of the middle size, fair complexion, and possessing handsome features. Nature never framed a man with a better or a stouter heart, nor one who more conscientiously discharged all the relations of life. He was formerly an occasional frequenter of the Captains' Rooms of Lloyd's Coffee House, and some individuals yet remain who will peruse this sketch with a melancholy interest; yet one who died—as the deceased did, "so full of years."—may be said to have left no real contemporary. Captain Boyman sat at the Board of the Committee of the London Friendly Shipping Assurance, for upwards of twenty years, and it was there that the writer of this article (who had the honour of being its Secretary) received the eventful data here recorded, from the nonagenarian's own lips.

Ryehope, Durham, Dec. 26.

DEATHS.

The recent Deaths of the Clergy are deferred for want of space.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept 27. In Margaret-st. Wilmington-sq. aged 69, Mr. William Hewett, who had assumed the title of Baronet, pretending that he was descended from Robert

Hewett, a younger son of the 2d Baronet (creation 11 Oct. 1621). He was formerly master of the parochial school of St. Botolph's, Aldgate; which situation he resigned on asserting his claims, and in consequence was so far reduced as to die from starvation. The establishment of his pretensions would have proved that the last Baronets bore the title erroneously.

Nov. 9. At Kennington-oval, Lieut. Hiram Frazer, R.N. after a lingering illness.

Nov. 17. In Hanover-sq. aged 68, Capt. James Green, R.N. of Wallington, Hants. He was made a Lieut. 1799, and received the Turkish gold medal at the end of the Egyptian campaign. He attained the rank of Commander in 1805, in consequence of having served as first Lieut. of the Defence 74, at the battle of Trafalgar. He was appointed to the Sarpidon brig in 1809, and to the Daphne 22, in 1813; having been promoted to post rank in 1812.

Dec. 18. In Upper Brook-st. Mrs. O'Grady, sister of Mary late Viscountess Harberton, dau. of Nicholas O'Grady, esq. of Grange, co. Limerick.

At Eaton-square, aged 74, S. Blackmore, esq.

Dec. 19. Aged 57, Charles Moss, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. late of Somerset House.

In Grosvenor-street-west, aged 53, W. H. Butler, esq. late of the Ordnance-office.

Dec. 20. In Upper Harley-st. Armand Marie, Marquis de la Belinaye, Vicomte de la Dohidis, Ancien Officer de Cavalerie, Chevalier de St. Louis, &c.

Jan. 6. Aged 72, William Geary Salte, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury-sq.

Jan. 18. At Brixton, the widow of James Lett, esq. of Woodford.

In Upper Baker-st. aged 48, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Lewis Bird, E.I.C.

In Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Colborne Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, Bucks.

At the house of her brother Lord Hatherton, in Grosvenor-place, Charlotte Anne, wife of the Rev. George Chetwode, Rector of Ashton-under-Line, and son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of Moreton Wulhouse, of Hatherton, esq. by Anne, dau. of A. Partal, esq. was married in 1818, and has left issue.

In London, the wife of William Portal, esq. of Laverstoke, Hants.

Jan. 20. In Newman st. aged 51, James Hinton Baverstock, esq. F.S.A. formerly a partner of the firm of Ramsbotton and Baverstock, brewers, at Windsor. He was the only surviving son and heir of James Baverstock of Alton, esq. by Jane, only dau. and heiress of the Rev. John Hinton,

Rector of Chawton. He published in 1832, an octavo tract entitled "Some account of Maidstone, to which are added Genealogical Tables of the Bosville family, by J. H. B. their descendant."

Jan. 21. In the Temple, aged 47, Chas. Milner, esq. barrister-at-law, many years Recorder of Leeds. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, 29 April, 1814.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 85, Mrs. Philadelphia Mitford, sister to the late Col. Mitford and Lord Redesdale.

In Bridgewater-sq. aged 46, Capt. Jonathan G. Foster, late of 95th Rifle Brigade, second son of the late Capt. E. B. Foster, of Knowle Hall, Yorkshire. He was one of those devoted men who led on the "forlorn hope," at the taking of the fort Picurina, at the siege of Badajoz, where he fell in the breach wounded by four musket balls. He has left a wife and family.

In Queen-st. May Fair, aged 76, John Baring, esq. late of Mount Radford, near Exeter.

In Sloane-st. Elizabeth Sarah, widow of James Justice, esq. of Justice-hall, co. Berw. eldest dau. of the late Duncan Campbell, esq. of Whitley, Northumberland, Capt. R.N.

At Chelsea, aged 82, Lt.-Gen. Lewis Lindenthal, K.C. He joined the British army under the Duke of York in Flanders, received the rank of Major, and was appointed an Assistant Quartermaster-general. He afterwards accompanied Sir R. Abercromby to the West Indies, and was present at the taking of St. Lucie, &c. In 1796 he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, by being appointed Deputy Quartermaster-gen. in Portugal; and in Dec. 1798, the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 97th foot. He served with Sir C. Stuart at the taking of Minorca; and lastly in Egypt, for which campaign he received the insignia of the Crescent. He became brevet Colonel 1805. Major-Gen. 1810, and Lieut.-General 1819.

Jan. 22. In Hertford-st. aged 42, Lady Frances, wife of Sir J. W. Wedderburn, Bart. sister to the Earl of Mountnorris, Lady Farnham, and Lady John Somerset. She was the sixth dau. of Arthur first Earl of Mountnorris, and the 4th by his second wife the Hon. Sarah Cavendish, aunt to the present Lord Waterpark. She was married in 1810.

Aged 88, Mary, widow of Richard Budd, M.D. of Battersea Rise.

Jan. 23. Aged 75, Caryer Vickery, esq. surgeon R.N. formerly of Bristol.

In Kensington palace, Mrs. James Strode, the housekeeper for more than a quarter of a century.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

In Gower-st. aged 85, T. Davies, esq. formerly of Bath.

Jan. 24. In Hanover-square, aged 68, N. Malcolm, esq. of Pottaloch, Argyleshire, and of Lamb Abbey, Kent.

Jan. 25. In Upper George-st. Bryanston-sq. Margaret, relict of Col. Robert Armstrong, Bengal N. Cav.

In her 60th year, Martha, wife of Matthew Ward, esq. of Kensington.

Jan. 27. In Strafford-pl. Pimlico, aged 83, Mr. John Normaville, late of the firm of Normaville and Fell, booksellers, Bond-street.

Lieut. George Henry Hawker, R. Art. 2d son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Hawker, G.C.H.

Jan. 29. Aged 82, Martha, widow of J. J. Appach, esq.

Jan. 30. Aged 32, Thomas Peake, jun. esq. barrister-at-law, second son of Mr. Serjeant Peake, late of the Oxford Circuit. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, 19 June 1828.

Jan. 31. At Champion Hill, London, aged 73, R. Moseley, esq. late of Piccadilly. He survived only forty-eight hours Mary Ann, his wife, who died in her 63d year. By these bereavements, the Rev. T. Moseley, Rector of St. Martin's, Birmingham, has to mourn the loss of both parents.

Lately. Whilst on a visit to her brother, the Rev. T. V. Short, Miss Short, niece to the Dean of Westminster.

Aged 70, N. R. Garner, esq. of Heavtree, near Exeter, and late of Barbadoes. Frederick Dundas Radford, esq. husband of Sarah dowager Baroness Muskerry, to whom he was married in 1826.

In London-st. Fitzroy-sq. Jane, wife of Commander Weld, R.N.

Feb. 1. In Great Portland-st. aged 83, Francis Franco, esq.

Aged 47, Cuthbert Stephen Romilly, esq. barrister at-law, nephew to the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and late a Commissioner for inquiring into Charities. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, April 26, 1815.

Suddenly, on the stairs of the University Club-house, Bryan Blundell Hollishead, esq. He was a native of Liverpool; a member of St. John's college, Camb. B. A. 1811, M. A. 1814, called to the bar at Linc. Inn 7 Feb. 1815; went to the Northern circuit, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Feb. 6. William Lund, esq. of Kensington, and Great Ormond-st.

In John-st. Bedford row, aged 68, Miss Sewell, of the Isle of Wight.

Feb. 7. In Hyde Park-place, aged 75, Henry Robinson, esq.

Aged 82, Mrs. Pownall, only dau. of

the late John Pownall, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster.

Aged 60, Henry Gray, esq. late of Madeira.

At Bayswater hill, Elizabeth, wife of Lewis Duval, esq. barrister-at-law.

Feb. 9. In Berkeley-st. aged 76, John Benison, esq. of North-bank, Regent's Park.

Aged 70, of apoplexy, at Peele's Coffee-house, Fleet-st. G. G. H. Munnings, of Thorp-le-Soken, Essex, esq.

Feb. 12. Samuel Fletcher, esq. Fellow of Pembroke College; Cambridge, and late Mathematical Master at Christ's Hospital.

At Champion-Hill, aged 98, Elizabeth, widow of Broome Witts, esq.

At Charing-cross, aged 64, the widow of Lieut. John Woodmaston, R.M. who died in 1825.

Feb. 14. In Portman-sq. aged 67, William Tooke Robinson, esq. of Waltham-stow.

Aged 31, Mr. John Bryan Courthope, eldest son of Mr. J. B. Courthope of Rotherhithe, leaving by Sophia-Anne, eldest dau. of Jas. Malcott Richardson, of Cornhill and Blackheath, esq. an only child, Sophia-Helen, born 1 April, 1833, when the mother died.

BERKS.—*Jan. 21.* At Bear Place, aged 74, Sir Morris Ximenes. He was of Jewish extraction; and knighted when High Sheriff of this county, Apr. 16, 1806.

Jan. 23. At Shinfield, aged 67, Bernard Body, esq.

Jan. 30. Aged 79, John Willes, esq. of Hungerford Park, one of the oldest Magistrates in the county.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 26.* At Truro, Arabella, wife of Major Vivian, M.P. She was the dau. of John M. Scott, of Ballygannon, esq. and niece to the Earl of Meath, and was married in 1833.

Feb. 2. At the Priory, Bodmin, aged 88, Walter Raleigh Gilbert, esq.

DEVON.—*Jan. 9.* At Tapsham, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. Carrington, Prebendary of Exeter, and nephew of Bp. Lavinton.

Jan. 18. At Stonehouse, Mary, widow of Charles Martin Bulteel, esq. banker at Dartmouth.

Jan. 21. In her 72nd year, Margaret, wife of James N. Tanner, esq. of Sherwell House, Plymouth.

Jan. 24. At Hensley House, Jane Harriot, wife of James N. Duntze, esq. daughter of the late Sir James Cockburn, Bart. of Langton, co. Berwick.

Jan. 25. At Exeter, Anne, wife of

R. C. Campion, esq. youngest dau. of the late R. Leigh, esq. Bardon, Som.

Jan. 27. At Budleigh, aged 78, J. B. Cockaram, esq.

Dorothy-Bonnin, widow of the Hon. John Burke, of Antigua.

Jan. 31. At Bishopsteignton, aged 77, Charlotte, relict of P. J. Taylor, esq. of Oggwell House.

In the citadel, Plymouth, Emma, dau. of Major Manners, K.H. 37th reg.

At Torpoint, aged 64, Lieut. Blyth, R.N.

Feb. 2. At Torquay, William Fowle, jun. esq. eldest son of Wm. Fowle, esq. of Chute Lodge, Andover.

Feb. 5. At Golachre House, Farway, aged 85, William Guppy, esq.

At Cranford, near Exmouth, aged 50, Charles Walley Dench, esq.

Feb. 8. At Exmouth, aged 76, George Walrond, esq. having survived his wife four days.

Feb. 9. At Fursdon, aged 65, George Sydenham Fursdon, esq.

DORSET.—*Jan. 10.* At the Grove, Lyme, aged 66, Martha, wife of Edw. Hillman, esq.

Jan. 21. At Weymouth, aged 54, Henry Bowyer Lane, esq. late Major R. Art. He was appointed Second Lieut. 1799, First Lieut. 1801, Second Capt. 1806, Capt. 1815, Brevet-Maj. 1819. He served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of Toulouse, at which he commanded the rocket brigade.

Jan. 27. At Weymouth, Margaret, relict of the Rev. Dr. England, Archdeacon of Dorset.

Jan. 29. At Dorchester, aged 90, Mrs. L. W. Somner, only surviving child of the Rev. W. Somner, M. A., who died Rector of Okeford Fitzpaine, Dorset, in 1749, and who was grandson of the celebrated antiquary and scholar, Wm. Somner, of Canterbury.

Jan. 30. Augusta, wife of the Rev. Carr John Glyn, Rector of Witchampton, and son of Sir R. C. Glyn, Bart. She was the dau. of John Granville, of Cadogan-place, esq. and was married in 1831.

Lately. At Lyme-Regis, Thos. Hardwicke, esq. one of the Justices of the Peace for Dorsetshire.

Mr. Thomas Meech, of Laymore, aged 93, leaving behind him 11 children, 51 grandchildren, and 31 great grandchildren—total, 93. His grandsons bore him to the grave.

At his residence, Weymouth, James Smith, esq. aged 84. Mr. Smith having died intestate, his large property falls into the hands of his son-in-law, John Williams, esq. of Lynch, near Weymouth.

Feb. 5. At Child Okeford, aged 31, Henry Beckford, esq.

Feb. 6. At Langton, aged 84, Ann, relict of Jas. Farquharson, esq. of Camberwell, and of Littleton, Dorset.

Feb. 7. At Farnham, aged 70, Mrs. Painter, the eldest sister of R. R. Harvey, esq. of Fordington.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 11.* In King Edward the Sixth's almshouses, Saffron Walden, aged 90, Mr. Wm. Ivory, formerly a very respectable builder in that town.

Jan. 27. At Colchester, aged 65, Rich. Randell, esq.

Lately. At Stratford, near Colchester, aged 72, Charlotte Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. Vachell, Vicar of Littleport, in the isle of Ely, sister to the Rev. G. Jenyns, of Bottisham-hall, Camb.

Feb. 2. Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Clarryvance, Perp. Curate of Pontes-bright.

GLOUCESTER.—*Dec. 12.* At Cheltenham, aged 59, Major Richard Prittie Brooke, brother to the late Sir Henry Brooke, Bart. of Colebrooke, co. Fermagh, and to Major-Gen. Sir Arthur Brooke, K.C.B.

Jan. 3. At Farn Hill, near Stroud, aged 54, Sir John Byerley, F.R.S.L. the patentee of oleagine, a composition of much value to the manufacturers of woollen cloths, and who had announced the discovery of a moving power as a substitute for that of steam. He has left a son not yet eleven years old.

Jan. 19. At the Spa, Gloucester, Alfred Wyatt, esq. late of Wargrave, Berks, youngest son of the late Thos. Wyatt, esq.

Jan. 20. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Mary, widow of Sir Francis Ford, Bart. aunt to the Earl of Lichfield. She was the eldest dau. of George Adams Anson, esq. by the Hon. Mary Vernon, dau. of George, 1st Lord Vernon, was married in 1785 and left a widow in 1801, having had issue Sir Francis Ford, the present Baronet, and a numerous family.

Jan. 26. At Clifton, Anne Fortescue, wife of John Brickdale, esq.

Jan. 31. At Alderley, Mary Greening Burlton, third dau. of the late William Burlton, of Wykin Hall, esq. L.L.D., and Recorder of Leicester.

Feb. 2. Aged 86, Elizabeth, wife of George Cumberland, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 6. Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Eden, Vicar of St. Nicholas and St. Leonard, in Bristol.

Feb. 7. Aged 72, Mary, wife of Thomas Tanner, esq. of Charfield.

Feb. 9. At Bristol, aged 71, Gabriel Goldney, esq.

Feb. 11. Ellis Henry, infant and only

son of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Bart. of Williamstrip Park.

Feb. 13. At Cheltenham, in her 66th year, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late James Whitaker, esq. of Sparkbrook House, Warw., and niece to the Rev. Dr. Whitaker, historian of Manchester.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Dec. 7.* At Park Corner, aged 51, Sir John Lloyd Dukinfield, the sixth Bart. (1665). He was the second but eldest surviving son of Sir Nathaniel the fifth Bart. by Katharine, sister of John Warde, esq. of Squerries, Kent. He was educated at Rugby; succeeded to the title, Oct. 20, 1824; and as he was unmarried, it has now devolved on his next brother the Rev. Henry Robert Dukinfield, Vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields, Westminster.

Dec. 15. In her 21st year, Anne, eldest dau. of John Coventry, of Burgate-house, esq.

Jan. 23. Aged 90 years, John Nicholas Silver, esq. many years Alderman, and several times Mayor of the city of Winchester, father of the Rev. Thomas Silver, D.C.L. Vicar of Charlbury, Oxfordshire.

Jan. 29. At Portsmouth, aged 76, E. B. Arnaud, esq. a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant.

Off the Isle of Wight, Lieut.-Col. Edward Purdon, a passenger by the Hero, removed by Lord Hill from his Majesty's 41st Regiment. He was appointed Capt. 60th foot 1807, brevet Major 1814, Lieut.-Colonel 1824, of 41st foot 1829. He fell down the hatchway of the vessel and was killed.

Feb. 1. At Southampton, aged 53, Williamina, wife of the Hon. and Rev. R.F. King, brother to the Earl of Kingston and Viscount Lorton. She was the eldest dau. of Wm. Ross, esq. of Sandwick, N.B. was married in 1800, and has left a numerous family.

Feb. 4. At Christchurch, John Sleat, esq.

Feb. 11. Aged 72, Robert Newton Lee, esq. of Coldrey.

HEREFORD.—*Jan. 30.* At Hereford, aged 71, John Griffiths, esq. one of the surgeons of the County Infirmary. Mayor of the city in 1802 and 1836.

HUNTINGDON.—*Jan. 24.* At Stilton, Hugh Ley, esq. M.D. late of Half-moon-street.

KENT.—*Nov. 17.* At Pembury, aged 62, John Willes, esq.

Jan. 13. Harriot, the wife of C. B. Cotton, esq. of Kingsgate, and sister to T. P. Powell, esq. of Quex Park.

Jan. 15. At Bromley-hill, the Right Hon. Amelia Lady Farnborough. She was the elder dau. of Sir Abraham Hume,

Bart., by Amelia Egerton, sister to the two last Earls of Bridgewater, and dau. of John Lord Bishop of Durham, by Lady Sophia de Grey, dau. of Henry Duke of Kent. Lady Farnborough was married in 1793, but had no children: she was alike distinguished for her Christian virtues, and for her exquisite taste, both in the arts of design and particularly in horticulture.

Jan. 17. At Hull House, near Deal, aged 36, John Gregory, esq. late of the Middle Temple, eldest son of the Rev. John Gregory, Rector of Elmstone.

Jan. 18. At Maidstone, Kitty Reeve, relict of F. D. Barker, esq. late of Cambridge.

Jan. 22. At Gravesend, Anna-Christiana, wife of Sam. Hazard, esq.

Jan. 24. At Borstall Hall, Minster, Sheppey, aged 81. J. Swift, esq.

Jan. 25. At Mottingham House, aged 77, John Auldjo, esq.

Jan. 25. At Southend, Kent, aged 72, Elizabeth, widow of John Foster, esq. of Linc. Inn.

Jan. 28. At St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, aged 76, the wid. of J. P. Baldry, esq. whose death she survived only six days.

Jan. 29. At Ramsgate, aged 79, R. Kent, esq. M.D. for many years a surgeon in the Royal Navy.

Lately. At Malling, at an advanced age, William Willes, esq. 2d son of the late Rev. William Willes, Archdeacon of Wells, and Rector of Christian Malford, Wilts, and brother of the Rev. E. Willes, Parade, Bath. He was educated at the University of Gottingen.

Feb. 1. At Merstham, aged four years, Minna, 3d dau. of Sir William G. Hylton Jolliffe.

Feb. 4. At Dartford, aged 77, the widow of R. Payne, esq. of Westerham.

Feb. 15. At Bromley Palace, aged 76, the Right Hon. Sarah Countess dow. of Kinnoul. She was the 4th dau. and coh. of the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Alderman of London, uncle to the present Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by Anne, dau. of Edw. Brougham, esq.; became, in 1781, the 2d wife of Robert-Auriol 9th Earl of Kinnoul; and was left his widow in 1804, having had issue the present Earl, one other son and two daughters, of whom the younger is the wife of the present Bishop of Rochester. Her Ladyship is survived by her elder sister, Anne dowager Lady Rodney.

Feb. 17. At Deal, Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. Admiral of the Blue; of whom we shall give a memoir hereafter.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb. 14.* George Elstob, 7th son of Mr. W. J. Roberts, of Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*Jan. 5.* John, eldest son of J. H. Heycock, esq. of East Norton.

LINCOLN.—*Jan. 24.* At Lincoln, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Penrose, Vicar of Bracebridge.

Feb. 6. At Greatford, (where he had laboured under mental affliction for 45 years), aged 68, the Most Hon. Edward 2d Marquis of Drogheda; to which title he succeeded in 1821. In early life his Lordship (then Lord Moore) was a member of the Irish House of Commons, and held a commission in his father's regiment, the 15th light dragoons. He was never married; and his title and estates devolve upon his nephew, the only child of the late Lord Henry Moore and Miss Parnell, daughter of Sir H. Parnell, now in his 13th year.

Feb. 11. In his 75th year, Robert Fowler, esq. alderman of Lincoln. He was twice mayor in the old corporation, and for his upright and consistent conduct was unanimously elected the first mayor under the reformed system.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb. 1.* At Teddington, aged 83, Mrs. Wynch, of Hampton-court Palace, relict of William Wynch, esq.

Feb. 13. At York House, Twickenham, the Hon. John Tollemache, uncle to the Earl of Dysart. He was the eldest son of the late Louisa Countess of Dysart and John Manners, esq., and married in 1806 Mary dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, dau. of Benj. Bechenoe, esq. and widow of William 4th Duke of Roxburghe. Her Grace survives him, without issue.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 26.* Catharine Frances, relict of Edmund Rolfe, esq. of Heacham Hall, who died on the 17th Dec. last; sister to the late E. Biscoe, esq. of Holton Park.

At the residence of her son the Rev. Wodehouse Raven, Sarah, relict of Henry Raven, esq. of Norwich.

Lately. At Hingham, aged 91, Mrs. Margaret Ridley, last survivor of the family of the Rev. Gloster Ridley, D.D. of New College, author of the "Life of Bishop Ridley."

Feb. 8. At North Runcton, aged 34, Lady Harriet-Jemima, wife of Daniel Gurney, esq. and sister to the Earl of Errol. She was the third dau. of William the 16th Earl, and his eldest surviving dau. by his second wife Harriet, the dau. of the Hon. Hugh Somerville, the present Countess dowager.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan. 18.* At Paston, aged 44, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Pratt, Rector.

Jan. 19. At Archburch rectory, aged 58, Mary, wife of the Rev. Fred. Powys, sister to the late Lord Grey de Ruthyn,

and aunt to the Marchioness of Hastings. She was married in 1807, and has left three sons and two daughters.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan. 15.* At Newcastle, the widow of John Hodgson, esq. of Buckden.

Jan. 20. At Scotswood, aged 56, Thomas Ramsay, esq., paper manufacturer.

Jan. 21. At Newcastle, aged 56, Mr. John Sykes, late a bookseller in that town, and author of a valuable compilation which he published under the title of "Local Records," in 2 vols. 8vo.

Jan. 26. At St. Ninian's, aged 58, Anna, wife of Sir Horace D. C. St. Paul, Bart. She was the reputed dau. of John Viscount Dudley and Ward, was married in 1803, and has left several children.

NORTS.—*Dec. 23.* At Stoke Hall, aged 15, William, 4th son of Sir Robert Bromley, Bart.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 29.* Aged 81, Anne, widow of John Loveday, esq. D. C. L. only child of William Taylor Loder, esq. of Williams-cote, where she was born and died.

Lately. At Shipton Court, aged 19, Louisa-Jane, eldest dau. of Sir J. C. Reade, Bart.

SALOP.—*Feb. 11.* At Preston, aged 22, George Marriott, esq. youngest son of the late Rev. John Marriott, of Church Lawford, Warw.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 9.* At Bath, Philadelphia, widow of Lt.-Gen. Munro, of Ensham-house, Dorset.

Jan. 13. At Bath, Elizabeth, widow of G. Cary, esq. of Tor Abbey, Devon.

Jan. 19. William Robertson, M. D. of Bath.

Jan. 21. At Bath, aged 57, Eleanor, relict of James Sutton, esq. of New Park, near Devizes, sister of Viscount Sidmouth, mother-in-law of T. G. Bucknall Esquire, esq. M. P.

Jan. 22. At Shepton Mallet, aged 85, William Jenkins, esq.

Jan. 24. At Bath, in his 75th year, Thomas Reade, esq. uncle to Sir J. C. Reade, Bart. and twin brother of the late Sir John Reade, Bart. of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire. In his early life he served and distinguished himself under Lord Cornwallis, through the campaign of the Carolinas, and was present at the final surrender, at Charlestown, to General Washington. He married Catharine, dau. of Sir John Hill.

Jan. 26. Aged 65, Edward Smark, esq. of Bawdrip, near Bridgewater.

Jan. 27. At Taunton, aged 80, William Heudebourck, esq.

Jan. 28. At Bath, aged 66, the widow of Mark Mills, esq. formerly of Salisbury.

Feb. 2. At Bath, Catharine, relict of Col. John Bagot, of Nurney, co. Kildare.

Feb. 4. Sarah, relict of James Frampton, esq. of Frome.

Feb. 8. At Bath, the dowager Lady Shuckburgh, relict of Sir Stewkeley Shuckburgh, Bart. of Shuckburgh Park, Warwickshire, and mother to the present Baronet. She was left a widow in 1809.

Sally, relict of John Sabatier, esq. long a resident of Bath.

Feb. 11. At Bath, Mary, wife of Roger Hopkins, esq. of Plymouth, dau. of the late Rev. R. Harris, of Pwllhely.

STAFFORD.—*Jan. 23.* At Rolleston-hall, Ernald, youngest son of Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart. M. P.

Feb. 10. At Trentham parsonage, aged 82, Catharine, only child and heiress of the late Thos. Ayre, esq. of Gaddesby Hall, Leic. relict of the Rev. E. Bromhead, Vicar of Keeppham, Norfolk.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 23.* At Stratford-St.-Mary, Charlotte Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. J. Vachell, formerly Vicar of Littleport, Isle of Ely.

SURREY.—*Jan. 26.* At Guilford, aged 64, Margaret, widow of Capt. Barbor.

Jan. 31. At Egham, aged 76, Lord William Seymour, uncle to the Marquis of Hertford. He was the 6th son and 12th child of Francis the 1st Marquis and K. G. by Lady Isabella Fitzroy, youngest dau. of Charles 2d Duke of Grafton, K. G. He married in 1798, Martha, 5th dau. of James Clitherow, of Boston Huck, Middx. esq. and had issue two sons, Edward, and Henry, who married in 1831 Jane, dau. of Thos. Willan, esq. and had issue. He sat in Parliament for Oxford for a short time, in the Parliament of 1790, being then an officer in the army.

Jan. 31. At Horsham, aged 93, Sands Chapinan, esq.

Feb. 9. At Egham Hithe, at an advanced age, Eliza, relict of Lt.-Col. Moore, 56th reg.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 21.* At Brighton, the wife of Dr. Field, formerly of Ipswich, and lately of Edinburgh, dau. and co-h. of B. Burch, esq. of Old Crete Hall, Northfleet.

Jan. 22. At Brighton, Jane, wife of Adm. Sir. Edw. Codrington, G. C. B. She was the only dau. of Jasper Hall, esq. of Jamaica.

Jan. 23. At Brighton, Elizabeth, wife of the Right Hon. Sir John Bayley, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of John Markett, esq. of Aleopham, Kent, was married in 1790, and had a numerous family.

Jan. 26. At Brighton, in her 70th year, Charlotte, widow of Charles Marsack, esq. of Cavesham Park, Berks.

Jan. 27. At Brighton, Robert Walter Alexander, esq. of Hampstead, Deputy Commissary-general.

Jan. 29. At Brighton, aged 74, Andrew Plimer, esq. many years ago an eminent miniature painter in Exeter.

Jan. 31. At Southover, Lewes, aged 78, W. Verrall, esq.

Feb. 1. At Kemp-town, aged 59, Miss Villebois, youngest daughter of the late W. Villebois, esq. of Feltham-pl. Middlesex.

Feb. 2. At Stopham house, aged 86, W. Smyth, esq.

At Brighton, aged 76, John M'Queen, esq. of Braxfield, last surviving son of the late Right Hon. Robert M'Queen, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland.

Feb. 4. George Holden, esq. of Brighton, and late of his Majesty's Customs.

Feb. 8. At Bognor, aged 79, Captain Baumgarben, R. Mar.

Feb. 9. At Chichester, aged 87, Mrs. Cutfield.—And on the same day, her niece, the wife of William Ridge, esq. banker.

Feb. 20. At Brighton, in her 19th year, after a long and trying illness, borne with exemplary patience and resignation, the most beloved Hannah Augusta, only child of Augustus Gostling, LL.D. and Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Prime, esq. of Whitton, Middlesex.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 9.* In Warwick gaol, at the extraordinary age of 10½, Mr. Thomas Gubbins, of Pailton, who was imprisoned for the costs of a suit between Trinity coll. Camb. and the parishioners of Pailton.

Jan. 30. Aged 57, Mr. James George, of Stratford-upon-Avon; Treasurer of the Royal Shakspearean Club, and one of the Common Council of the borough.

Feb. 7. At Haunchwood house, Nun-eaton, P. U. Williams, esq. formerly of Fenchurch-st.

Feb. 10. At Leamington, aged 33, James Duff, esq. of Innes House, Elgin, son of Gen. Sir James Duff, of Funtingdon, Sussex.

WILTS.—*Dec. 23.* At Salisbury, aged 54, Anne Elizabeth, widow of John Hodding, esq. dau. of Fred. Gibson, of Turnham Green, esq.

Jan. 15. At his son Dr. Greenup's house, Salisbury, aged 67, George Greenup, esq. late of Sowerby Bridge, York. He survived only 30 days the loss of his wife, with whom he had lived happily more than forty years (see p. 319).

Jan. 30. At Frome, in her 63d year, Hester, wife of Wm. Baynton, esq.

Feb. 3. At the rectory, Wooton Rivers, aged 65, Mary, relict of Thomas Whitfield, esq.

At Salisbury, Capt. Harry Hunt, of the Royal Marines.

Feb. 5. At Fyfield, Miss Elizabeth Penruddocke, 3d dau. of late C. Penruddocke, esq. M.P. for Wilts.

YORK.—*Jan. 31.* At Whitby, aged 77, William Middleton, esq.

Feb. 2. At Moor-Allerton, aged 59, Robert Harrison, esq. of Leeds, timber merchant, and brother to Joseph Harrison, esq. of Hull.

Feb. 7. At Doncaster, aged 79, Joseph Lockwood, esq. the late highly respected clerk and judge of the course, which post he filled for many years prior to 1832, when he resigned his offices in favour of his son.

Feb. 8. At Beverley, aged 84, John Arden, esq. M.D. He was elected alderman in 1787, was mayor nine times, and resigned his gown, 1828, in favour of his son.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Hay, Frances, wife of the Rev. Morgan Walters, Rector of Vaynor, Breconshire, eldest dau. of late Wm. Davies, esq. of Forest, near Hay, Wales.

Feb. 15. At Llandidloes, co. Montg. aged 38, Eliza-Margaret, wife of Boyce Combe, esq. barrister.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 20.* At Edinburgh, Mary, wife of Sir John Nasmyth, Bart. of Posso, county Peebles; and on the same day, their second son, Stewart Nasmyth. She was a dau. of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, of Lees, co. Berwick, Bart. and was married in 1826.

Feb. 3. At Edinburgh, the Hon. David Robertson Williamson Ewart Lord Balgray, a Judge of the Court of Session; he was appointed to the bench in 1811.

Feb. 4. At her residence in the island of Arran, Lady Charlotte Frances Erskine, aunt to the Earl of Mar and Kellie. Her Ladyship was the eldest dau. of John-Francis the 14th Earl. In pursuance of the plans of her venerable father, her Ladyship was the laborious and munificent promoter of religious education throughout Scotland.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 26.* At Boomhall, co. Londonderry, the seat of her father the Lord Bishop of Derry, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Thomas Ludesay, Rector of Tamlaght.

Dec. 31. At Glanworth, co. Cork, Mrs. Brinkley, relict of the Lord Bishop of Cloyne.

Jan. 6. At Darrynane Abbey, aged 75, John Charles O'Connell, esq. brother to General Sir Maurice O'Connell, and the immediate cousin of Daniel O'Connell, esq. M.P.

Jan. 6. At Dumfermline, Fifeshire, aged 71, A. Robertson, esq. of Wadding-street.

Jan. 17. At Dublin, the Right Hon. Clara dowager Lady Ventry. She was the dau. of Benj. Jones, esq.; became, in 1797, the third wife of William. Townsend 2d Lord Ventry, who died in 1827, having had issue by her one son, Thomas, who died in 1817; and was married in 1832 to Peter Fitz-Gibbon Hench, esq.

Jan. 23. At Waterford, Bishop Abraham, of the Roman Catholic church.

Lately. In Dublin barracks, Captain James Fraser, 95th reg., a veteran Waterloo officer. His name was included (too late) in the promotions to the rank of Major in the late brevet.

JERSEY.—Dec. 12. Aged 38, William-James Cockburn, esq. late of 78th reg.

EAST INDIES.—Aug. ... At Agra, Lieut. Francis George Beck, 13th N. Inf. son of James Beck, esq. of Allesley-park, Warw.

Aug. 2. At Columbo, Ceylon, aged 23, John Hynde Cotton, Lieut. and Adjutant of the 90th Light Inf. son of the Rev. Alexander Cotton, Rector of Girtton, Camb.

Aug. 31. At Meerut, aged 42, Lieut. Edw. John Richard Arnold, 11th Light Dragoons, second son of the late George Arnold, esq. of Ashby St. Leger, county of Northampton, and Mirables in the Isle of Wight, by his second wife, Henrietta-Jane, eldest daughter of General George Morrison.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 25, 1836, to Feb. 21, 1837.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 760 } 1629	Males 1183 } 2366	Between	
Females 869 }	Females 1183 }	2 and 5	210
		5 and 10	57
		10 and 20	54
		20 and 30	132
		30 and 40	202
		40 and 50	270
Whereof have died under two years old ... 447		50 and 60	250
		60 and 70	329
		70 and 80	280
		80 and 90	106
		90 and 100	18
		100	2

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 11	35 2	24 1	40 6	40 2	38 11

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Feb. 20.

Kent Bags.....3l. 16s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 4l. 6s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 15s. to 4l. 10s.
Farnham (fine)....7l. 0s. to 9l. 0s.	Essex..... 4l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 20.

Smithfield, Hay, 3l. 17s. to 4l. 0s.—Straw, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 10s.—Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Lamb..... 4s. 0d. to 5s. 6d.
Mutton.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 20.
Veal.....4s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts... 2,965 Calves 113
Pork.....3s. 8d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep & Lambs 1,850 Pigs 332

COAL MARKET, Feb. 24.

Walls Ends, from 20s. 6d. to 24s. 3d. per ton. Other sorts from 19s. 6d. to 26s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 40s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 0s. Mottled, 0s. Curd, 0s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217. — Ellesmere and Chester, 79. — Grand Junction, 202. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 535. — Regent's, 164. — Rochdale, 121. — London Dock Stock, 55. — St. Katharine's, 91. — West India, 105. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 207. — Grand Junction Water Works, 50. — West Middlesex, 78. — Globe Insurance, 151½. — Guardian, 334. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 494. — Imperial Gas, 414. — Phoenix Gas, 204. — Independent Gas, 48. — General United, 29. — Canada Land Company, 38. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, 1836, to February 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm.			Barom.	Weather.
	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.				8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.		
Jan 26	40	42	39	29, 58	rain, windy	Feb. 2	50	49	40	29, 20	rain, windy
27	38	38	36	, 66	cloudy	3	39	45	42	, 50	fair, rain
28	34	37	33	, 84	do. snow	4	49	50	45	, 24	cloudy, do.
29	33	34	33	, 72	do. do.	5	41	47	38	, 40	do. fair
30	36	41	44	, 77	do. rain	16	39	50	46	30, 00	fair
31	45	47	42	, 90	fair, cloudy	17	49	54	50	, 10	do. cloudy
F. 1	41	43	44	30, 00	fog, do.	7	44	43	51	, 30	fair
2	41	46	41	, 27	cloudy	18	50	53	38	29, 86	rain, cloudy
3	40	46	38	, 30	do.	19	39	46	44	, 40	do. do.
4	34	40	37	, 34	do. fair	20	38	47	44	, 65	fair
5	37	38	32	, 30	do. do.	21	45	53	45	, 53	rain, fair
6	34	40	31	, 34	fair	22	40	48	46	, 86	fair
7	34	42	36	, 25	do.	23	42	47	38	, 20	ra. cldy. fair
8	40	44	44	, 15	cloudy, rain	24	41	46	38	, 78	fair
9	47	48	46	, 25	do.	25	39				
10	48	50	49	29, 70	do. rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 30 to February 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1818.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
30		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				16 18 pm.	19 21 pm.
31		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	98					16 18 pm.	18 20 pm.
1		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					16 18 pm.	18 20 pm.
2		89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				20 22 pm.	
3		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				21 23 pm.	
4		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				21 23 pm.	26 28 pm.
6 208		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$				207 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 22 pm.	
7 207 $\frac{1}{2}$		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					21 23 pm.	
8		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				20 22 pm.	26 28 pm.
9 208		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				20 22 pm.	26 28 pm.
10		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				21 23 pm.	26 28 pm.
11		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$						26 28 pm.
13		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$						26 28 pm.
14 207 $\frac{1}{2}$		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	15				23 24 pm.	26 28 pm.
15		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					22 24 pm.	26 28 pm.
16		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					23 24 pm.	27 29 pm.
17		90	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					23 25 pm.	27 29 pm.
18 207 $\frac{1}{2}$		91	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				23 25 pm.	
20		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$						
21		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98						
22		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98						
23		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$					
24		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$					26 28 pm.	30 32 pm.
25		90 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$		98 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$						

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Interior of the Hall
AT HURSTED COURT, KENT.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
APRIL, 1837.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

D. H. remarks: "I should have been surprised that none of the learned correspondents of the Gentleman's Magazine had replied to the very imaginative article by Mr. BELFOUR in the January number, intitled an Explication of two Babylonian cylinders,—had it not been evident that their silence had arisen from the circumstance that that gentleman's theories were too groundless and extravagant to admit of a serious discussion. Permit me, therefore, independently of all oriental learning, to employ only my eyes and common sense in comparing Mr. BELFOUR's explication and his wood-cuts with the casts of the cylinders in question with which I have been supplied by Mr. Doubleday, of Little Russell-street. In so doing, I am sorry to say, I must pronounce your cuts to be very incorrect. The features of the three figures in the first are totally miscopied; and the central figure or deity has, I think, not "a full-front" in its upper part, but is Janus-headed, one face being turned to each worshipper. This figure Mr. Belfour terms the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar; on which I have nothing further to remark than that his description of the dress, and the absence of the hands (p. 38.) is purely imaginary: those particulars being, from the small scale of the engraving, not more clear on the original than they are in the wood-cut. We are further told that the three devout persons in the furnace are 'depicted with remarkable precision!' the whole of the furnace consisting of something like a hank of cotton placed above their heads,—a figure which might be taken as symbolical of the waves of water, but certainly not a whit like flames. Above the furnace are quietly seated two animals which are either 'lions or hares!' One would have thought that this was really a misprint for 'either rabbits or hares;' but we find Mr. Belfour in the note seriously maintaining that they must be lions!!! Any child of four years old would be competent to contradict him; for there are certainly some animals whose names are ascertained among our earliest lessons from their *length of ear*. To advert briefly to the second cylinder. Mr. Belfour's 'explication' is at first, it must be confessed, imposing. The picture appears to agree remarkably with the sacred text, except that the animal is again not "very like a lion." But on looking at the original cylinder, the whole becomes changed; for the wood-cut is materially

inaccurate. The winged man, instead of holding 'a man's heart,' or any other separate article in his hand, has absolutely got his hand grasped round the fore-leg of the beast,—which, I beg humbly to suggest is an antelope."

In answer to the question (p. 297.) for the etymology of Cricket, J. J. L. remarks: "This famous English sport boasts of no more ancient origin than the commencement of the last century, and the following etymology seems to be the most likely, from its close and natural resemblance, namely, from the Saxon '*cryce*' 'a stick.' This derivation is also supported by the authority of the great Dr. Johnson. I must however confess myself totally at a loss to account for a game, which certainly had not its origin among the learned, receiving a name from a language now little known, except amongst a few scholars and antiquaries. This leads me to suspect that perhaps cricket may be of a much more ancient origin than Mr. Strutt is disposed to assign to it."—Possibly the name of *Cricket* might have been given to the game when it was in its infant state as *Club and ball*: as such, it is an *old* game. The old copper-plate etching to the 'Cotswold Games' gives all the games of the time, but nothing like this. Mr. Bonstetten, of Berne, considered it originally an *Icelandic* game: but that it is a gradual improvement on *club and ball*, we have no doubt: for the *old bat*, as seen in the picture at the Pavilion in Lord's Ground, has the *lend* of the club.—EDITOR.

Our correspondent at Stroud is respectfully reminded that in our Historical Chronicle we have room only to record the most prominent public works completed, and none for those which are merely in contemplation.

The continuation of the article on the antiquarian remains of Italy, with the accompanying map, is deferred to our next number.

We thankfully accept the offer made by M. H. R. if his extracts do not run to a very great extent. Perhaps he will favour us with a portion by way of experiment.

J. R. W. is informed that the claim of Lachlan Maclean to be the author of the Letters of Jemius, which has been recently taken up by Sir David Brewster, is by no means a new conjecture, but that it was fully discussed in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1831, where memoirs of Maclean will be found.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ON THE POETRY OF SIR HUMPHRY DAVY.

————— “ My observation,
Which with experimental seal doth warrant
The tenour of my book.”—Shakspeare.

MR. COLERIDGE said, “ Had not Davy been the first chemist, he probably would have been the first *poet* of his age.” And Mr. Southey's impression of his great powers of mind was thus expressed.—“ Davy was a most extraordinary man. He would have excelled in any department of art or science to which he had devoted the powers of his mind. It was asked,—Might he have been a poet? He replied, yes! he had all the elements of a poet, he only wanted the art. I have read beautiful verses of his. He added,—When I went to Portugal, I left Davy to revise and publish the Poem of Thalaba.” These high commendations from the first professors of the art on which they were discoursing, will be received with the respect and credit they deserve. Whether Davy would have fulfilled all that was thus expected, and gained the highest summits of Parnassus,—can be now only a matter of opinion; but that he possessed the elements of poetical excellence in his mind cannot be doubtful: and that to the last he wanted what Mr. Southey calls the *art*. is equally clear. He had a very warm and ardent temper, feelings acute and sensible to fine impressions. a mind devoted to the acquirements of knowledge, lofty, philosophical, and imaginative; an intense love of all the beauties of nature; and while he possessed the elastic and buoyant spirit of hope, which sheds a bright and vernal hue on all the distant horizon of life, and even gilds the very gloom of passing misfortune, he had also, alternating with it, that quiet meditative spirit, and that thoughtful and tender melancholy, which we believe to be the constant accompaniment of poetical genius, and which lends to it half its charm. Without the life, the vital flame of imagination, all knowledge in art or science, is a dead inert mass. In the quickness of his apprehension, in the rapidity of his associations, in the boldness yet soundness of his inferences, in his grand views and philosophical combinations of thought,—he evinced a mind of the highest class, such as nature alone deigns to trust with the mysterious secrets of her power, and to whom she delivers the keys that command the treasure, and open the laboratories of her magnificent and exhaustless domain.

We shall endeavour to trace a few marks of the progress of poetical feeling in this great man's mind, before we lay its productions before the reader.—“ I believe,” says his affectionate and enlightened biographer, “ that like Pope he lisped in numbers. I remember hearing my mother say, that when scarcely five years old, he made rhymes and recited them in the Christmas gambols, attired in some fanciful dress prepared for the occasion by a playful girl who was related to him.” When he was about fourteen years old, his master said of him, “ That his best exercises were translations from the classics into English verse.—There belonged to his mind,” he adds, “ it cannot be doubted, the genuine quality of genius, or of that power of intellect which exalts its possessor above the crowd, and which, by its own energies and native vigour, grows and expands, and

comes to maturity, aided indeed and modified by circumstances, but in no wise created by them." The following little sketch gives a pleasing account of the manner in which Davy spent his youthful days, and the early love of nature which appeared in his mind.

"The circumstances of his boyish days were equally favourable to health and the formation of active habits, and to the fostering of that love of Nature which never forsook him through life, and was an un-failing source of solace and delight to him even in pain and sickness. He took up his abode with Mr. John Tomkin when he was nine years of age, on the occasion of our family leaving Penzance to reside at Versall, which is situated on the shore of the Mountsbay, separated from the sea by an intervening marsh, and immediately opposite the most striking and beautiful feature in the bay, that from which it derives its name, St. Michael's Mount. This romantic object, whether he was at Penzance or at Versall, was almost constantly in view, and in the frequent visits which he made to his home, he saw much that could not fail to impress his susceptible mind. The country between Versall and Penzance, a distance of about two miles and a half, is an exquisite specimen of Cornish scenery;

the extent of the ever-varying blue sea on one side, bounded only by the horizon and the distant headlands; on the other side furze-clad hills, and rocky little gleens, pouring down transparent tiny streams, diversified with light green fields, farm-houses, orchards, and all the accompaniments of civilization. These little journeys to and fro were made on horseback, on a little pony called Darby; and when he was able to wield a fishing rod, or carry a gun, he roamed at large in quest of sport over the whole of the adjoining districts; a region admirably adapted to invite curiosity and affect the imagination, — whether we look to its natural scenery, its antiquities, its venerable Druidical remains, or its great works of mining art. Under the same favourable circumstances, a taste for natural history early appeared in him. He had a little garden of his own which he kept in order, and he was fond of collecting and painting birds and fishes."

In his last and posthumous work, he says,—

"You know a moonlight scene is peculiarly delightful to me. I always considered it as beautiful: but so much solitary enthusiasm, so much social feeling, so much of the sublime energy of love, of sorrow, and consolation have occurred

to me beneath the moonbeam, on the shore of that sea, where nature first spoke to me in the murmurs of the waves and winds, in the granite caves of Michael, that it is now become sublime."

The following reflections are glowing with poetic feeling:—

"To-day, for the first time in my life, I have had a distinct sympathy with nature. I was going on the top of a rock to leeward. The wind was high and every thing in motion. The branches of an oak-tree were waving and murmuring in the breeze. Yellow clouds, deepened by grey at the base, were rapidly floating

over the western hills; the whole sky was in motion; the yellow stream below was agitated by the breeze. Everything was alive, and myself part of the series of visible impressions. I should have felt pain in tearing a leaf from one of the trees."

To his friend Mr. Poole, he writes,—

"Be not alarmed, my friend, at the effect of worldly society on my mind. The age of danger has passed away. There are in the intellectual being of all men paramount elements, certain habits and passions that cannot change. I am a lover of nature with an ungratified imagination. I shall continue to search for

untasted charms, for hidden beauties. My *real*, my *waking* existence is among the objects of scientific research. Common amusements and enjoyments are necessary to me only as dreams to interrupt the flow of thoughts too nearly analogous to enlighten and vivify."

The following letter was written in the free enthusiasm of youthful spirits, and teems with the same feeling.—

"My dear U——. That part of Almighty God which resides in the rocks and woods, in the blue and tranquil sea, in the clouds and sunbeams of the sky, is calling upon men with a loud voice; religiously obey its commands, and come and worship with me on the ancient al-

tars of Cornwall. We will admire together the wonders of God,—rocks and the sea,—sand hills and living hills covered with verdure. Amen. Write to me immediately and say when you will come.—Farewell!"

Being full of energy,—of North Wales, he writes,—

"This country, in point of beauty and grandeur, is the finest that I have seen, and being a real lover of beauty and

grandeur, I have been truly enraptured with the various scenes that have been presented to me."

The last quotation on this part of the subject which we shall give is part of an unpublished dialogue, commencing with a scene laid in the Apennines above Perugia.

"Notwithstanding the magnificence of the Alpine country and the beauty of the upper part of Italy, yet the scenery now before us has peculiar charms, dependant not merely on the variety and grandeur of the objects which it displays, but likewise on its historical relations. The hills are all celebrated in the early history of Italy, and many of them are crowned with Etruscan towers. The Lake of Thrasimene spreads its broad and calm mirror beneath a range of hills covered with oak and chesnut; and the eminence where Hannibal marshalled that army which had nearly deprived Rome of empire, is now

of a beautiful green from the rising corn. Hence the Tiber runs, a clear and bright blue mountain stream, meriting the epithet of Cerulean bestowed on it by Virgil: and there the Chiusan Marsh sends its tributary streams from the same level to the remains of Etruria and Latium. In the extreme distance are the woods of the Sabine country, bright with the purple foliage of the Judas tree, extending along the sides of blue hills, which, again, are capped by snowy mountains. How rich and noble is the scene! how vast its extent! how diversified its colours!"

His brother says of him, while alluding to an essay which he wrote,—

"There is poetry in this prose; and the same note-book contains proofs, that, whilst his judgment and reasoning powers were unfolding, his imagination was kindled, and, what was very unusual in youth, his fancy was not depressed by the severer faculties, but merely guided, sustained, and strengthened. Knowledge, in fact, was the food of his imagination, and even his earliest poetry displays a strong tincture of philosophy, and not less of a

love of nature: indeed these two, a philosophical spirit, and an intense love of nature, happily blended in his poetical writings, impart to them a peculiar character, and give them a principal charm: and all the allusions to nature, even at this early period, as well as a later, betoken the strong impression of the actual scenery before his eyes, and express the great features of the scenes around him."

This feeling, in common with all that was natural and pure, maintained its power over his mind with strength increasing, as the common attractions of the world faded more and more away. We find him dwelling with delight among the magnificent scenery of the southern Tyrol and the Illyrian provinces of Austria; and quitting during his later years all the pleasures of a learned and luxurious metropolis, and, what was more difficult to leave, all the society of his enlightened and philosophical friends, for his solitary rambles among the torrents and mountains of Styria,—*ορειαισιρηνς*,—or where the Carnean and the Noric Alps are watered by the beautiful streams of the Sava and the Isonzo.

"I went back," he writes in his journal, "to my old baunt, Wurgén, which is sublime in the majesty of Alpine grandeur. The snowy peaks of the Noric

Alps, rising above thunder-clouds, whilst spring in all its bloom and beauty blooms below: its buds and blossoms adorning the face of nature, under a frowning

canopy of dark clouds, like some Judith beauty of Italy—a transtevere knowledge, and a mouth of Venus and the Graces. It suits me better to while away my days in this solitary state of existence, in the contemplation of nature, than to attempt to enter into London society, where recollections call up the idea of

what I was, and the want of bodily power teaches me what a shadow I am. I make notes on natural history, fish, and prepare for another edition of 'Salmonia,' ride amongst the lakes and mountains, and attach the loose frieze of hope as much as I can to my tattered garments."

The cultivation of the *imaginative* powers was justly considered by him as of high importance to his philosophical investigations.—“To explain,” he says, “nature, and the laws instituted by the Author of nature, and to apply the phenomena presented in the external world to useful purposes, are the great ends of physical investigation: and these ends can only be attained by the exertion of all the faculties of the mind: and the *imagination*, the reason, and the memory, are perhaps equally essential to the development of great and important truths.” This restless working of the imagination, which produces new combinations of ideas, new truths, and new inventions,—the absence of which he laments in the great Roman naturalist, was assuredly present in him. “It was,” as his historian asserts, “the grand, the striking, the truly poetical that he delighted in, and delighted to represent; what impressed him strongly, and what he could, without affectation, express strongly.”

Davy was a person of high intellectual energy and activity, and with the purest and most enthusiastic aspirations after knowledge and truth, as the means of increasing the general happiness of mankind. He had become, it is said, speaking of him when young, conscious of his own powers of intellect; he had an enthusiastic delight in the exercise of them. Vast fields of unexplored science opened before him. The love of knowledge, the desire of distinction, the hope of benefiting mankind—in brief, every good motive that can act on a generous mind, influenced his. His friends were impressed with the conviction of his great capacity, and also of his nobleness of character; and observed,—that, had he been left to his bent without any disturbing impulse, that is, without the connections he fell into from his peculiar situation, he would have exhibited to the world a much nobler elevation than even that to which his great powers raised him. In one of his note-books he has thus pourtrayed his own feeling.

“I have neither riches, nor power, nor birth, to recommend me; yet, if I live, I trust I shall not be of less service to mankind and to my friends, than if I had been born with these advantages. I gradually became conscious of my powers by comparing them with those of others. That solitary enthusiasm, however, which constituted my independence, was never lost. I was no longer anxious to know what others thought of me, and I panted little after the breath of fame. Hence, agitated by no passion but the love of truth, the desire to see things in their real light counteracted every other desire. My conversation was plain and sensible. I perceived that circumstances and the development of my moral powers had produced, or rather gradually unfolded, a new moral character. It was

this character that I sought to improve, by casting from me every trait of hypocrisy and concealment. I considered all my possible relations with men, and I found no one which could again possibly turn me over to dependence.”

And again, “I do not always look back upon the interval that has elapsed since I left home, without shuddering at the dangers to which I have been exposed. I was at that age when the passions are most powerful,—when ambition and folly, uncontrolled by experience, are masters of the soul. Temptations speak everywhere to man in great cities, which are the abodes of luxury and vice. An active mind, a deep ideal feeling of good, a look towards future greatness, has preserved me. I am thankful to the Spirit who is every where, that I have passed

through the most dangerous season of my life with but few errors, in pursuits useful to mankind, pursuits which promise to me, at some future time, the honourable meed of the applause of enlightened men."

These are sentiments proceeding from an highly enlightened and noble disposition and intellect. They distinctly marked the progress and insured the rapid success of his philosophical career; and they shed a calm and steady lustre on the languor of his declining years, and dignified even the bed of sickness with hopes and wishes that were far above the pains of the body, or the weakness of mortality. He considered that every discovery of truth and advancement of knowledge was adding to the general happiness, as increasing our resources, and giving us a more extended command over the powers of nature. Thus he died, with the pure breath of philosophy on his lips, and his last and richest legacy was one which he considered important to the interests of his fellow creatures.— Thus was his life in practice consistent with this declaration of his sentiments.

"What is the end of our existence? (he asks) if it be not to investigate the wonders of,—to understand the works of God,—to increase in intellectual power,—to form the moral law upon an extended view of society,—to enjoy the sublime pleasures of reason and imagination. As the eye has been made to be delighted with the forms of beauty, the ear with sweet sounds,—has the understanding, the peculiar attribute of man, no objects

of delight, no enjoyments? Yes, it is the discovery of truth, the contemplation of the universe, the sublime pleasure of understanding that which others fear, and of making friends even of inanimate objects; to look back to the origin of things, and to the fate of our globe, and to consider those laws which create and destroy, and which, acting in infinite space upon innumerable worlds, display the one intelligence of One Mind."

We have said enough, we think, to prove that Davy had in his mind all those fine and costly materials from which the poetical faculty is drawn; powerful feelings, bright thoughts and aspirations, a vivid imagination, powers of reasoning well disciplined, ample stores of knowledge, an intense love of the beauties of nature, and a delight in dwelling amidst the simplicity of her wild and sequestered scenes. That he also possessed the power of expressing the feelings suggested by the activity of his fancy, and embroidering therein the colours that belong to the poetical art, will, we think, be equally acknowledged, when the following selection from his poetry has been correctly estimated. We confess that we regard this union of the poetical and philosophical powers in the same mind, and in so great a degree of excellence, as a mental phenomenon not easily to be renewed. Some persons might perhaps mention the name of Darwin: but we have no wish to enter into the ungrateful task of such comparisons. All we should at present say is, that the poetry of Darwin* is much more that of the professed *artist*. This must be allowed even by those who think far more highly of it than we do: that it partook far less of the grandeur of poetic inspiration; was less thrown off from the moral energies and enthusiastic feelings; and was, in fact, employed in the ungrateful task of doing what never can be successfully done, arraying the plain and philosophical forms of science, in the glowing colours and glit-

* "I will not allow you to assimilate our views to those of an author (Darwin), who, however ingenious, is far too speculative; whose poetry has always appeared to me weak philosophy, and his philosophy indifferent poetry, and to whom I have often been accustomed to apply Blumenbach's saying,—that there were many things new and many things true in his doctrine; but that what was new was not true, and what was true was not new!"—v. Salmonia, p. 74.

tering ornaments of poetic fiction. There can be no comparison between the poetry of Art, however brilliant and clever, and that which is fed from the "pure and milky stream" of the bosom of Nature. The ideas *she* suggests, and the language *she* speaks, is ever the same, independent of opinion, of fashion, or caprice. Let the illustrious names of Wordsworth and of Bowles, of Southey and of Crabbe, stamp this assertion with their authority; for these, the greatest of our modern poets, owe their high reputation to the justness of their views,* and the soundness of their principles, as well as to their rich inventive powers and their beautiful conceptions. They are all, each in his own line, great masters of their art, and their works will survive as long as we preserve the purity of our native tongue, and look up to Spenser and to Shakespere as the bright and leading stars, by which our future poets are to shape their course of glory.

The first poem we meet with is called the "Sons of Genius," published in the Annual Anthology of 1799, with the date of 1795, when he was seventeen years old.

There is in it, as may be supposed, much of the common and trite language used indiscriminately by poets and poetesses, and which has become common property in Parnassus. There are also everywhere marks of an imperfect taste, as may be seen in the commencing stanzas.

Bright, bursting through the awful veil of night,
The lunar beams upon the ocean play:
The watery billows shine with trembling light,
Where the swift breezes skim along the sea.

The glimmering stars in yon ethereal plain,
Grow pale and fade before the lurid beams;
Save when fair Venus shining o'er the main,
Conspicuous, still with fainter radiance gleams.

* "The brilliant and poetical works in which enthusiasm takes place of reason, and in which the pure intellect exhausts itself as it were in imagination and feeling, resemble monstrous flowers, brilliant and odorous, but affording no habits of reproduction."—v. Life, ii. p. 64. We shall take this opportunity of giving a curious coincidence in imagery and expression between a passage of Davy, and one in the writings of the illustrious Jeremy Taylor. Sir H. Davy was not probably in the habit of reading our elder theological writers; yet in his moral and metaphysical studies he may have consulted Taylor, and we cannot think the coincidence to be casual.—Sir H. Davy, vol. ii. 73. "The works of scientific men are like the atoms of gold, sapphires, and diamonds, that exist in a mountain. They form no perceptible part of the mass of the mountain; they are neglected and unknown when it is entire; they are covered with vegetable mould and with forests. But when time has sapped its foundation,—when its fragments are scattered abroad by the elements, and its decayed materials carried down by rivers, *then they glitter and are found*: then their immortality is known, and they are employed to ornament the diadems of emperors and the sceptres of kings. They press under them the brows of majesty. They lie too deep to be readily found. When sovereigns are at the expense of digging out these riches, they are repaid by seeing these gems in their crowns; and they shine imperishable, independent of their greatness and their glory."—Bishop Taylor. "This blessed person made thus excellent by his father, and glorious by miraculous consignations, and illustrious by the ministry of celestial spirits,—was yet pleased to live an humble and a laborious, a chaste and a devout, a regular and an even, a wise and an exemplary, a pious and an obscure life, without complaint,—without sin,—without desire of fame,—without grandeur of spirit, *till the time came that the clefts of the rock came to open, and the diamond to give its lustre, and be worn in the diadems of kings?*"

Clear as the azure firmament above,
See where the white cloud floats upon the breeze,
 All tranquil is the bosom of the grove,
See where the zephyr warbles thro' the trees.

Now the poor shepherd, wandering to his home,
 Surveys the darkening scene with fearful eye;
 On every green see little elvins roam,
 And haggard sprites along the moonbeams fly.

But the stanzas that follow are spirited and poetical, and such as in a youth of seventeen evince a decidedly poetical mind,—

While superstition rules the vulgar soul,
 Forbids the energies of man to rise,
 Rais'd far above her low, her mean control,
 Aspiring Genius seeks her native skies.

She loves the silent, solitary hours,
 She loves the stillness of the starry night;
 Where, o'er the bright'ning view, Selene pours
 The soft effulgence of her pensive light.

'Tis then, disturb'd not by the glare of day,
 To mild tranquillity alone resign'd,
 Reason extends her animating sway,
 O'er the calm empire of the peaceful mind.

Before her lurid, all-enlight'ning ray,
 The pallid spectres of the night retire;
 She drives the gloomy terrors far away,
 And fills the bosom with celestial fire.

Inspir'd by her, the Sons of Genius rise,
 Above all earthly thoughts, all vulgar care;
 Wealth, power, and grandeur they alike despise,
 Enraptur'd by the good, the great, the fair.

A thousand varying joys to them belong,
 The charms of Nature, and her changeful scenes;
 Theirs is the music of the vernal song,
 And theirs the colour of the vernal plains.

The concluding stanzas, with imperfections of expression as might be expected, show something far superior to an echo of another's thoughts; and indeed are much superior to what is generally written at so early an age. They are animated, imaginative, and full of poetic aspiration.

By science calm'd, *ever* the peaceful soul,
 Bright with eternal wisdom's *lurid* ray;
 Peace, meek of eye, extends her soft control,
 And drives the puny passions far away.

Virtue, the daughter of the skies supreme,
 Directs their life, informs their glowing lays;
 A steady friend, her animating beam,
 Sheds its soft lustre o'er their later days.

When life's warm fountains feel the frost of time,
 When the cold dews of darkness close their eyes:
 She shows the parting soul uprais'd sublime,
 The brighter glories of her kindred skies.

Thus the pale moon, whose pure celestial light,
 Has chas'd the gloomy clouds of Heaven away,
 Rests her white cheek, with silver radiance bright,
 On the soft bosom of the western sea.

Lost in the glowing wave her radiance dies,
 Yet, while she sinks, she points her lingering lay,
 To the bright azure of the orient skies,
 To the fair dawning of the glorious day.

Like the tumultuous billows of the sea,
 Succeed the generations of mankind,
 Some in oblivion's silence pass away,
 And leave no vestige of their lives behind.

Others, like those proud waves which beat the shore,
 A loud and momentary murmur raise ;
 But soon their transient glories are no more,
 No future ages echo with their praise.

Like yon proud rock, amidst the sea of time,
 Superior, scorning all the billows rage ;
 The living Sons of Genius stand sublime,
 The immortal children of another age !

For these exist where pure ethereal minds,
 Imbibing portions of celestial day,
 Scorn all terrestrial cares, all mean designs,
 As bright-eyed eagles scorn the lunar ray.

Theirs is the glory of a lasting name,
 The meed of genius and her living fire ;
 Theirs is the laurel of eternal fame,
 And theirs the sweetness of the Muses' lyre.

There is a considerable advancement in the poetical *art*, in the next verses we meet with, which we give, though out of chronological order, as they were written in 1806 ; they have the ease and elegance required in such species of poetry.

LINES TO MRS. BEDDOES, GLENARM, AUG. 1806,

By Moonlight, a View of the Cliff and Sea.

Think not that I forget the days, When first, thro' rough unhaunted ways, We moved along the mountain side, Where Avon meets the Severn tide. Where in the spring of youthful thought, The hours of confidence are caught, And Nature's children free and wild, Rejoic'd, or griev'd, or frown'd, or smil'd, As wayward fancy chanc'd to move Our hearts to hope, or fear, or love.	Yet still in such a busy scene, And such a period passed between, The recollections never die Of our early sympathy. And in the good that warms my heart, Your friendship bears a living part, With many a thought and feeling twin'd Of influence healthy, noble, kind, Virtues from your examples caught, And <i>without saws or precept</i> taught.
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Since that time of transient pleasure, Eight long years have fill'd their measure, And scenes and objects grand and new Have crowded on my dazzled view,— Visions of beauty, types of Heaven, Unask'd-for kindness freely given, Art, Nature in their noblest dress, The city and the wilderness ; The world in all its varying forms, Contentment, clouds, ambition's storms ;	The proof this tranquil moment gives How vivid the remembrance lives, For e'en in Nature's form I see Some strong memorials of thee. The autumnal foliage of the wood, The tranquil flowing of the flood, The down with purple heath o'erspread, The awful cliff's gigantic head, The moonbeam, on the azure sky, Are blended with thy memory.
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The finest specimen of blank verse is in some lines in the enthusiasm of his revisiting home.

———— Many days have pass'd,
 Beloved scene, since first my *wet eyes* saw
 The moonbeams gild thy whitely-foaming waves,
 Ambition then, confiding in her powers,
 Spurning the prison—onward flew my soul,

To mingle with her kindred,—in the breeze
 That wafts upon its wing—futuraity,
 To hear the voice of praise;—and not in vain
 Have those high hopes existed,—not in vain
 The dews of labour have oppress'd my brow,
 On which the rose of pleasure never glow'd.
 For I have tasted of that sacred stream
 Of science, whose delicious water flows
 From Nature's bosom. I have felt the warmth,
 The gentle influence of congenial souls,
 Whose kindred hopes have cheer'd me; who have taught
 My irritable spirit how to bear
 Injustice; who have given
 New plumes of rapture to my soaring wing,
 When ruffled with the sudden breath of storms.
 Here, thro' the trembling moonshine of the grove,
 My earliest lays were wafted by the breeze,—
 And here my kindling spirit burn'd to trace
 The mystic laws, from whose high energy
 The moving atoms in eternal change
 Still rise to animation.
 Beloved rock! thou, ocean, white with mist,
 Once more with joy I view thee:
 Once more ye live upon my humid eyes,
 Once more ye waken in my throbbing breast
 The sympathies of Nature.—Now, I go
 Once more to visit my remember'd home
 With heartfelt rapture,—then to mingle tears
 Of purest love,—to feel the ecstatic glow
 Of warm affection, and again to view
 The rosy light that shone upon my youth.

Many of these lines would do no discredit to any poet. The feeling, taste, and expression, are good; but what shall we say of them, when informed that they were written by one who was at that time,—“making experiments on the salts of ammonia, and ascertaining new facts concerning them; and finding that the sesquicarbonate of ammonia is partly decomposed by heat; that a portion of carbonic acid is expelled in the gaseous form,” &c. &c. Here is an union of pursuits not often found, and as much unconnected with each other, as art and science can well be. Davy's active mind now sketched the plan of a poem, called *Moses*, the subject of which was “the deliverance of the Israelites from Egypt.”—There were marks at this time of his being familiar with the poetry both of Coleridge and Southey, which occasionally shows itself in his style, but never in undue imitation. The following is a fragment of his composition:—

————— The wild majesty
 Of Nature, in her noblest mountain garb,
 Came on his spirit.
 On the wild rock, and on the palm-cloth'd hill,
 And on the snowy mountain, Pleasure seem'd
 To fix her dwelling-place, and Music mov'd
 For him, in every torrents murmuring sound,
 And balmy sweetness dwelt in every breeze,
 And every sunbeam minister'd to life.

These lines do not stand in need of praise;—but there are others which show that his partial taste was as yet far from being perfect, and not equal to his conception, which was strong and vivid.

The following stanzas were written in the coach, Dec. 25, 1803, passing from Bath to Clifton. Some of the lines remind us of the strength and vigour of Crabbe:

When in Life's first and golden morn,
I left my stormy native shore ;
My pathway was without a thorn,
With roses it seem'd scatter'd o'er.

Ambition thrill'd within my breast,
My heart with feverish hope beat high ;
'T was *Hope* alone disturb'd my breast—
Hope only bade me heave a sigh.

In pride of untried power, my mind
A visionary empire saw—
A world in which it hoped to find
Its own high strength a master law.

Its love was wild, its friendship free,
Its passions changeful as the light
That on an April day we see—
Changeful, and yet ever bright.

Years of pain have passed away,
Its former lineaments are gone ;
Hope gives it now a gentle ray,
Ambition rules it not alone.

The forms of holy truth severe
Are the fair thoughts with which it
And if it ever feels a tear, [glows ;
That tear in purest passion flows.

Fled is its anguish ; and its joys
Are such as reason may approve ;
No storm its quietness destroys ;
Yet it is ever warm with love.

Its pleasures Fate and Nature give ;
And Fate and Nature will not fly :
It hopes in usefulness to live,
In dreams of endless bliss to die.

Some of the lines written at ————— have that mixed description and moral reflection, which shed the moral charm on the poems of Cowper :

Majestic Cliff! thou birth of unknown time!—
Long had the billows beat thee—long the waves
Rush'd o'er thy hallow'd rocks ere life adorn'd
Thy broken surface—ere the yellow moss
Had tinted thee, or the wild dews of Heaven
Clothed thee with verdure, or the eagles made
Thy caves their æry. So, in after time,
Long shalt thou rest, unalter'd, 'mid the wreck
Of all the mightiness of human works.
For not the lightning, nor the whirlwind's force,
Nor all the waves of ocean, shall prevail
Against thy giant strength ; and thou shalt stand,
Till the Almighty Voice which bade thee rise
Shall bid thee fall! ———

We are now arrived at the finest production of our philosophical poet's genius, which we shall give entire. It was commenced some years before, but was completed during his convalescence, after dangerous illness. There is the majesty of Wordsworth in parts ; but the train of thought, and the analogies are all his own :

Lo ! o'er the earth the kindling spirits pour
The flames of life that bounteous Nature gives ;
The limpid dew becomes the rosy flower ;
The insensate dust awakes, and moves, and lives.—

All speak of change :—the renovatèd forms
Of long-forgotten things arise again :
The light of sun, the breath of angry storms,
The everlasting motions of the main.

These are but engines of the eternal Will—
The one Intelligence—whose potent sway
Has ever acted, and is acting still,
While stars, and worlds, and systems—all obey :

Without whose power the whole of mortal things
Turn dull, inert,—an unharmonious land—
Silent as are the harp's untuned strings
Without the touches of the Poet's hand.

A second spark, created by his breath,
The immortal mind of Man his image bears ;—
A spirit living 'mid the forms of death,
Oppress'd, but not subdued by mortal cares! —

A germ, preparing in the winter's frost
 To rise, and bud, and blossom in the spring :—
An unstedg'd eagle, by the tempest toss'd,
Unconscious of his future strength of wing :—

The child of trial—to mortality
 And all its changeful influences given ;
 On the green earth decreed to move and die :
 And yet, by such a fate, prepared for Heaven.

Soon as it breathes, to feel the mother's form
 Of orb'd beauty through its organs thrill :
 To press the limbs of life with rapture warm,
 And drink instruction of a living rill :

To view the skies with morning radiance bright,
 Majestic, mingling with the ocean blue ;
 Or bounded by green hills, or mountains white,
 Or purpled plains of rich and varied hue.

The nobler charms astonish'd to behold
 Of living loveliness—to see it move,
 Cast in expression's rich and varied mould,
 Awakening sympathy, compelling love—

The heavenly balm of mutual hope to taste—
 Soother of life ! affliction's bliss to share,
 Sweet as the stream amid the desert waste,
 As the first blush of arctic daylight fair.

To mingle with its kindred ; to decry
 The path of power ; in public life to shine ;
 To gain the voice of popularity—
 The idol of to-day—the man divine :

To govern others by an influence strong
 As that high law which moves the murmuring main—
 Raising and carrying all its waves along
 Beneath the full-orb'd moon's meridian reign :

To scan how transient is the breath of praise !—
 A winter's zephyr trembling on the snow,
 Chills as it moves ; or as the northern rays,
 First fading in the centre, whence they flow :

To live in forests, mingled with the whole
 Of natural forms, whose generations rise
 In lovely change—in happy order roll,
 On land, in ocean, in the glittering skies :

Their harmony to trace, the Eternal Cause
 To know in love, in reverence to adore ;
 To bend beneath the inevitable laws,
 Sinking in death, its human strength no more !

Then, as awaking from a dream of pain,
 With joy its mortal feelings to resign ;
 Yet all its living essence to retain,
 The undying energy of strength divine.

To quit the burdens of its earthly days ;
 To give to Nature all her borrow'd powers ;—
 Ethereal fire to feed the solar rays—
 Ethereal dew to glad the earth with showers.

In this Poem the spirit, the energy, the enthusiasm of his mind is displayed ; the train of thought is the one that seems to have been most familiar to him, as it appears in many of the productions of his genius, and the imagery and the associations are such as *Science* suggested. Who is

the poet of the present day, however high his fame, and great his talents, who would feel wronged by having such lines attributed to him? There was a flame purer than that of the furnace, and that belonged not to the crucible, burning brightly in the Poet's mind. In 1814, we find the following lines :

MONT BLANC.

With joy I view thee, bath'd in purple light,
 Whilst all around is dark : with joy I see
 Thee rising from thy sea of pitchy clouds
 Into the middle heaven—
 As of a temple to the Eternal, rais'd
 By all the earth, framed of the pillar'd rock,
 And canopied with everlasting snow !
 That lovely river, rolling at my feet
 Its light green waves, and winding midst the rocks,
 Brown in their winter's foliage, gain'd from thee
 Its flood of waters, through a devious course,
 Though it has lav'd the fertile plains, and wash'd
 The city's walls, and mingled with the stream
 Of lowland origin, yet still preserves
 Its native character of mountain strength,
 Its colour, and its motion. Such are those
 Amongst the generations of mankind
 To whom the stream of thought descends from Heaven
 With all the force of reason and the power
 Of sacred genius. Through the world they pass
 Still uncorrupted, and on what they take
 From social life, bestow a character
 Of dignity : still greater they become ;
 But never lose their native purity.

The next is of more finished excellence—written soon after :

THE MEDITERRANEAN PINE. (*Pinus Maritima*.)

Thy hues are green as is the vernal tint
 Of those fair meads where Isis rolls along
 Her silver floods ; and not amongst the snows,
 Nor on the hoary mountains' rugged crest,
 Is thy abode :—but on the gentle hill,
 Amongst the rocks, and by the river's side,
 Rises thy graceful and majestic form,
 Companion of the olive and the vine,
 And that Hesperian tree, whose golden fruit
 Demands the zephyr warm'd by southern sands :
 In Winter thou art verdant as in Spring :
 Unchangeable in beauty, and thy reign
 Extends from Calpe to the Bosphorus.
 Beneath thy shade the northern African
 Seeks shelter from the sunshine ; and the Greek,
 In Tempe's vale, forms from thy slender leaves
 A shepherd's coronal. Fanes of the god
 Of Egypt and of Greece majestic rise
 Amidst thy shades ; and to the Memory,
 Oh lovely tree ! thy resting-places bring
 All that is glorious to our history !
 The schools where Socrates and Plato taught—
 The rocks where Grecian freedom made her stand—
 The Roman virtue—the Athenian art—
 The hills from which descended to mankind
 The light of faith ; from which the shepherds gave
 The oracles of Heaven, and Israel saw
 The sacrificial offering of her guilt,

The blood of the Atonement, shed in vain ;
When Salem fell, and her offending race
Were scattered as the dust upon the blast.

The lines on Carrara, in the opening stanzas, have somewhat of Campbell's pencil ; two of the following are curious, as showing that the Poet's imagination had not heat or power enough to fuse his metrical expression to sufficient ductility for his measure, and left them incorrectly rhymed.

CARRARA.

Thine is no dark and dreary mine,
No hidden quarry damp and cold,
Thy courts in orient sunbeams shine,
The morning tints thy rocks of gold.

Thy rocks sublime, that still remain
As erst from chaos they arose ;
Untouch'd by time, without its stain,
Pure as their canopy of snows.

Forms worthy of that magic art,
Which from the graver's potent hand,
Can bid the hues of beauty start,
And all expression's power command.

Forms worthy of that master's skill,
Which to the poet's dream hath given
The noblest front, the potent will,
Fix'd in the majesty of Heaven.

*And that a softer charm has shed
On Cytherea's radiant head,
And kindled in her Grecian face
The immortality of grace.*

*Scenes blended with the memory
Of mighty works, can well supply
The food of thought—and scenes like these
Have other natural powers to please.**

Around transparent rivers flow,
Whose tints are bright as summer sky ;
Upon their banks the olives grow,
The greener pine aspiring high,

Towers mid the cliffs ; the chesnut loves
Thy slopes, where vines their tendrils
rear,
In the deep gloom the myrtle groves
Embalm the cool and quiet air.

There are some lines in the poem called 'The Sybil's Temple,' that show his love of nature and power of describing it ; though we think it is discernible that Sir H. Davy's *poetical* power, his familiarity with his art, and his skill in commanding its resources, did not increase as might be expected.

I wonder not, that mov'd by such a faith,
Thou rais'd'st the Sybil's temple in the vale,
For such a scene were suited well to raise
The mind to high devotion ; to create
Those thoughts indefinite, which seem above
Our sense and reason, and the hallow'd dream
Prophetic. In the sympathy sublime
With natural forms and sounds, the mind forgets
Its present being—images arise
Which seem not earthly—'midst the awful rocks
And caverns bursting with the living stream—
In force descending from the precipice,
Sparkling in sunshine, nurturing with dews
A thousand odorous plants and fragrant flowers,
In the sweet music of the vernal woods,
From winged minstrels, and the louder sounds
Of mountain storms, and thund'ring cataracts,
The voice of inspiration well might come.

We must now give such a poem as we might expect from the contemplations of the Philosopher of Nature.

* These stanzas might have been easily made correct ; as,
And that a softer charm has shed Scenes blended with the memory
O'er Cytherea's radiant face ; Of mighty works—such scenes as these
And o'er each Grecian feature spread Can well the food of thought supply ;
The immortality of grace. And they have other powers to please.

The massy pillar of the earth,
The *inert* rocks, the solid stones,
Which give no power, no motion birth,
Which are to nature lifeless bones,
Change slowly; but their dust remains,
And every atom measured, weigh'd,
Is whirl'd by blasts along the plains,
Or in the fertile furrows laid.

The drops that from the transient shower
Fall in the noonday bright and clear,
Or kindle beauty in the flower,
Or waken freshness in the air.

Nothing is lost; the ethereal *fire*
Which from the furthest star descends,
Thro' the immensity of *space*
Its course by worlds attracted bends*

To reach the earth; the eternal laws
Preserve one glorious, wise design;

Order amidst confusion flows,
And all the system is divine.

If *matter* cannot be destroy'd,
The *living mind* can never die;
If e'en creative when alloy'd,
How sure its immortality.

Then think that intellectual light,
Thou lovd'st on Earth, is burning still;
Its lustre purer and more bright,
Obscur'd no more by mortal will.

All things most glorious on the earth,
Tho' transient and short-liv'd they seem;
Have yet a source of heav'nly birth,
Immortal—not a fleeting dream.

The lovely changeeful light of even,
The fading gleams of morning skies;
The evanescent tints of heaven
From the eternal sun arise.

The following lines, written at the Baths of Lucca, 1819, will be read with pleasure :—

TO THE FIRE-FLIES.

Ye morning stars, that flit along the glade!
Ye animated lamps, that midst the shade
Of ancient chesnuts, and the lofty hills
Of Lusignano, by the foaming rills
That clothe the Serchio in their evening play!
So bright your light, that in the unbroken ray
Of the meridian noon it lovely shines;
How gaily do ye pass beneath the vines
Which clothe the mount slopes! how thro' the groves
Of Lucca do ye dance! the breeze that moves
Their silver leaves a mountain zephyr's wing,
Has brought you here to cheer our tardy spring.
Oft have I seen ye midst thy orange bowers,
Parthenope! and where Velino pours
Its thund'ring cataracts; but ne'er before
So high upon the mountains, where ye soar,
E'en in mid air, leaving those halcyon plains
Where Spring or Summer everlasting reigns;
Where flowers and fruit matur'd together grow,
To visit our rude peaks, where still the snow
Glitters e'en in the genial mirth of flowers,
But brightly do ye move in fiery showers,
Seem like the falling meteor from afar,
Or like the kindred of the erring star.
May not the stars themselves, in orbits whirl'd,
Be but a different animated world?
In which a high and lofty breath of life,
Of winds and insects calms the awaking strife,
Commands the elements, and bids them move
In animation to the voice of love.

If our poetical taste do not deceive us, the above lines will be approved; the thoughts and images are pleasing, and the versification

* This stanza also might have been regularly constructed, as,
Nought's lost; the ethereal fire in race
Swift from the furthest star descends;
And thro' the immensity of space
Its course by worlds attracted bends.

and language poetical and correct; but in some verses, written so late as 1823, towards the close of Davy's career, there are many marks of an imperfect and unfinished taste, that does not do justice to the feeling and the thoughts. We shall now close our specimens of this great Philosopher's poetical talent, with some lines written at Ravenna, 1827, in which his faults and his excellence are alike displayed, and over which the melancholy of his dying hours has shed its autumnal fragrance.

Oh! couldst thou be with me, daughter of Heaven,
 Urania! I have now no other love!
 For time has wither'd all the beauteous flowers
 That once adorn'd my youthful coronet.
 With thee I still may live a little space,
 And hope for better intellectual light;
 With thee I may e'en still, in vernal times,
 Look upon Nature with a poet's eye,
 Nursing those lofty thoughts that in the mind
 Spontaneous rise, blending their sacred powers
 With images from fountain and from flood:
 From chesnut groves, amid the broken rocks,
 Where the blue Lina pours to meet the wave
 Of foaming Serchio, or midst the odorous heath
 And cistus flowers, that clothe the stream-worn sides
 Of the green hills, whence in their purity
 The virgin streams arise of Mountain Tiber,
 Not yet polluted by the lowland rills,
 Or turbid with the ruins of the plains,
 As when in sullen majesty he murmurs
 By the imperial city's fallen walls,
 Laying bare the bones of heroes, and the monuments
 Of generations of the ages past.
 Or rest might find on that cloud-cover'd hill,
 Whose noble rocks are cloth'd with brightest green,
 Where thousand flowers of unknown hues and names
 Scent the cool air, rarely by man inhal'd,
 But which the wild bee knows, and ever haunts,
 And whence descends the balmy influence
 Of those high waters, tepid from the air
 Of ancient Apennines, whose sacred source
 Hygeia loves; there my weary limbs
 I might repose beneath the grateful shade
 Of chesnuts, whose worn trunks proclaim the birth
 Of other centuries.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from Vol. VI. p. 578.)

1811.—Dec. 9. Looked over a splendid folio, including two volumes of Vandyck's Portraits. The lives are very fairly written. Of Snyders it is happily, and I think justly remarked, that—"tout ce que pouvoit *Reubens* pour exprimer les figures, les desirs, et les passions des creatures raisonnables, Snyders le pouvoit pour les fruits et les animaux irraisonnables."—There is a stupendous blunder in the Life of Inigo Jones. He is made sole architect of St. Paul's Cathedral as it now appears, and the volume is dated 1759!

Dec. 13. Began the second volume of Davies's Dramatic Miscellanies. The dramatic anecdotes they contain are infinitely amusing, and the particular strictures and critiques appear in general just and happy. We see nothing here of *the Tom Davies* whom Boswell has commemorated; but instead of it, an acute and elegant judge of dramatic talent, both in the

writer and the actor. Of Shakspeare he most justly and happily remarks—"That his conceptions were so quick that he very often did not allow himself time to give them proper clothing." Nothing can be more true, or more properly put.

Dec. 19. Went to the coffee house after tea. Bolton affirmed that *Nelson* said, "There cannot be a gallanter nation than the French at a due distance; but when they come to close fighting, the English are irresistible."

Dec. 21. Agreed with Ladbrook at Frost's, for a study of Wilson* in Italy, in exchange for my "Marriage of St. Catharine."

Dec. 22. Squire said, at the coffee-house, that he once met *Foote* in town, with a young man who was flashing away very brilliantly, while *Foote* seemed grave:—"Why, *Foote*, you are flat to-day, you don't seem to relish *wit!*"—"D—n it," said *Foote*, "you have not *tried me yet*, Sir."

Dec. 26. Looked over "The Spirit of the Book," in which, as I apprehend, the Princess of Wales's narrative of her conduct before and after marriage, is exhibited in a fancy dress. This dress, though a little gaudy and affected in parts, is, on the whole, not ill managed, and if the Princess's character at all resembles the portrait here exhibited, her situation is truly to be pitied.

Finished Chalmers's *Caledonia*. How the Teutonic institutes were first introduced into Scotland, and gradually supplanted those of his darling *Celts*, it is difficult from his narrative to collect. His style and manner is every thing but communicative, and is applied to a subject where nothing but simple communication is required,—“Lapideous and ligneous substances”—nonsense and folly! When we want plain facts plainly told, and prominent ones prominently put. But if his genius is small, his labours are absolutely stupendous. I am quite confounded at the indefatigable diligence which could amass and arrange such an enormous collection of recondate materials.† Windmills, he says, were universally introduced into Scotland in 1249, A. D. Their beer was chiefly brewed from oats; in 1300 it sold for 18s. to 8s. per butt. Wine from three guineas and a half to one and a half, per hogshead. An ox from 5s. to 5s. 8d. Wheat from 7s. to 8s. per quarter. The *Stewarts* succeeded to the crown of Scotland in 1318. Chalmers peremptorily acquits *Mary* of any participation in Darnley's murder. In this work are good materials for history, but such a collection of facts as are here brought together, and in their present form, only distract the mind.

Dec. 28. Of Schiavonetti the engraver it is prettily observed, "that his urbanity was not the varnish of a coarse material, but the polish of a fine one." (v. Rees's Cyclop.)

Dec. 29. Read Headley's Introduction to his *Beauties of Ancient English Poetry*. I have no great opinion of his taste, and still less of his critical powers; but he employs a most beautiful metaphor. The frequent lifelessness of modern poetry he compares to an artificial nosegay, "the colours of which are heightened beyond the modesty of nature, but which

* This little picture is still in the Green Collection. It is a slight sketchy view on the Thames, painted with Wilson's simplicity of manner and breadth and truth of style.—Ed.

† Mr. G. Chalmers was a very laborious and indefatigable writer; but to assist him in getting through works of such extent and research, he had, we believe, assistants or amanuenses in the house.—Ed.

breathes no fragrance ; while the poetry of a century and half back, appears like a garland fresh from the garden of nature, and still moist, glistening with the morning dew."

1812.—*Jan. 4.* Looked into D. Stewart's Philosophy. The language of *philosophy*, he thinks, cannot be too free from the expressions which suggest particular images ; nor of *poetry*, too full of them. A cultivated taste, he remarks, combined with a creative imagination, constitutes genius in the fine arts. He considers the culture of the imagination, as only attaching other objects of sensibility to those which immediately meet the senses, and influencing the sensibility itself by its own creations, it affects our real life and happiness. A subject which he treats with an enlargement of view and beneficence of spirit, almost more than mortal, and truly delightful. That most vivid expression and exhibition of his ideas which is all we require from Stewart, it seems a part of his philosophy to reject. He is a most captivating writer, and wants nothing to be transcendent, but a little more brevity.

Jan. 6. Looked over a collection of Lord Clarendon's Characters. These portraits suffer, no doubt, something from being taken down from those places for which they were painted, but they still form a gallery of Vandycks. There is a little quaintness about them, which it is difficult to know whether to ascribe to affectation in the author, or the peculiar manner of the times.

Jan. 7. Began Miss Seward's Letters: defiled with loathsome affectation of style and sentiment, and exhibiting perpetual evidences of feminine weakness, conceit, and jealousy. There is certainly something in the minds of *women* which disqualifies them for masculine pursuits. Her having transcribed these letters at the time they were written, as compositions deserving public attention, and her dying solicitude for their publication, afford a most unfavourable *prestige*. Her anecdotes of *Johnson* are highly interesting from the theme ; but she evidently wants force of mind duly to appreciate his powers, and indulges something like a brutal ferocity against him. Her letter to George Hardinge, Dec. 20, 1786, pretty clearly shows her temper. Though I acknowledge that that gentleman appears to be one of those fastidious, *petit-maitre*, high-life critics, of all vermin of this species the most disgusting and provoking. Her praises of her friends are to the full as exorbitant as her censures of those she dislikes. They are all wonderful creatures as long as they have been liberal in praise to her. To have the feeble Hayley extolled, as possessing the fine invention of *Dryden* without his absurdity ; the wit and ease of *Prior*, and a versification as polished but more various than *Pope's*, is quite nauseating !* Everything with this lady is hyperbolic.

* Prof. Porson's lines on this subject will not be forgotten. They begin in a dialogue between the pair.

Miss S.—Pride of Sussex, England's glory,
Mister Hayley, that is you.

Hayley.—Ma'am, you carry all before you ;
Trust me, Lichfield Swan ! you do.

Miss S.—Ode, Dramatic, Epic, Sonnet :
Mister Hayley, you 're divine !

Hayley.—Ma'am, I give my faith upon it,
You yourself are—all the Nine, &c.

It is curious to find that Madame *Mara*, in her day, was as much condemned for embroidering *Handel*, as any of our modern singers by the present critics. Bates, in 1786, would not allow her ornaments to be gold, but despicable tinsel. Thus I suppose it has ever been while music was advancing in refinement. Miss Seward's notice of expression as the supreme charm of vocal music, seems just; but Giovanni Saville, I suspect, the favourite of the Lichfield coterie, is far over-praised. Her correspondence with George Hardinge evokes her true spirit most conspicuously,—

For all that wealth and power and fame bestow,
I would not be that thing, an envious woman;

yet for these, or other considerations, she can express herself, of her sister poetess, Charlotte Smith, in a spirit which looks extremely like it. She has a confused idea that *Darwin's* poetry is objectionable, as having too much imagery and too little pathos; but she does not conceive, or express it clearly. It was a false maxim of his, "That every thing in poetry should be picture." The young, lovely and rich widow whom Darwin married in 1781, must have been much altered when I saw her in 1800. Her intimation to her dear friend, Hayley, about getting some *chère amie* from France to accompany him (having left his wife behind him) on his continental excursion, is surely most extraordinary. Her abuse of Dr. Johnson to Mrs. Taylor is quite scurrilous. We know the defects of this great man,—but whoever has vigour of mind enough justly to appreciate his powers, forgets them all in the blaze of his excellences. She is right, I think, in requiring unity of thought, and a floating pause, in a sonnet.* She observes, *Jan. 27, 1790*, that men usually give their friendship to their male acquaintance, and their tenderness to their offspring; while only a fading and weak (——— *this word is indecipherable*.) is left to their wives. The succession of her feelings on Burke's *Reflections*, is curious. She is averse to reading the pamphlet—she reads and is converted. Replies, and subsequent events, restore her first feelings on the Revolution; and its full development brings on again the second: but without any acknowledgment at present of Burke's superior foresight. It appears, *Nov. 13, 1792*, that *Darwin* not only maintained that poetry should be picture and nothing but picture, but that sentiment and passion were best expressed in prose!

Jan. 11. Finished the third volume of Miss Seward's Letters. In her letter to Dr. Parr, 27th July, 1793, she tries to transcend herself, walks on higher stilts than usual, and is eminently ridiculous. About poor *Boswell* she is absolutely scurrilous. *Mar. 20, 1794*, I agree in her politics. She abominates the Jacobins in France and their partisans here, but deprecates the war as hopeless in its real object, and increasing our danger by weakening our resources.

Jan. 12. When she is in earnest, she can dismiss her affectation, and write well, as where she dissuades Mr. O. from abandoning the Church for the Army. Of Burke she observes finely, *Nov. 9, 1796*, "that the West is on fire with his descending glories." She agrees in his views of French affairs, yet complains of his tergiversation.

* As regards unity of thought, it is indispensable in a good sonnet, which, like every other poem, should have a beginning, middle, and end; as regards the *pause*, sonnets may be formed on different principles, as, ex. gr. Shakspeare's, Spenser's, Constable's;—and Milton's, Warton's, Bowles's, Wordsworth's, &c.—Ed.

Jan. 13. Received from Mr. Mitford, and read in a letter to Mr. Heber, his strictures on Weber's edition of Ford's Works. Severe but apparently just,—he seems disposed to give a sample of Porson's style of conjectural emendation of corrupt passages, applied to English writers; but, however they may display the ingenuity of the critic, the reader can rarely be satisfied that the correction restores the original; it often, I suspect, improves it. Finished the fourth volume of Miss S.'s Letters. She justly observes, what I have often expressed, that *madness*, as well as *guilt*, may be awed by the fear of punishment, and that it is a dangerous plea to admit in justification.

Jan. 15. Pursued Miss Seward's Letters,—as they synchronise with my Diary they become more interesting, the same subject being frequently discussed. The enthusiasm with which she hails Mr. Scott's *Glenfinlas* in MS., his first poem, is a most favourable trait. Unpublished and unheard of compositions, she justly observes, are the tests of the taste and judgment of a critic. The *Methodists*, she happily remarks in a letter to Mr. Fellows, July 20, 1799, transfer the hair-mantle, the scourge, the pilgrimage, and the monkish self-inflictions from the body, to the mind. Her prophecies respecting Buonaparte's destinies, Aug. 23, 1799, have proved most fallacious. She estimates Bloomfield's "Farmer's Boy," upon the whole, very justly, adopting my expression of their character, at first rather coldly, but the simplicity and truth of description gain on her esteem.

Jan. 16. Looked into *Buchanan's "Christian Researches."* Though, in a Syrian copy of the New Testament supposed to be a thousand years old, he does not find the disputed passage in *John*, he is satisfied it is genuine, because he thinks it more likely that the Arians of the fourth century should have omitted it, than that the orthodox should have forged and interpolated it. What a critic!! In 1868 a millennium, he says, is to commence, in which knowledge and holiness will be general, but not universal; this life still continuing in a state of probation and discipline for another. How unlucky that *I* was born a century too soon! He is of opinion that our army in India is disaffected for *want of chaplains*, and as an argument for the East India Company giving an *easy passage* to missionaries, he seriously quotes the Reverend Mr. Kolhoff of Tanjore, as remarking that among the many ships that have been lost, there *never perished one vessel that had a missionary aboard!* The insurers at Lloyd's will surely bite at this!

Jan. 17. Began the sixth and last volume of *Miss Seward's Letters*. As she advances in life and infirmity, they acquire a melancholy expression which is very touching, and the agonies of mind which she evidently suffers at poor Saville's death,—her last comfort below being extinguished, and the deep gloom in which she observes the solemn anniversary, are quite heart-rending. I am delighted with the cordial enthusiasm with which she hails Mr. Scott's poems, and equally offended with her evident aversion to Cowper, and her tasteless condemnation of his letters as insipid conversation pieces full of vanity and egotism. Of the *Cadzow Castle* of the former she observes, "It is all over excellence, nothing but excellence and every species of excellence, harmonious, picturesque, characteristic. It satisfies to luxury the whole soul of my imagination." Of the latter, she thinks that "any well-educated person of ordinary talents every day produces letters as well worthy attention."*

* Miss Seward was a very clever person, and occasionally wrote with force and

Walter Scott states (Letter 37) that Lady Dalkeith *compelled* him to introduce the Dæmon dwarf into the "Lay of the Last Minstrel." Hayley's "Triumph of Music" seems to have sunk him finally in Miss Seward's esteem. It was the *coup de grace*.

Jan. 18. Finished Miss Seward's Letters. Either my taste becomes accommodated to her style, or the latter letters are more naturally written than the former. Her extracts from Bishop Horne's Life (Letter 47), show him to have been a more besotted bigot than one would suppose could have attained a British mitre in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Her account of Chaucer, in the same Letter, popping up his nose at intervals in *Godwin's* Life of him, is very happy. The anguish she expresses at Saville's death, years after it occurred, is very striking: her horror at the event is still fresh. Walter Scott (Letter 56) it appears discards the originality of Ossian. Her distinction of those who talk from a *spring*, or a *reservoir* of ideas, is very happy, and she expresses the labour of pumping up ideas from an exhausted receiver.

Jan. 20. Read the *History of the Caliph Vathek* — written, or translated (not certainly from an Eastern Tongue) by Dr. Henley; * a strange mixture of wit, voluptuousness, and horror; of which the moral is not very clear.

Jan. 24. Read *Aikin's "Letters on English Poetry."* He is a most insipid cicerone to our Parnassus, nor do I know anything more tiresome to my feelings than the dead level of his equable and unquestionable mediocrity of style and sentiment, neither excellence to admire nor fault to blame.

Jan 25. Looked over *Lloyd's Chronicle*, 1762. What evidence should we require to attest a real miracle? when (Feb. 1762,) on a trial at Hereford Assizes before Lord Chief Justice Hyde, the venerable minister of the parish, backed by his brother the minister of the next, swore that a corpse which had been dead and buried thirty days, turned red, sweated, and bled and moved at the presence and touch of the supposed murderers!! †

elegance, but her taste was spoiled by her excessive love of ornament. The style of her own letters too plainly shows why she did not relish that of Cowper.—ED.

* Mr. Green probably received the book from Dr. Henley, his neighbour, who was then living at Rendlesham, near Woodbridge: and who does not appear to have informed him, that Mr. Beckford was the author of this singular work of genius, and that *he* was only the commentator. Mr. Green certainly does not appear to have felt its merit. We confess that we have always thought Dr. Henley's notes to be like so much heavy luggage on the roof of this graceful and enchanting work. By some subsequent and late publications, Mr. Beckford has established his fame, as one of the writers of the finest taste and genius of the age,—“The classic of an age that boasts but few.”—EDIT.

† This trial took place, we believe, in the time of Charles the First. It is difficult to set limits to the credulity of superstition, or to say to what lengths a heated imagination will not go, when accompanied by the force of long cherished errors. We must recollect the illustrious names of Sir Thomas Browne and Sir Matthew Hale. Yet one gave his credence in favour of the supernatural power of witches, and the other condemned them. What Mr. Green means by *real miracles*, would be untouched by any such delusive representations of weakness or credulity as are found in the above statement. That bodies of persons when life has lately departed, have retained their *ææf* for so long a time as to revive the hopes of the friends of the deceased, has been shown in some remarkable cases in various medical books of the highest authority.—EDIT.

PRIOR'S LIFE OF GOLDSMITH.

MR. URBAN, *Cork, Jan. 16.*

A CURSORY view of Mr. Prior's Life of Goldsmith has suggested the following observations:—The industry of research and accuracy of facts, which distinguish that work, induce me to submit them to the author as matters of correction (should I be not mistaken), for a future edition, particularly as I have not seen what struck me as erroneous, noticed as such in the ample review of this interesting biography, which appears in the last *Quarterly*, although the passages are extracted.

In volume I. p. 181, it is said, "It would appear he (Goldsmith) had the honour of an introduction to Voltaire at Paris. Two allusions are made to this honour; one in the Public Ledger; another, in an account of his (Voltaire's) life." In the latter, Goldsmith says, (as quoted page 182,) "The person who writes this memoir (of Voltaire), who had the honour and pleasure of being his acquaintance, remembers to have seen him in a select company of wits, of both sexes, in Paris, when the subject happened to turn on English taste and learning. Fontenelle, who was of the party, began to revile both. Diderot attempted to vindicate their poetry and learning, but with unequal abilities. Fontenelle continued his triumph, till about 12 o'clock, when Voltaire appeared at last roused from his reverie; his harangue lasted three hours. I never was so much charmed, nor did I ever remember so absolute a victory as he gained in the dispute."

Now, Goldsmith, according to Mr. Prior, and the fact is incontestible, never was in Paris until 1754 or 1755; and it is equally certain that Voltaire left that capital for Berlin in 1750, and never returned to it until 1778 (February), in the month of May of which year he died there; so that it was impossible he could have been seen there by Goldsmith in 1754 or 1755. In Condorcet's life of Voltaire, there are no dates to determine the fact; but it is clear from the narrative that his absence continued uninterrupted from his departure from Berlin, where he arrived in 1750, until his

final and fatal return in 1778. Condorcet (page 62, édition de 1817), says, "Voltaire alla donc à Berlin. On ne vit plus que la perte d'un homme qui honorait la France, et la honte de l'avoir forcé à chercher ailleurs un asile." His presence in Paris is never subsequently alluded to until 1778, when (page 139) it is observed, "Depuis long-temps Voltaire désirait revoir sa patrie," &c.

But Duvernet's Life of Voltaire (*La Vie de Voltaire, Genève 1786, in 8vo.*) is more distinct. In chapter xiv, the poet's departure for Berlin, at the invitation of the great Frederick, is explicitly assigned to the year 1750; and in chapter xxv, under the dates of 1777 à 1778, it is said, "Voltaire absent de Paris depuis près de trente ans cédant aux différentes voix qui l'appelaient à Paris, part au milieu de l'hiver (February 1778)," &c.

Another biographer of Voltaire, M. Lèpan, (*Paris 1824, 4th edition, in 8vo.*) page 171, states the arrival of the Poet at Berlin in 1750; and page 347, the author adds, "Depuis plusieurs années, Voltaire sollicitoit vivement la permission de venir à Paris. Louis XVI. enfin l'accorda, et Voltaire quitta Ferney pour n'y plus revenir le 3 Février 1778, et arriva à Paris le 10." In the same page it is stated that Voltaire never saw the celebrated actor Lekain on the stage of Paris (though he did at Ferney), the great tragedian having first appeared there the 14th September 1750, and died the 8th February 1778, during which interval Voltaire was absent. The latter's correspondence fully confirms, likewise, the fact of this long absence; so that Goldsmith's statement is difficult of explanation. Nor is it less so in regard to Fontenelle, who, in 1754 or 1755, when Goldsmith was in Paris, was in the *ninety-eighth* or *ninety-ninth* year of his age—a period of life wholly incompatible with the story. Fontenelle was born in February 1657, and, independently of his great age, had long been obliged to relinquish society from utter deafness. How Mr. Prior will reconcile these obvious discrepancies I am at a loss to conjecture. I should add, that Goldsmith, in his Memoir of Voltaire, attributes the latter's arrival in England to the year 1720, in place

of 1725; but it appears that it was a very hasty composition (page 304), which would account for this erroneous date, though assuredly not for the assertion of his own acquaintance in Paris with Voltaire, and the victory over Fontenelle, who, I may add, was by no means so eloquent a speaker, or so able a disputant as Diderot—the only man in Paris who, in powers of language, could be compared to Dr. Johnson.

In Voltaire's tale of Zadig, the chapter xx, L'Ermitte is an obvious plagiarism of Parnell's Hermit, to which no reference is made; but it is adverted to in a note by Condorcet, who says that the original story is to be found in the Thalmud, whence it was transferred into the collection of Fabliaux (De l'Ermitte qu'un ange conduisit dans le siècle), and into the Gesta Romanorum, as well as the Doctrinal de Sapience (1482 and 1485, in folio). Fréron, the critic and journalist (ob. 1776), first indicated the English source whence Voltaire borrowed the idea without acknowledgment; for which he never was forgiven by the *patriarch* of Ferney. Goldsmith, too, is accused in the Gentleman's Magazine of this month (Vol. VII. No. 1. N. S.) page 16, of having "translated, without acknowledgment, some of Sir William Temple's poetry."

The Chevalier Rutledge, mentioned in volume II, page 769, where the name is erroneously called *Rudlidge*, was the son of an Irish officer in the French service, and author of *La Quinzaine Anglaise*, (1776, in 12mo.) a satirical production, as well as of several dramatic compositions of temporary vogue. He served in the Irish brigade, but was expelled for misconduct. His christian name was James.

Thomas Fitzmaurice, whose letter is given, vol. II, page 440, was, probably, brother of the first, and uncle of the present Marquis of Lansdown. He married Mary O'Bryen, Countess of Orkney, in 1771, and was grandfather of the present Earl of Orkney.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. R.

Mr. URBAN,

VARIOUS allusions having recently been made in your Magazine to the history of Mezzotinto Engraving, I send you a transcript of some evidence on that subject by the celebrated Marianne. The testimonies of Sandrart, Heineken, Vertue, and Granger, to the claims of De Siegen are generally known; but I do not remember to have seen that of Marianne introduced in any of the numerous works on the Fine Arts.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

Evelyn Jean, Sculptura, or the history and art of Chalcography and Engraving in Copper, &c. London, 1662. 8vo.

"Nel nostro esemplare legato in marachino dorato, trovarsi scritto di mano di Marianne, come segue. [L. Cicognara.]

"Cette histoire de la gravure par Jean Evelyn est introuvable même en Angleterre, où le livre a été imprimé: mais il faut l'avoir complète, et c'est encore une difficulté; car la planche gravée par le Prince Robert [*sic*] y manque presque toujours. Il est arrivé souvent que les curieux l'en ont ôtée pour en enrichir leurs recueils d'estampes; c'est cependant la principale singularité du livre, dans lequel il est parlé pour la première fois et avec mystère de la gravure en manière noire ou *mezzotinto*, et comme d'un secret qui n'étoit pas encore publié. On en fait honneur au Prince Robert, comte Palatin du Rhin, et l'on en étoit d'autant plus persuadé qu'il venoit d'apporter en Angleterre cette nouvelle manière de graver: cependant dans l'exacte vérité l'invention étoit d'un officier Allemand, nommé L. de Siegen, qui servoit dans l'armée du Landgrave de Hesse, et qui fit présent de son secret au Prince Robert. Celui-ci aidé par Waillant ne fit que le perfectionner, et sous ses auspices cette gravure se fit en Angleterre, et y fit de tels progrès que c'est de tous les pays celui où elle a été le plus goûtée, et le plus cultivée. On trouve à la page 131 de cet ouvrage, une énumération des pièces gravées en manière noire par le Prince Robert. Ce sont autant de chefs-d'œuvre, et qui sont en même tems de la plus grande rareté. Je les ai presque toutes. La plus considérable a été gravée à Francfort en 1658. C'est une décollation de S. Jean Baptiste d'après M. Ange de Caravaggio."

Catalogo Ragionato dei libri d'arte e d'antichità posseduti dal Conte Cicognara. Pisa, 1821. 8vo. I. 43.

JOURNAL OF ROBERT BARGRAVE, IN TURKEY.

(Continued * from December, p. 608.)

* WHEREUPON the merchants acquainting the Vezir hereof, y^e Vezir sent z chaous, or sergeant, to him to lye on him and to convey him thence, and this he did indeed in so rude and savage a manner, pulling and thrusting him, till he came from his own house to the sea side, where he turned him into a small barke, in which he crost the Helespont in his way toward Smirna. Being arriv'd at Smirna, he was put aboard the ship Margett (together with his lady and some of his children sent from Constantinople after him), and brought for England.

With him was sent likewise Consull Hide (since S^r Henry Hide), as a prisoner, to answer sundry misdemea^{rs}, hee was accused and convinced of before his ld^s and divers of the nation. And now having purg'd out our inconveniences, after the flux of about P.400,000, to the value of 100,000*l.* ster^s, we enjoy'd a respite of quietude, affording o^r sorrows y^e comfort of great jollities and hospitable refreshm^{ts}. In which short breathing time wee of the younger form, und^r y^e pupilage of M^r. Sam. Rogers, represented two or three comedies, with the reward of great applause; nor was o^r whole conversation other than a various scene of mirth. But too soon after y^e tide of o^r joy turn'd into a stream of grief; first, by the deplorable tragedy of o^r King of England; 2^{dly}, by loosing y^e vitalls of our society, Mr. Tho. Bendish and Dr. Reyner for ever; being drown'd with y^e ship Talent, in anno 1649, in a fight wth a French ship, as he was taking his voyage for Hierusalem: on which my abrupt passion wept out this unworthie elegie. [*The omission of the elegy will be excused by the reader, but the following lines may be introduced for the sake of the marginal note:*]

“ God it seems too good for this,
Has rais'd him to a world of bliss,
And tho' the cursed hand of one, †
Who was the Devil or his son,
Dismiss his body to the deep,
There to take its early sleep.”

Having enjoy'd some short space of respite from these greifes, we began once

* After the word “ desire,” add “ and rejecting his own conveniency. Whereupon,” &c. The person in question is Sir Sackville Crow, the English Ambassador with the Sultan, whom Sir Thomas Bendish is sent to supersede.

† Who cut a rope on w^{ch} my dear friend hung, begging to buy his life wth a great ransom.

more to dispose o^rselves to be something cheerfull. But scarce was o^r cheerfull prelude ended, but a pavan of fresh sorrows overtook o^r intended joys; first, by the death of my Lady Bendish, and then by a violent and general pestilence, not much short of that in Sultan Morat's reign; when the death of 10,000 in a day mov'd him to pray for y^e preservation of his people, building for this purpose a pulpit in an open campania, which is yet to be seen. Nor was it long before y^e whole empire was embroill'd in civil warrs; 1st. Between Sphahees and Janizaries, who fought a set battle on y^e plains of Scutara, while wee at a fair distance, in o^r boats, were pleas'd spectators. Nay, in y^e very streets and spacious places of Constantinople had they notable skirmishes, y^e city gates being shut, and the walls scal'd on every side, so y^t all was in as great confusion as cou'd be wisht; yet in y^e heat of all such was their dexterous policy, y^t a few hours compos'd matters so, as if there had been nothing done, curing the publick wounds with the loss of five or six private heads. 2nd. But in anno 1648 hapned a disturbance of greater consequence and longer durance (a very near parallel wth the rebellion in England), when some ambitious spirits, pretending many exorbitances in the Gr^d Seign^t, w^{ch} exposed y^e empire to many desperate mischiefs, contriv'd his death; but their after actions demonstrated their intentions to have been for their personal advancem^t and not the publick advantage. Yet in this they came short of o^r English regicides; they murder'd their king privately in his Seraglio, not before his palace gates; nor to this day dares any own the fact, or say, “ I was a contriver, or I an actor in it.” 2^{dly}. They put to death his chief vizer, cut off and sequestered many others which had been nearest and most faithfull to him, gathering their estates for the common good into their private purses. 3^{dly}. They displac'd and plac'd such in their Divan (or parliament) as were fitting paste for their mold, who had y^e empty titles of power and hon^r, while these graspt y^e real managem^t of the empire to themselves, and thus subverted the very order of their long continued government. 4th. They took off some petty impositions (or monopolies) to the value of 4*l.* in the pound, but laid taxes and loaded exactions upon them of ten times greater value, nay wholly devoured the estates and lives of many particular loyal subjects, who had no faults but faithfulness to their king and country; and, 5^{thly}: The plotters &c.

actors of all this were three grand commanders of the army, Janizary Aga (a chief general) and two Ogiah Aga's (sub-generals). Thus does the parallel hold in y^e act, and it may do so in the conclusion, which in brief was thus:—Sultan Ibrahim, now some time murdered, and these tyrannous rebels, grown ripe in their oppression, and so fixed in their power, as if heaven itself could scarce subdue them, some honest-hearted subjects, at a private giunto, made this resolution, and the execution of it was bravely and boldly perform'd by one Shacus Aga, a young but a highly gallant person, who had but lately before been vizier himself. The standard was set up at the Seraglio gate, Mahmet being Grand Sen^r in his father's stead, and a proclamation thundered thro' streets and country, y^t all who own reverence to their faith and obedience to their king, should repair to the standard, on the penalty of the curse in their law against traitors and rebels, and that the wives of such should be at their own liberty. Hereupon, in an hour's time, an innumerable people repaired to the standards, to whom speeches were made, shewing the sad oppressions they were under, who were the authors of them, and what the remedies; w^o presently the head counsell^r went into the Divan (or parliament house) and the people in fury ran to find out the rebels and bring them to judgment; nay their own guards of soldiers and their very attendants were then most ready to surprize them. Yet two of them fed, and the third only was now taken; who being brought to the Divan, was immediately condemned, hurried forth into the open court, there strangled, and minc'd into mammoth pieces, one pulling out an eye, another cutting off an ear, a third a finger, till he was cut out by retail, in satisfaction for personal injuries, whiles the loss of his life and the ruins of his family hon^r and estate were y^e rewards of his publick crimes. The other two being afterwards taken, redeem'd their lives by the discovery of their immense wealth, but were ousted all offices, banish'd the city, and privileg'd only that their places, estates, and hon^r might dy before y^r persons.

These undertakings having such success, Shacus Aga was justly rewarded with the vizier's place, yet did he enjoy it only half a year, behaving himself throughout his short durance as he had done at his entrance, with great courage and honour; but y^e minority of the king gave occasion to the treachery of his rebellious subjects, y^t they might pursue their private ends thro' all hazards of y^e publick interests; and thus did the Kisler Aga use his ad-

vantage, who being chief 1^d over all the eunuchs, and having, besides all y^e concubines, y^e young king under his tuition, perswaded the king to give him a haat-sherif (an imperial command) for y^e displacing of Shacus Aga, and settling another in his stead, as also to remove all the officers through the empire as he thought fit, and such is y^e implicit obedience of Turkish subjects, as y^t they readily submit to their king's commands, without pleading hee is simple (as was Sultan Ibrahim), nor that he is a child (as is his son Mahmet), and this to the shame of those who have murdered not a foolish or a childish, but a most just and wise king.

In sum, y^e Kisler Aga thus govern'd all, being director of the emper^r and command^r of the empire; yet was it not long till his subtilty was discovered, nor long after till himself was banished, and y^e governm^t returned into its wonted channel. About this time was the chief concubine of the deceased king put to death, and said to bee put into a sack and thrown into the sea, having been first made to discover the vast treasure she had gain'd thro' y^e extravagant prodigality of the Sultan Ibrahim, whose effeminacy was such, as the wealth of his whole empire could rather only feed than satisfy, all costs and all curiosities being too little to reward his pleasing bedfellows; among which this was his chiefest favourite, gaining hence the name of Sheker-para, or Sugar Bill. And as his tyranny occasioned his death, so his concubines moved him to tyranny, who finding their coffers fill'd on so easy terms, did not spare to ask whatsoever they desired when y^t they might be furnish'd; he sends his commands to y^e grand vizier, the vizier to y^e bassas, beighs, customers, and other grandees, and those again to the inferior officers, so y^t from y^e top to the bottom of the hill y^e ball of oppression roll'd till it became intolerably great.

About this time also was y^e great Mofli put to death by authority, contrary to y^e original privilege of y^e office to enjoy it till their natural deaths; likewise was the Greek Patriarch murdered in the street by the connivance of y^e great ones, who are now grown so vicious in their government, y^t they down all regards to hon^r and the common wealth, in the streams that run to their own private gain, disposing y^e helm of the empire into the hands of those, not that had most skill to govern it, but most money to buy it; nay, making such places vendible, which by their canons and ancient constitutions had always been conferr'd for term of life. Some other accidents and observations I must interadd disorderly in y^t I remember not y^e time

wherein they happed, nor how to place them. As, first, his lord^{sh} noble attempt on occasions of divers oppressions and abuses to the English nation, while y^e vizier deny'd him remedy and forbid him all addresses to the Grand Seign^r, which in brief was thus:—Calling a councill with his merchants they thus resolved and effected,—eight good ships being then in port, they all in the night repaired aboard them, disposing themselves into their several quarters; then clearing the ships, charging the canons, &c. they put all in order for fight if occasion urg'd, yet they wisely shut all their ports, and hung out white flags to shew their intentions of peace. At break of day they set sail, in a fighting posture, and thus all of them fell fairly down before the seraglio walls, setting on fire pots of pitch at their main yard arms, which token, qualified with the white flags and close ports, signified that they sought redress of some great injuries, which if they could not obtain peaceably they would revenge stoutly. Scarce had they reacht their designed station and set themselves in posture, but y^e people in tumults covered all the shore, fill'd the city walls, and climb'd upon y^e tops of their houses to see this strange portent, and straight fearing some desperate action, they fled in multitudes over the Bosphorus to y^e Asian shore. The unimagined alarm made the vizier, captain bassa, and many other great ones, doubt their own safeties, while, being conscious what their oppressions might justly bring upon them, they hasted thro' y^e crowd and rowed to the ships, in hopes to quiet all before the Grand Seign^r should hear y^e news; where, calling earnestly on y^e ambassad^r, they supplicated him to take down the fires, with strong assurances y^e they should not ask anything within their powers which forthwith should not be granted; hereupon his lord^{sh} demanded the return of a sum of money, which y^e grand customer had lately extorted, as also the liberty of all the English slaves at Constantinople; all which, in a few minutes, was perform'd, and mountains of promises made of all other his reasonable demands should have redress.

2^{dly}. I must note his lord^{sh} handsome behaviour at a general audience of y^e English, French, and Dutch ambassad^{rs} with y^e grand vizier and capitan bassa, for a supply of shipping on the Grand Seign^r's behalf agst the Venetians, arguing y^e having a truce as well with them as the Venetians, they ought to afford assistance as well to y^e one as to the other, or at least to the Turks once in their necessity, as well as always to the Venetians, of their free accords, adding, that altho' o^r ships

were imprison'd within the Dardanel, so y^e they could, if they pleas'd, seize them per force, yet they should afford pay for their services. To which plausible and indeed reasonable demand, his ld^{sh} rather chose to make a handsome evasion than a positive answer, and aptly took this occasion; he inform'd the vizier before the audience, y^e unless he might sit at his right hand he would not appear, well imagining y^e the French ambass^r aimed at the same mark,—y^e vizier meanwhile seeming indifferent, intended y^e place for him that first came, w^{ch} my L^d Bendiash fortuning to do, he took up y^e seat, but being accidentally in discourse when y^e French ambass^r came, and standing up with his back towards the door where he enter'd, the small great man silently slipt behind my L^d Bendiash into his chair, my l^d not perceiving it, as he retired backwards, set on the Fr. ambass^r's lap, but finding his cushion thus chang'd, clapt his hand to the Fr. ambass^r's neck and threw him out of his seat; hereupon wee and y^e Frenchmen were at daggers drawing, but the vizier and his guard stepping in, all o^r difference ended but in words, but my l^d pretending himself disgusted, declared hee would be no more prevailed on for any such giunto.

3^{rdly}. I must instance, touching y^e Turk's fleet of ships, built by some Fleming renegadoes, arriving in about fourteen months' time, to the number of thirty, so apt for use and so fair in shape, as made artists admire their first attempt should reach to so great perfection; not that they wanted faults, and such as some of them scarce could swim out of port, particularly their admiral, which being to be launch't in glory, they omitted to put into her sufficient ballast, but, on the contrary, mounted her guns and ran them all out to celebrate her triumph; besides, all the deck was covered with men, and hang'd all over with banners, and thus her upper work overweighing her lower, and all her port holes open, when the trumpets, drums, and brass instruments began their clangour, y^e guns their roaring, and the people their shout, the ship very orderly sinks right down, transforming y^e Turk's triumph into the Devil's feast, who, loving to fish in troubled waters, received here a plentiful draught, and had abundance of musick into the bargain. The ship, yet repriev'd, tho' not wholly redem'd (ab inferis) from the lower house, (from whence there is no redemption) with great expense and industry, made up the fleet at their departure,—y^e going out of w^{ch} is one of the most glorious sights the city yields. It consisted then of about sixty gallees and gally-grosses, and thirty ships, all which were

richly gilded, painted, &c. and furbisht, new out of their arsenal, with men, guns, and clad from stem to stern with most glorious bandiers. Their guns all thundred together, with such an eccho as y^e world has scarce the like; their numerous trumpets, drums, and other warlike instruments made a ratling chorus, and, above all, many thousands of men, in a general shout, made a dreadful noise; so that altogether they filled the air wth clouds and with thunder, as if Mars and Bellona were celebrating a triumph with their sons of thunder.

4^{thly}. Let me hint somewhat of y^e Grand Seign^r's publick appearance, which is customary four times every year, at their four chief festivals, but as much oftener as himself pleases,—y^e manner whereof is so glorious as amaz'd my memory. For I can recollect only y^e before him marcht, in regiments, so many hundred Janizaries, so many hundred bustangees, so many hundred archers, so many capigees, hundreds of hitch-oglan, of eunuchs, and of mutes, each in their proper habits distinguishable, to the number in all about 4,000; near his person were severall troupes of Churbagees, in their great feathers, mounted on noble Arabian steeds, being each of them considerable commanders; yet nearer to him ride y^e grand vizier, the Janizary aga, capitan Bassa, and all the great beighs, bassas, and pormatts there resident. Before him are led divers incomparable horses, accoutred with saddles, bridles, and trappings, almost lost in gold, silver and precious stones; but on each side of him ride his two grand favourites, mounted on horses, and drest in habits to the extreem of wonder; and thus he marches stately on with admirable silence, unless the people sometimes interrupt it with their soft murmurs of prayers for him, who pay him so much reverence as if somewhat were in his countenance more than human, which they dare not behold.

5^{thly}. Let me note the publick Devan,

or Councill, which is held constantly twice each week in a room allotted to this purpose, within the second wall of the seraglio, and there, first, because the King, from a private auditory can, unseen, overhear all their conference; and, secondly, because those to whom he trusts the empire may frequently be under the power of his own guard. This Council consists only (or at least chiefly) of a grand vizier, while he alone is sole arbiter under y^e Grand Seign^r in all causes wthsoever. Hither, and from thence are these Councill^r attended by a magnificent guard of churbagees, hitch-oglan, and janizaries, such as far exceeds the ordinary attendance of Christian kings, and yet is as far short of y^e guard of the Grand Seign^r as a vizier is of a sultan. Hither repair all persons y^t will, of how great or mean quality soever, for redress of their grievances, w^{ch} they deliver by the hands of a chaous, or serjeant, in a writing call'd an arres, comprised in as few words as may be, themselves going along with it and having their witnesses near at hand. The arres being read, the vizier advises with those of the bench, and determines briefly what he please, and the expedition is often made to y^e greatest causes; yet is his sentence sometimes revers'd, either by disproving y^e witnesses, or else buying the vizier's fav^r. Here have I often appear'd myself, and seen the meanest persons boldly represent their cases wth success. While the councill sits, the guard silently attends without, in adjacent cloysters; but when it breaks up, they run with a strange fury, each to their proper posture. And scarce is there a Divan but are to be seen such horses, and that in great number, as all Christendom cannot vie with, many of whose accoutrements alone are worth thousands, and those are but common which cost less than hundreds.

(To be continued.)

E. S. C.

NURSTED COURT, KENT.

(With a Plate.)

THIS ancient structure, in its original and perfect state, might be regarded as a highly interesting specimen of the domestic architecture of the early part of the fourteenth century. By the favour of Captain Edmeades, the use of a fine drawing of the interior of the Hall, from the pencil of Mr. Blore, has been allowed, from which the accompanying engraving has been made, with a view of preserving the

remembrance of a curious and almost unique example of ancient timber construction; the original having suffered greatly from alterations, which the proprietor has been under the necessity of making, to render the ancient house applicable to the purposes of a modern dwelling.

The earliest possessor of Nutatede, whose name alone has reached our days, was the Saxon Ulstan, who is recorded

in Domesday as the possessor in the time of King Edward the Confessor. At the period of the Norman survey it formed part of the immense possessions of Odo Bishop of Bayeux, and in the 13th year of King John, having in all probability reverted to the crown on the disgrace of the Bishop, was assigned, with other lands, to John de Fiennes and his assistants, for the defence of Dover Castle; and the tenant of Nutstede was bound to perform ward there, every twenty-four weeks, or twice in every year.

The erection of the mansion which forms the subject of the present article, judging from the style of the architecture, appears to have taken place during the period when Nurstede was held by the family of Gravesende, of which family the first owner appears to have been Sir Stephen de Gravesende, who held it in the 7th year of the reign of Edward the First (1283).

From Sir Stephen the estate passed to Richard de Gravesende, who was made Bishop of London in 1280, and who at the same period that his military relative, the former possessor, was engaged with his sovereign Edward the First, in the Scotch wars, succeeded in improving this estate by obtaining a charter of free warren to it, which was granted the 27th year of the above reign (1298), the year succeeding that in which Sir Stephen was present with the king at the surrender of Carlaverock Castle.

The Bishop died at Fulham in 1303, and was succeeded in this manor by his nephew and heir, Stephen de Gravesende, who, in 1318, was also Bishop of London, and died seised of Nutstede in the 12th year of King Edward the Third (1338), and during whose occupancy the present hall was in all probability completed.

The Gravesend family were succeeded by the Frowicks. In 1459 the estate passed from that family by sale to Hugh Brent, in whose descendants it continued until the reign of King Henry the Seventh, when it was alienated to John Martin, who, dying without issue male, his two daughters and coheirs, with their husbands, became entitled to the estate in moieties.

William Sedley, of Southfleet, Esq., sheriff of the county in the 1st of Ed-

ward the Sixth, purchased one moiety, and his descendant William Sedley, created a baronet 22d May 1611, acquired the other by the same means in the 20th of James the First.

Sir John Sedley, son of the above Sir William, in 1631 conveyed the manor to the trustees of John Adye, of Doddington, in this county, whose grandson eventually became entitled, and, dying without issue, left his four sisters his coheirs; and upon the partition of his estates, Nutstede devolved upon his second daughter Elizabeth, the wife of William Hugesson, in whose family it continued until 1767, when it was purchased by Henry Edmeades, Esq. who about the same period became possessed of the advowson of the adjacent parish of Ifield, and from whom it has descended to his son Capt. William Edmeades, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's marine service, the present possessor, and also the occupier of *Nursted Court*, as the name is now more generally written.

At the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1806, Capt. Edmeades, who then commanded the Hon. Company's ship *William Pitt*, commanded a detachment of officers and seamen, from the East India Company's ships; on which occasion Capt. Edmeades had Lieutenant-Colonel's rank, and took the field at the head of his brigade, with whom he received the thanks of General Sir David Baird for their gallantry on that occasion. This service of Capt. Edmeades is honourably mentioned in the *London Gazette* of the 28th Feb. 1806. He has also the merit of introducing what is generally known as the patent illuminator on ship board, from which very considerable benefit has accrued, both to the navy and merchant service.

The predecessors of this gentleman divided the ancient hall of Nursted Court into several floors, and apportioned it into various rooms. A portion of the old Court was subsequently taken down, and the rest incorporated with a modern dwelling-house adjoining; and on removing, a few years since, a part of the rooms constructed in the hall, in order to form larger and more convenient apartments, the form and construction of the original building was discovered, and the drawing

before referred to was made by the direction of Capt. Edmeades.

At present only a portion of the original hall exists, and that portion is lost in the partitions and floors of the modern apartments; still the exterior exhibits some relics of its original architecture, and the lofty tiled roof of the existing portion of the Hall, conveys some idea of its former importance.

As originally completed, Nursted Court consisted of an irregular group of buildings, the most important of which was the Hall, the high pitched roof rising conspicuously above the other portions, and shewing it to be the principal feature of the house.

What appears to have been the chief entrance to the Hall, was in one of the end walls; it consisted of a spacious pointed doorway, above which were two windows, which had been despoiled of their tracery: a similar entrance appeared in one of the side walls, and besides the windows above described, the structure was lighted by two lofty traceried windows in the flanks, the heads of which rose above the elevation of the walls, and broke into the roof in the manner of a dormer, in this feature resembling the old Hall formerly existing at Cumnor Place. The arches of these windows were covered with gables, the soffits ornamented with barge boards; those which appertained to the northern one remain and appear to be of considerable antiquity. Besides these windows, the side walls were pierced with others of less size.

The interior of the Hall was distinguished by the singular construction of its roof, which was sustained on pillars standing within the area, in this respect it differing from the generality of ancient examples which have reached our day; it is, however, highly probable that Westminster Hall was originally divided after the same manner. The roof appears to have been sustained on a frame work, composed of two principal beams and two purlins, and supported by four oaken pillars, disposed in two ranges on each side of the area, the beams being converted into arches by the addition to their soffits of arch-formed timbers.

It will readily be judged from the design of this roof, that the object of

the architect was to relieve by every possible means the side walls from the weight and pressure of the rafters; this is observable, not only in the immense framework of pillars and arches which compose the main supports, but also in the smaller arches which occupy the space between the columns and the walls, acting as buttresses. To guard against the effects of the lateral thrust of this weight of timber, the architect has introduced a series of columnar supports to all the rafters, resting on the wall plates, and throwing the weight of the roof perpendicularly on the side walls. The rafters were again secured at the ridge by the series of collar beams and the king post, the entire structure forming a very curious specimen of ancient carpentry.

From certain indications in the architecture of Westminster Hall, as well as the immense span of the roof, it has been supposed that the interior of that structure, as completed by William Rufus, was divided into three aisles, but considerable doubt exists as to the manner in which the presumed partition was made. The size of the area seems to forbid the supposition of the entire structure having been covered with a roof supported alone on the walls; and as there are instances of halls of the Norman period, in which the interior area is found to have been divided by arcades into aisles, in the manner of a church, it has been conjectured that Westminster Hall was, at the time of its original construction, divided in a similar manner. Mr. Twopeny, in a recent work, which has been printed for the gratification of his friends, refers to the hall of Oakham Castle, as an example of this kind of arrangement.

“ The Hall consists, like a church, of a centre and two side aisles, the divisions being made by two rows of semicircular arches, supported by columns. This arrangement was sometimes used in other Halls of that period. It is not unlikely that Westminster Hall, as originally built by William Rufus, was, from its great width, so arranged, and the roof thus supported, but in the recent repairs there, no evidence in confirmation of this disposition was found. At a later period there occur occasional instances of a similar plan—the timber-arched roof of Nursted Court in Kent, partly yet remaining, and the

date of which is probably rather early in the fourteenth century, was supported on each side by two circular columns of timber framed into it, and standing about four feet within the walls."

It is more than probable, that in the late repairs, when the entire floor of Westminster Hall was dug up, that the foundations of the lateral arcades would have been discovered if such had ever existed; but, assuming the roof to have been sustained on columns of timber, similar to Nursted, the absence of the foundations is easily accounted for, and the idea of the subdivision of the Hall into three aisles may be still entertained.

The present example is not a solitary evidence of the ingenuity exerted by the architects of the ancient timber roofs to relieve the side walls from the weight and pressure of the covering. An ancient hall in Lambeth palace, known as the Guard Chamber, has a high-pitched roof, the entire weight of which is sustained on pillars and arches which are situated parallel to the side walls; so much so, that when the outer walls were taken down, during the rebuilding of the palace, under the superintendance of Mr. Blore, the roof remained for some time supported by those pillars and arches; in this case the lateral supporters were attached to the side walls, and did not in consequence form aisles within the building, but with this exception the structure, in common with Nursted, shewed an example of the practice of supporting a roof independent of the walls of the structure.

Another instance of the arrangement seen at Nursted, has been pointed out in an ancient hall at Balsall Temple, in Warwickshire; in which situation the framing of the roof is very similar to that of Nursted, being supported in the manner of the hall of that building, by insulated pillars within the structure.

In the work of Mr. Twopeny before adverted to, two subjects are engraved, which originally belonged to one of the windows of Nursted Court; they are remarkable examples of a species of ornament in which the sculptor, by the means of mouldings alone, gave to a corbel the appearance, or rather the caricature, of a human face. The two specimens in question

"supported the weather moulding of a small window," probably one of the openings in the side walls. From the style of this ornament and the moulding attached to it, it may be questioned whether the work was not commenced by the first Bishop de Gravesend, and completed, with its roof, by his successor, as the ornament in question belongs rather to the century preceding that, in which the building has been supposed to have taken place.

Nursted Court is the principal dwelling in the small parish of the same name. The manorial residence, in common with all ancient houses of magnitude or importance, possessed its chapel, of which no remains exist at present. The parish church is situated about a quarter of a mile from the house, and is dedicated to St. Mildred. The advowson has always been appendant to the manor, and is now held with it by Capt. Edmeades. A church is mentioned in Domesday, but no part of the present structure is of a very early date. It consists of a nave and chancel, without any distinction at present, and a tower at the west end. It probably dates in the period when the manor was the property of the Gravesends. The interior has a plain horizontal ceiling, and possesses no monuments of any great antiquity. Near the east end are several mural tablets of the early part of the seventeenth century, commemorative of some members of the Fitzwilliam family; the late Earl, on the representation of Capt. Edmeades, very liberally gave unlimited authority to that gentleman to repair the monuments at his lordship's expense. E. I. C.

DEAR MR. URBAN, *London, Ap. 10.*

I THINK I may use this familiar address. It is more than thirty years since you first assured me my communications were *most acceptable*; but more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since the date of my last letter to Mr. Urban. I've wandered many a weary foot since "auld lang syne;" yet in all countries, and under all circumstances, Natural History (the subject of our early correspondence) has never ceased to occupy a large share of my attention; and I have filled many a page with note and anecdote,

which I shall try, if time and leisure admit, to put into "ship-shape," as the sailors say, or "Bristol fashion," and give them to the world, like my friend Edward Jesse, as GLEANINGS, "Foreign" and "Domestic"—Hem mihi! When shall I acquire my friend's tact and happy manner of detailing an anecdote? Alas, never. And I sometimes think I had better give him all my budget, as I have already given him a portion of it, and let him tell the stories in his own way, beginning, as he generally does, with "a friend writes me."

I have been induced to take up the pen at this moment in consequence of the letter of J. M. in your February number, addressed to Mr. Jesse on the Migration of Birds. I have been residing in South America for some time past, and at no very great distance from the Equator. I have kept a journal of all that I remarked in the animal and vegetable world, that seemed either interesting in itself or calculated to instruct us in the ways of God and man, or to shew his mercy and his goodness to all created things. I have various notes on the appearance of the Swallow in those regions. In the first weeks of November I find I have noticed their appearance in considerable numbers, apparently weary and way-worn. They generally rested through the greater part of the day on the branches of the large silk cotton trees. Towards evening they would hunt lazily for flies, but they evidently were not stationary in that district, which was on the sea coast. On the 20th January, 1835, I observed, towards the evening, that an immense number had congregated, with the same lively whirl or noise that I have often witnessed on the banks of the Thames in an autumnal evening. They were darting along the surface of a large canal, and resting amongst the brush wood that grew on its banks, just as they do when they are about to emigrate from our shores. They continued their gyrations as long as I could see them, but next morning, and for many days afterwards, not a swallow was to be seen. You may observe swallows occasionally all the year round within the Tropics, but seldom more than three or four at a time, and they never build a nest. The flock I watch-

ed on the evening of the 20th of January, consisted of many thousands, all strong and vigorous. Had those noticed in the beginning of November arrived from Europe? Were the thousands congregated on the 20th of January preparing to return thither? These are queries for reflection.

With regard to the P.S. to J. M.'s letter, and the extract from Mr. Lewes's Journal in the West Indies, I have to observe, that the Hawk of Jamaica is not the only bird "that never loses an opportunity of being rude." But as God has wisely ordained that Nature shall not deviate from her established path, and that her limits are as fixed as are the bounds of the sea, it is an established fact that, whether rude or soft the embrace, neither birds nor beasts will procreate if they are of different kinds; the seminal fluid, instead of acting as a vivifying principle, becomes a deadly poison, and being quickly absorbed into the system, in no long times kills the female. In the country the carion crow frequently insults a timid solitary hen, but, like the turkey in Jamaica, she always dies. I think I have proof that unnatural connections in animals have led to the same result. The species may be varied *ad infinitum*, but the genus never can change; and death is the penalty which every female will pay for any deviation (forced or otherwise) from the established order of Nature.*

Adieu, dear Mr. Urban, no more at this present from one of your oldest correspondents, A. M'THOMAS,

P.S. When a cock pheasant or partridge falls in love with the common hen, the lady's habits become changed; she selects some secret corner in the open field to lay her eggs, or some well-concealed bed of nettles or brush wood.

Can any of your readers explain why, or are many of them aware that, the position of the air bubble within the shell of the egg, will infallibly indicate the sex of the chick. I will engage to select a hundred eggs and place them under different hens, yet every one will produce a cock bird. And I

* Yet the cow breeds with the horse and the ass. Is not that fact against the writer's position? The newt and toad breed, but not the toad and frog.—Ed.

shall take another hundred, and every chick shall prove a hen. I have mentioned this fact often to friends, but am not aware that I have seen it noticed in any work; yet I consider it a very extraordinary and important fact in natural history, and one that merits attention.

A. M'T.

MR. URBAN, Feb. 25.

IN Lord Wharnccliffe's recent edition of the Letters and Works of Lady Wortley Montague (vol. i. p. 53.), an imputation is apparently cast on the veracity and good-faith of Dr. Johnson, which a more attentive consideration of the passage in Boswell's biography, to which reference is made, would have proved to his Lordship was wholly destitute of foundation. Lord Wharnccliffe proposes your Journal as the field of controversy likely to arise on the subject: and a more appropriate one could not be chosen on a question involving the character of one of its earliest and most celebrated contributors.

His Lordship states that, "Lady Mary had what we now call an Album, a book of poetical scraps almost all collected previously to 1730. Amongst them was the following Ode to Friendship, addressed to herself by Mrs. Mary Astell: '*Friendship, peculiar boon of heaven,*' &c. The reader will perceive that this is the same ode which, with some variations for the better, Boswell has given as written at an early age by Dr. Johnson. Query — which of these two conscientious people (Mrs. Astell and Dr. Johnson) could be guilty of purloining their neighbour's goods, and passing them off for their own?" The noble Baron then proceeds to show that, from a comparison of dates, Johnson could hardly have been the author; and adds, "that the *pro* and *con* of the affair might find the Gentleman's Magazine in matter of controversy for a twelvemonth."

But, as far as Johnson is concerned, there can be no ground for controversy; for he never claimed the composition and, therefore, was no purloiner of his neighbour's goods. It was attributed to him by his biographer on the authority of Mr. Hector (Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell's GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

Johnson, vol. i. p. 134, 8vo.), but it never appeared in any collection of his poetry, nor was asserted by him to be his own; and, surely, the ascription of it to him by another cannot fairly subject him to the censure of plagiarism. It first appeared in print in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1743, and, subsequently, in a miscellaneous volume published in 1796, by Mrs. Williams, the blind lady, in which were inserted some pieces of Johnson and other authors; but, in alluding to them (Boswell, vol. ii, p. 25.), it is marked with an asterisk (*), the sign denoting the *supposition*, not the *acknowledgment*, of its authorship. The comparison of dates, on which Lord Wharnccliffe relies, does not, however, warrant his conclusion; for in 1730, Johnson was twenty-one, and in 1732, when Mrs. Astell died, he was twenty-three years old—an age by no means premature for such a poetical effort, beautiful as it is, and certainly much above the apparent capacity of the lady. In Johnson's recitation, he, as usual, embellished it, as may be seen by comparing Boswell's copy with that of Lady Mary's Album; for, what he expressed of Goldsmith, was peculiarly applicable to himself—"nihil quod texit non ornavit."

In turning over the pages of Boswell on this occasion, an error struck me, uncorrected by Mr. Croker, and, as far as I know, unnoticed by any other annotator of the biographer. Adverting to Johnson's indignant rejection of a pair of shoes placed at his door, when at Oxford, by some charitable person who had perceived his want of them, Mr. Boswell observes (vol. i. p. 46.), "We are told by Tursellinus in his Life of St. Ignatius Loyola, that this intrepid founder of the order of Jesuits, when he arrived at Goa, after having made a severe pilgrimage through the eastern deserts, persisted in wearing his miserable shattered shoes; and when new ones were offered him, rejected them as an unsuitable indulgence." But the fact is, the founder of the Jesuits never was at Goa, nor in the East beyond Jerusalem. It was his disciple St. Francis Xavier, distinguished as the *Apostle of the Indies*, of whom the anecdote is related by Tursellinus in his Life of that missionary, of which the first, and

best edition appeared at Rome (1546, 4to.). The book is remarkable for its latinity, and was the groundwork of a subsequent biography by Bouhours, translated by Dryden in 1688 (See Scott's Life of Dryden, section vi.), as well as of others, enumerated by Dr. Alban Butler (Lives of Saints, December 3.). Amongst his authorities, Dr. Butler quoted also Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, of veracious memory, but whose testimony, usually ranked with that of Sir John Mandeville, or Munchausen, may, on this occasion, be entitled to more credit; for he accompanied Xavier to Japan. In relation to two such eminent personages as Loyola and Xavier, the comparison drawn by the great Condé may not be misplaced:—"Saint Ignace, c'est César, qui ne fait jamais rien que pour de bonnes raisons. Saint Xavier, c'est Alexandre, que son courage emporte quelquefois;" and Condé, educated at the Jesuits' college in Paris, indiscriminately with the sons of ordinary citizens, was not only a great captain, but an accomplished man. See "*Manière de bien penser dans les ouvrages d'Esprit*;" by Bouhour, p. 118, ed. 1692:—a work recommended by Lord Chesterfield (Letter of 8th February 1750), to his son, and which induced Dryden "to look on the author as the most penetrating of French critics."

Yours, &c.

J. R.

Different Styles of European and Asiatic Monarchs.

WHEN the Imaum of Muscat sent last year four beautiful Arabian horses and mares to England, our King William the Fourth, thanking him through the Foreign Secretary, told him "that the horses were doing well at the stud-house at Hampton Court, and that his Arab grooms would not stay with them, because it rained." But when George the Fourth presented his highness Maha-Raja Runjeet Sing, Chief of the Sieks and Lord of Cashmere, with four fine dray-horses, compare the dignified message which that illustrious sovereign returned, with the plain matter-of-fact statement of the English court, and recognize the ancient civilization of Asia:

"By the favour of Sri Akal Poorukh

Jee (i. e. God), there are in my stables valuable and high-bred horses, from the different districts of Hindostan, from Turkistan, and Persia: but none of them will bear comparison with those presented to me by the King, through your Excellency. For these animals, in beauty, stature, and disposition, surpass the horses of every city and every country in the world. *On beholding their shoes, the new moon turned pale with envy, and nearly disappeared from the sky.* Such horses the eye of the sun has never before beheld in his course through the universe. Unable to bestow on them in writing the praises that they merit, I am compelled to throw the reins on the neck of the steed of description, and relinquish the pursuit."

Postscript. Being on the subject of Asiatic animals, we shall ask any of our readers who are naturalists, like Mr. Jesse, what is the animal described below? It inhabits the country of the Upper Oxus:

"I heard (says one of our late intelligent travellers), of an animal called 'Rass' by the Kirgizzes, and 'Kooshgar' by the natives of the Low Countries, which is described as peculiar to Pamere. It is larger than a cow, and less than an horse, of a white colour, with pendent hair under its chin, and crowned with horns of huge dimensions. These are described to be so large that no one man can lift a pair of them; and when left on the ground, the small foxes of the country bring forth their young inside of them. The flesh of the Rass is much prized by the Kirgizzes, who hunt and shoot it with arrows. This animal is said to delight in the coldest climate, and would appear to be, from its beard, of the goat species, or perhaps the Bison; a common-sized 'Rass' will require two horses to bear its flesh from the field."

It is not a goat, evidently, from its size; and no animal like the Bison is known in Asia. It is more probably of the ox-species, like those of Thibet.

J. M.

MR. URBAN,

BARCLAY, in his 'Icon Animum,' dedicated to Louis the XIIIth of France, mentions that the timber of Westminster Hall was brought from Ireland. Is that usually admitted to be the case?—if so, on what authority? I give the passage from Barclay:

"Exportatæ arbores nullo situ concipiunt vermes, aut incuria araneas admittunt, quanquam et suas Hyberni araneas,

sed illas innoxias habent. *Westmonasterii* ampla sedes, ubi jus litigantibus dicitur, ex illis sylvis trabes accepit, et efficta multa arte tabulata. Mirum dictu! araneis circum parietes pendentibus, vix ligno tam sordida textura filamenta adhaerescunt."

From the same work I add an anecdote of James the First, (who was the patron of Barclay, and for whom Barclay offered to fight, either with his sword or pen—sive ensem in stylos dividi, sive stylos in gladium porrigi jubes, præsto sum) which may be familiar to the historical antiquary, but which I do not recollect meeting with in the common histories of James. He is speaking of the severe winters of Norway:

"Memorabili exemplo huic pesti is creptus est quem Numen ad regnum Britanniarum destinaverat, nunc unius Scotiæ Rex, Jacobus. Filiam Annam illi desponderat Fredericus II. Cimbricæ Chersonesi Rex. Sed cum illa in Scotia veheretur, non semel in Norwegiam ejecta est, vi sortium, *malisque genis ad beneficæ imperium ventos cientibus, quæ aliquanto post facinoris panam luit.* Sed Rex interim amore et juvenia impatiens ad conjugem deferri constituit, provecctaque jam hyeme illud mare glacie infame ingressus est. Cælo et tempestatibus luctatum Norwegia excepit, nec multo post quæ eum vexerat navis, velut in avidam dilata, ita circumstante glacie immobilis hæsit. Res ad Jacobum delata est, statimque libuit hoc insolenti spectaculo frui, quippe nulla sue Britannicæ littora concretas undas tenent. Sudum erat, neque portus ab

hospitio regis procul. Processit igitur, nec spirantibus ventis, nec acriter, ut videbatur, inhorrenti aère, contemplatusque paulisper glacie stratum mare in thalamum rediit, necdum aliquid de perniciæ hyemis suspicatus. Sed dum foco se admovit, ex circumstantibus unus in dexteram Regis manum, ut forte sit, intuens, advertit vicinum pollicis digitum cæruleo et exanguilivore rubentem, peritusque cœli illius, 'Ne tu,' inquit, 'Rex, ad ignem accesseris; nocuit tibi aër, et digitum exanimavit. Sic jam affectum pejus ignis intempestivo calore perdidit; frigoris lues alio frigore pelenda est.' Admonitus Rex, primum se læsum negat, quippe nullo modo doloris sensu tentatus. Sed non diu dubitavit quin rectè moneretur. Nam stupebat rigens digitus, sensumque cum sanguinis calore amiserat. De remedio querenti, referunt, certam esse et in promptu medicinam, cujus te salubritas brevi quidem, sed acerrimo dolore, insinuet. Id pati oportere, nisi malit intercidere digitum, tam noxia hyeme contactum; allaturque est vas subito, plenum nive, non quidem ad ignem domita, sed per ipsum triclinii teporem jam sensim disfluente. Illo Rex digitum inserere ex præcepto incolarum monetur. Subitoque ingens dolor per torpentes paulo ante articulos pene illius patientiam excussit. Remeantes in digitum sensus documentum primum fuit, quod doleret. Eo modo Rex incolumis evasit, admonitque tam improvisi mali, facilius postea cautio fuit, vel certe medicina quippe, et post, aurem dexteram equitantis, eadem pestis adussit."

Yours, &c.

B—H.

J. M.

RING-MONEY OF THE CELTÆ.

Observations on the Two Essays on the Ring-money of the Celtæ, and on the other two on the Affinity of the Phœnician and Celtic Languages, communicated to the Royal Irish Academy, by Sir Wm. Betham, Ulster King of Arms, M. R. I. A., F. S. A. &c. and printed in their Transactions.

IT has often surprised us that, although it is so frequently asserted on the authority of Cæsar that ring-money of iron was current among the Britons, no well-attested discovery of such a kind of money has been noticed in our times. This passage of Cæsar is cited by Sir William Betham as follows,—"utuntur autem nummo aureo aut annulis ferreis ad certum pondus pro nummo;"—but we must point out that there is another accepted reading sanctioned

by the earliest editions, "utuntur aut are, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo,"—which, although it perhaps weakens the testimony as refers to the rings, clearly asserts by the expression *talea* the nice adjustment of the pieces, and, as also, whatever their form, that they were different from ordinary money; moreover, we think, it is a better text for our author's hypothesis, (which must principally rest on the proof of the nice correspondence of the weight of

the pieces,) that we should read as above, for if 'mammo aureo' be placed in opposition to 'annulis ferreis pro nummo,' the sense of the assertion would be, that while they employed the rings of iron for the baser species of monetary circulation, coins of gold were used for the more important. "So extensively a commercial people as the Phœnicians, of whom the Celtæ (Sir William thinks) were unquestionably colonists, could not long carry on their affairs of trade by means of barter and exchange. They would soon feel the necessity for something defined to represent property, and the precious metals would be naturally suggested as the readiest means, and weight would be adopted as the measure. They were in all probability the inventors of ring-money; for they were certainly the first people who carried on an extensive commerce."—

p. 10.

Gold and silver wire cut into equal lengths, was most probably the first attempt at money, because the pieces could more easily be made of the required weight and value.

Sir William illustrates his notice of the transition from the straight wire to the ring by various wood cuts. The most common form of the smaller gold ring money is found in Ireland. They are made of pieces of gold wire formed into the required thickness, cut into lengths of *equal weights*, and then bent round into the form represented by Nos. 1, 2, 3, &c. of the specimens.

Counterfeits of these rings are said to be from time to time discovered of the same shape and size, and plated over with gold, so that nothing but the weight could detect the fraud. The brass of which they were composed was a mixture of copper and tin, similar to that of which Celtic weapons are known to be compounded. The smallest of the gold rings weighed 12 grains or a half-penny weight, and of rings of various weights found, up to the weight of 13 oz. 7 dwts. it is certainly remarkable that with a very trifling variation in one or two of the specimens, ten rings of various weights were found to be *multiples of the half dwit*.

For a more particular account of the form and various weights of these

rings, we refer the reader to the engravings and list appended to these remarks.

The adjustment, *ad certum pondus*, agreeably to the authority of Cæsar, Sir William affirms was made conformably with the weight known by the moderns as the troy weight; it was, he considers, the old Phœnician mercantile standard weight, which once prevailed throughout the east, was brought to Europe from Palestine and Egypt by the Crusaders, and obtained its present name from the city of Troyes in France, where it was first employed at a great fair. The old Celtic *unsha* was the exact ounce Troy weight. Gold and silver rings are represented as being weighed in the manner of coin on some of the oldest tombs of Thebes. As the Romans divided their libra into twelve uncia, so did the Greeks their litra; the ratel or litra used in Egypt, is of different quantity in various places, but is always divided into twelve parts. These are curious facts, and might perhaps lead to the true derivation of the word *uncia*. Pinkerton tells us of some modern Arabian coins in the shape of a hook; and some of the specimens of ring money Sir William has exhibited, may, without any forced conversion, be considered as aduncated. What then if these rings, being parts of the libra, should have conferred the name on the *uncia* or ounce, from *ὀγκη*, *uncus*, and not from *unus*, as being one division of twelve. What the author calls the cup we should be disposed to style the hook of the ring-money; and we would further observe, that in the ancient torques, for neck rings and bracelets, their hooked ends are constantly formed precisely similar to the cups of the ring, No. 19. We have little doubt but Sir William is perfectly right in his conjectures relative to this annular money; but we are also of opinion that its form was adopted from ornaments of *the person*, which had really passed as the means of exchange in the primitive stages of society:—thus we know, that in some of the savage states of Africa, a certain number of shells are rated as a knife; that two knives are equal to a brass basin, &c. &c.; a higher advance in monetary representation would proba-

bly still preserve the figure in one shape or another of the original circulating medium, or at least its name, as *pecunia* is derived from *pecus*.

Just in this way, we believe that the Saxon *manca*, *mancus*, or *mark*, meant originally a *manica*, *manicle*, or bracelet for the wrist; thus Elfric, Archbishop of Canterbury, gives "V pundan and L mancupan goldey," five pounds and fifty mancuses of gold, to Ceolric, &c.

And this, by the way, we take to be a more correct derivation than that which brings it from the word *manucussa*, or a piece impressed by a blow of the hand; at any rate, the hint may be worth our author's consideration.

Barbarous nations, whose manners have been little affected by foreign intercourse, are very tenacious of the customs of their ancestors. An accident has furnished Sir William Betham with a remarkable proof that this ring or bracelet-money is current at this day among the natives of Guinea. A vessel going to Africa was wrecked in Ballycotton Bay, near Cork, in the summer of 1836. Some boxes of cast iron pieces were found on board of her, intended for barter, and so exactly similar in form to certain gold specimens found in Ireland, that we need only refer to the wood cuts, Nos. 24 & 25, in this notice, to give a perfect idea of them. Sir William Betham was naturally induced to make further inquiries into this remarkable circumstance, and he received the information from the proprietor of the schooner wrecked as above mentioned, that she was bound to the river Bonney, or New Calabar, which is not far from the kingdom of Benin,—that the trade to these rivers was for palm and ivory exchanged for cotton goods, gunpowder, fire-arms, and other articles, together with *rings*, by the natives called *manillas*, both of iron and copper, which is the sort of money that they employ in their barter. These *manillas* are manufactured at Birmingham. Mr. J. Bonomi, who travelled with Lord Prudhoe in Egypt and Nubia, says "So little has the interior of the country changed, that since the days of the Pharaohs to the present, among the inhabitants of Sennar, pieces of gold,

in the form of rings, pass current. The rings of gold are cut through for the convenience of keeping them together. The money is weighed as in the time of Joseph. The weighing of similar rings is said to be represented on certain Egyptian paintings and bas-reliefs. Rings therefore appear to be the money of the two large districts of the African continent, placed on the opposite extremes of East and West,—Nubia and Guinea. The term *manilla*, by which these monetary articles are known to the natives of Guinea, Sir William Betham is disposed to refer to two Celto-Phœnician words *main*, riches, patrimony, goods, value, and *callac*, cattle, or any species of property. He must pardon us if we here differ from him, and recur to what we have already said relative to these rings being originally ornaments of the person. We know that the Portuguese discovered the gold coast in the fifteenth century,—*manila* is in that and the Spanish language the legitimate term for a bracelet, and as both languages are dialects of the Latin, we can seek no further for the etymology of the term than *manica*, *a manu*, an ornament worn on the wrist just above the hand.

All the circumstances above detailed tend indeed to suggest that rings originally, whether used as clasps, bracelets, necklaces, chains, or otherwise, became by their portability very natural objects of exchange; that by long use they were at length considered as current money, and were the only compact and summary medium of commerce, with nations of the highest antiquity, before they fell upon the expedient of stamping circular plates of metal. Every inquirer into the primitive customs of mankind must thank Sir William Betham for his highly ingenious remarks and zealous researches on a subject now rendered important to history.

The papers on the affinity of the Celtic and Phœnician languages attempt to demonstrate, by that surest of all philological tests, the correspondence of dialect, the identity of the Celts and Phœnicians. "Arabia Felix, or the kingdom of Yeman, may safely," the author thinks, "be considered as the previous country of the Phœnicians,

where, under the names of Homeritæ and Sabæans, they established and carried on an extensive commerce with India and all the coasts of the Erythrean or Indian ocean. The old patriarchal government and history of the Arabians, as detailed in the Sacred Writings, prove them to have been a very ancient people, and trace them back to ages, near the deluge. They are divided into classes,—the primitive Arabians, the descendants of Ishmael, from whom the present Arabians are descended. The primitive Arabians are generally derived in descent from Joktan, the son of Eber or Heber, of the line of Shem, whose son, Jarab or Yarab, is said, after the confusion of Babel, to have founded the kingdom of Yemen, and his brother Josham that of Hejaz. The kingdom Yemen was governed by princes of the tribe of Hamyar, great-grandson of Joktan, but at length passed to the descendants of his brother Ashtan, who retained the title of King of the Harngarites, by the Greeks called Homerites. It is said to have continued in existence 2020 years, when the inundation of Aram, soon after the time of Alexander the Great, dislodged many of the tribes, who emigrated to other countries. Such is briefly the early received history of Arabia. It rests mainly on tradition, and, as was usual, especially with the Greeks, a personage is constructed to give name to a people. Hamyar is made the patriarch and ancestor of the Homeritæ. "Herodotus tells us the name of Homeritæ was significant, and had the same meaning as Phœnicians—a mariner, or navigator of the sea." They were conquered, and probably exterminated long after the foundation of Tyre by the warlike descendants of Ishmael, and their commerce and mercantile settlements, if they formed any, were transferred to their Syrian colonies. "The Punic tongue became obsolete after the fall of Carthage, and the extensive colonization of the Phœnician districts by the Romans;" but "in one solitary separated corner of the remote west, a colony of Phœnicians escaped the overwhelming influence of the Roman sword, and kept their language and traditions pure and unmixed. Ireland was never visited by a Roman, at least we have no his-

torical notice of such visit. The Romanized Britons probably visited the island for commercial purposes, but never with a view to conquest."

Various examples are cited by the author, of Phœnician appellatives corresponding with the ancient Irish tongue.—Thus, Phœnicia is the country of the ploughers of the sea; *pean* a ploughman, *oice of the sea*; *Homeritæ*, that of mariners, *ua*, the country, *mapayde* of mariners. Sir William proceeds to state, that in Ptolemy and other ancient geographers, places are distinguished by names, which, in the Celtic, indicate such distinctions as the following:—"the round hill,—the good market,—the swampy, marshy inlet,—the happy tribe,—the welcome,—the island of gentle showers,—the fruitful hill,—the pleasant town on the sea," &c. In evidence of this assertion, the author takes a coasting investigation of the Ptolemaic names on M. Danville's 'Map of the World as known to the Ancients,' commencing at the north-east point of the Arabian Gulph or Red Sea, at Elana or Ezion Geber, a fort mentioned in the Sacred Writings, thence down the Erythrean or Indian Ocean, by the straits of Babelmandel along the coast of Arabia to the Persian Gulph, the Gulphs of Cutch and Cambay, and the Malabar Coast to Cape Cormorin and the Island of Ceylon; then up the Coromandel to the Ganges, and again southward on the coast of the Birman Empire to the Straits of Malacca, and passing northward up to the Gulph of Siam, which appears to have been the furthest limit of Phœnician navigation in that direction." He then proceeds "down the eastern coast of Africa to Zaquebar, an island a few degrees south of the equator," beyond which the names do not, as far as he investigates, appear to be of Phœnician origin.

It were, however, to be wished that Sir William's deductions were sometimes less direct, or that he had remarked more circumstantially upon the very strong affinity which the Celtic languages bore to each other and to the *Greek*. Were not the nations which spoke them the descendants of Japhet? Not of Ham, which the Phœnicians and Egyptians were. However, the Phœnicians from a very

early period began to colonize, and thus intermix with the descendants of Japhet. "Lingua Hetrusca, Phrygica et Celtica, affines sunt omnes, ex uno fonte derivatæ, nec Græca longè distat. Japethicæ sunt omnes," says a learned philologist.* We wish Sir William would direct his attention towards the peopling of the *New World*. In our vol. V. p. 193, will be found a pretty copious report of the exhibition by Mr. Kempe, at the Society of Antiquaries, of some drawings of Peruvian vases, *decidedly identical in form and ornament with Greek and Egyptian vessels*; at p. 294, of the same volume, a cylindrical vessel of granite is described, brought from the Musquito shore of Central America, ornamented with the Grecian key. We should like to hear if the theory, that the more southerly portion of the western world was colonized at an early period by Phœnician navigators, be susceptible of any philological support.

Sir William Betham's second paper on the affinity between the Phœnician and Celtic languages, opens with a deduction drawn from his former statements. Having shown as above that numerous places in Ptolemy's geography are significant of their local position, circumstances, &c. in the Hiberno-Celtic language, he concludes that the Celts generally were descended from Phœnician colonists, of whom the ancient Irish were a branch. The Pelasgic colonies, which established themselves in Greece and Italy, were, however, from the same source, as may be seen by reference to the opinion of the learned compilers of that excellent work the 'Universal History.'† Phœnicia by her commercial enterprise disseminated Egyptian art, and allied herself by colonies to foreign nations. She was the Great Britain of primeval times. For an example of what these colonists ef-

fecting in the way of art, see the account of Campanari's exhibition of Etruscan tombs in our present number.

We have only to add that these essays are in every point of view valuable to the history of the nations of the world. They are evidently dictated by energetic zeal of inquiry, guided by considerable judgment. They rest philological theory on its proper basis—the existing monuments of ancient art and science, and of the early intercourse of nations, compared with each other. Such judicious applications as these give a value to the hoards of curiosities collected in Museums; they show the expediency and utility of such collections, and their inestimable accession to historical knowledge when applied by men of competent learning.‡

No new and corroborating point of evidence relating to the currency of rings in the earliest ages will escape the author of these essays; he has awakened a lively interest by his statements, and every fresh testimony relative to *ring-money* from his pen will be received accordingly.

The accompanying cuts show the various gradations in the Ring-Money; beginning with those of the simplest form, evidently bent round from straight wire. The first twenty-three are of gold; with the exception of No. 14, which is a counterfeit of brass, plated with gold; and of Nos. 15 and 16, which are produced as the first variations in form from the simple ring. Their weights are as follow:—

No. 1.—12 grs.; No. 2.—1 dwt. 12 grs.; No. 3.—2 dwts. 12 grs.; No. 4.—2 dwts. 12 grs.; No. 5.—2 dwts. 12 grs.; No. 6.—3 dwts. 16 grs.; No. 7.—3 dwts. 16 grs.; No. 8.—6 dwts.; No. 9.—5 dwts.; No. 10.—10 dwts.; No. 11.—11 dwts.; No. 12.—8 dwts.;

* Stiernhelm.

† Vol. xvi. p. 41.

‡ We are here almost tempted to call the attention of Sir W. Betham and other members of the Society of Antiquaries of London, to the subject of their Museum, and to ask whether the present Government (professing liberal views and advocating the spread of knowledge,) have conceded to them that space which they so much want for a Museum, and which the Society of Antiquaries applied for two years since through the Earl of Aberdeen, their President, and Council, prospectively on the removal of the Royal Academy from Somerset House? The author of these essays has shown us that something more may be made of such stores than a holiday raree-show for the worthy cockneys at Easter.

No. 13.—11 dwts. 12 grs.; No. 14, brass, plated with gold; No. 15, brass; No. 16, brass; No. 17.—4 oz. 16 dwts.; No. 18.—9 oz.; No. 19.—16 dwts. 12 grs.; No. 20.—2 oz.; No. 21.—3 oz. 12 dwts.; No. 22, of various sizes, 19 oz. to 56 oz.; No. 23.—1 oz.; No. 24.—Ancient brass ring, or manilla, found in Ireland; No. 25.—Specimen of the manillas fabricated in England, in copper and cast-iron, now passing current in Africa;

No. 26.—Ancient Irish brass rings, made of various graduated weights and sizes; No. 27.—The same conjoined; No. 28.—Four ancient rings of Silver linked together; No. 29.—Ancient ring of Silver, weight 2 oz. 10 dwts. 12 grs.; Nos. 30, 31.—Attenuated specimens of ancient rings, [of gold?], weights 12 dwts. and 2 dwt. The sketches are evidently not made by one comparative scale of size.

A. J. K.

IN OBITUM DOCTISSIMI

ET PIENTISSIMI

PRÆSULIS SARISBURIENSIS THOMÆ BURGESS,

D. D., QUI OB. FEB. 19, 1837.

SANCTE Senex, Ætas, plusquàm Octoginta per annos,
Tranquillè et tacitè obrepens, ad claustra Sepulcri,
Supremamque diem, Te duxit; at, O Pater alto
In cœlo—quàm pura fides, immotaque corda,
Per vitæ variasque vices, mundique tumultus,
Oh! quæ spes et amor, placidæ et constantia mentis,
Et lacryma in miseros ex imo pectore manans,—
Subrisus, si quando breves, et blanda loquela,
Et studia, in variis, varia atque recondita, linguis,
Doctrina, in primis, Divina oracula pandens—
Ad finem, comitantur iter!

Tu, *Xaïpe*, remotâ

Jam mortali umbrâ, et quod mens tua semper avebat,
Lætare, inter eos Sanctos quos CHRISTUS amabat: *
Et lacrymam, nobis lacrymarum in valle relictis,
Supremam ignoscas, cara et venerabilis umbra.

W. L. BOWLES, CANONICUS SARISBURIENSIS.

Translation, by the Author.

SAINTED Old Man, for more than eighty years,
Thee—tranquilly and stilly-creeping—Age,
Led to the confines of the sepulchre,
And thy last day on earth—but “Father—Lord—
Which art in Heaven”—how pure a faith, and heart
Unmov’d, amid the changes of this life,
And tumult of the world,—and oh! what hope,—
What love and constancy of the calm mind,
And tears to misery from the inmost heart
Flowing—at times, a brief sweet smile, and voice
How bland, and studies, various and profound,
Of learned languages—but, ever first,
That learning which the Oracles of God
Unfolds, ev’n to the close of life’s long day
Thy course accompanies!

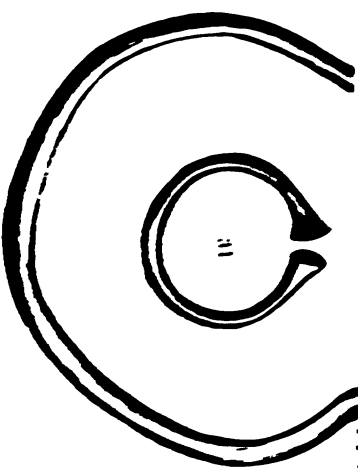
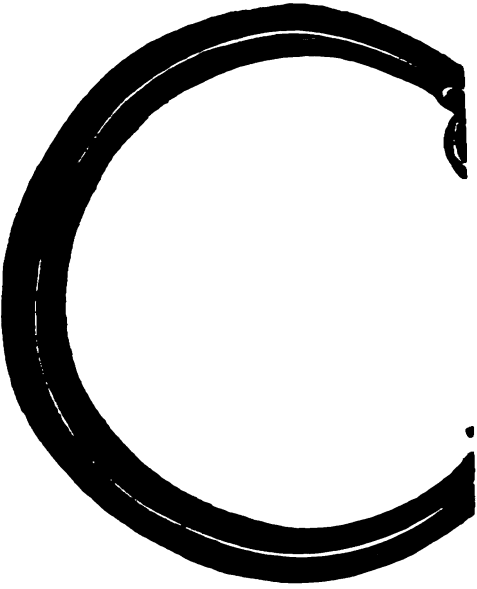
But, THOU, FAREWELL,

And live—this mortal veil remov’d—in bliss—
Live with the Saints in light, whom CHRIST had lov’d—
But pardon us, left in this vale of tears,
For one last tear, upon thy cold remains—
Pardon, belov’d and venerated shade.

W. L. B.

* Alluding to verses written by himself on completing his seventy-ninth year.

STAMFORD LIBRARY



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No. 97.—The same unbed.
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WALLINGTON



RING-MONEY, OR MANILLAS.

Nos. 1-13, 15-23, are of Gold, and found in Ireland. No. 14.—Of Brass, plated with Gold.
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 No. 25.—Manilla, fabricated in England, and now passing current in Africa.

On Ancient Residences in England. From Burton's 'Anatomie of Melancholy.'—(p. 260.)

THE Bishop of Exeter had fourteen several houses, all furnished, in times past. In Italy, though they reside in cities in winter, which is more gentlemanlike, all the summer they come abroad to their country houses, to recreate themselves. Our gentry in England live most part in the country, except it be some few castles, building still in bottoms, saith Jovius, or near woods, *corona arborum virentium*. You shall know a village by a tuft of trees at or about it, to avoid those strong winds wherewith the island is infested, and cold winter-blasts. Some discommend *moted* houses as unwholesome. So Camden saith of *Ewelme* (in Oxfordshire), that it was therefore unfrequented, *ob stagni vicini halitus*, and all such places as be near lakes and rivers. But I am of opinion that these inconveniences will be mitigated or easily corrected by good fires; as one reports of Venice, that *graveolentia*, or fog of the moors, is sufficiently qualified by these innumerable smoaks. Nay more, Thomas Philot. Ravennas, a great physician, contends that the Venetians are generally longer lived than any city in Europe, and live many of them 120 years. But it is not water generally that so much offends, as the slime and noisome smells that accompany such overflowed places, which is but at some few seasons after a flood, and is sufficiently recompensed with sweet smells and aspects in summer—' *Ver pingit vario gemmantia prata colore*'—and many other commodities of pleasure and profit; or else may be corrected if the site of it be somewhat remote from the water, as *Lindley* [in Leicestershire, the seat of the writer's brother]—*Orton super montem*, (the possession of Robert Bradshaw, Esq.)—*Drayton* (of George Purefoy, Esq.), or a little more elevated, though nearer, as *Caucut* (the possession of William Purefoy, Esq.; as *Amington* (the seat of Sir John Repington, knight); *Polesworth* (Sir Henry Goodiere's, lately deceased); *Weddington* (the dwelling-house of Hum. Adderly, Esq.)—to insist on such places best to me known—upon the river of Anker, in Warwickshire;

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Swarston, (Sir John Harpur's, lately deceased); and *Drakesley* (Sir George Greslie's, knt.), upon Trent. Or, however they may be unseasonable in winter, or at some times, they have their good use in summer.

If so be that their means be so slender as they may not admit of any such variety, but must determine once for all, and make one house serve each season. I know no men that have given better rules in this behalf than our husbandry writers. *Cato* and *Columella* prescribe a good house to stand by a navigable river, good highways, near some city, and in a good soile; but that is more for commodity than health. The best soil commonly yields the worst aire; a dry sandy plat is fittest to build upon, and such as is rather hilly than plain, full of downs, a *Cotswold* country, as being most commodious for hawking, hunting, wood, waters, and all manner of pleasures. *Perigort*, in France, is barren, yet by reason of the excellencie of the aire, and such pleasures that it affords, most inhabited by the nobility; as *Noremberg* in Germany, *Toledo* in Spain. Our countryman, Tusser, will tell us so much, that the fieldome is for profit, the woodland for pleasure and health. The one, commonly deep clay, therefore noisome in winter, and subject to bad highwaies; the other a dry sand. Provision may be had elsewhere; and our townes are frequently bigger in the woodland than the fieldome, more frequent and populous, and gentlemen more delight to dwell in such places. *Sutton Coldfield*, in Warwickshire, where I was once a grammar scholar, may be a sufficient witness, which stands, as Camden notes, *loco ingrato et sterili*, but in an excellent aire, and full of all manner of pleasures. *Wadley*, in Berkshire (the seat of G. Purefoy, Esq.), is situate in a vale; though not so fertile a soil as some vales afford, yet a most commodious site, wholesome, in a delicious aire, a rich and pleasant seat. So *Segrave*, in Leicestershire (which towne I am now bound to remember, for I am now incumbent of that rectory, presented thereto by my right honourable patron the Lord Berkley), is sited in a champian, at the edge of the Wold, and more barren than the villages about it, yet no place likely yields a better aire. And he that built

that faire house, *Wollerton*, in Nottinghamshire (Sir Francis Willoughby), is much to be commended, though the tract be sandy and barren about it, for making choice of such a place. Constantine, lib. 2. cap. de Agricultura, praiseth mountains, hilly, steep places, above the rest by the sea side, and such as look toward the north, by some great river, as *Formark*, in Derbyshire, on the Trent (the dwelling of Sir Thos. Burdet, kt. baronet), environed with hills, open only to the north, like *Mount Edmond* [read Mount Edgcomb] in Cornwall, which Mr. Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, so much admires for an excellent seat. Such as is the general site of Bohemia, '*Serenat Boreas*,' the north wind clarified; but near lakes or marishes, in holes, obscure places, or to the south and west, he utterly disproves those winds are unwholesome, putrifying, and make men subject to diseases. The best building for health, according to him, is in high places, and in an excellent prospect, like that of *Cuddeston*, in Oxfordshire, which place, I must *honoris ergo* mention, is lately and fairly built by John Bancroft, Dr. of Divinity, my quondam tutor in Christchurch, Oxon, now the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Oxon, who built this house for himself and his successors, in a good aire, good prospect, good soile, both for profit and pleasure, not so easily to be matched. P. Crescentius, in his Lib. de Agricul., is very copious on this subject, how a house should be wholesomly sited, in a good coast, good air, wind, &c. Varro de Re Rust. forbids lakes and rivers, marish and manured grounds; they cause a bad air, gross diseases hard to be cured: if it be so as he cannot help it, 'better, as he adviseth, sell thine house and land, than lose thine health.' He that respects not this in chusing of his seat, or building his house, is *mente captus*, mad, Cato saith, and his dwelling next to hell itself, according to Columella. He commends, in conclusion, the middle of a hill, upon a descent. Baptista Porta Villa censures Varro, Cato, Columella, and those ancient rusticks, approving many things, disallowing some; and will by all means have the front of a house stand to the south, which, how it may be good in Italy or hotter climes, I know not; in our

northern countries I am sure it is best. Stephanus, a Frenchman, de Prædio Rust. lib. 1. cap. 4. subscribes to this; approving especially the descent of a hill, south or south-east, with trees to the north, so that it be well watered; a condition in all sites which must not be omitted, as Herbastein inculcates. Julius Cæsar Claudinus, a physician (Consult. 24), for a nobleman in Poland melancholy given, adviseth him to dwell in a house inclining to the east, and by all means to provide the air be clear and sweet; which Montanus counselleth the Earl of Monfort, his patient, to inhabit a pleasant house and in a good aire. If it be so, the natural site may not be altered of our city, town, village, yet by artificial means it may be helped. In hot countries, therefore, they make the skirts of their cities very narrow, all over Spain, Africa, Italy, Greece, and many cities of France, in Languedoc especially and Provence, those southern parts. Montpellier, the habitation and university of physicians, is so built with high houses, narrow streets, to divert the sun's scalding raies, which Tacitus commends, lib. 15. Annual. as most agreeing to their health, 'because the height of buildings and narrowness of streets keep away sunbeams.' Some cities use galleries, or arched cloysters, towards the streets, as Damascus, Bologna, Padua, Berne in Switzerland, *West-chester* with us, as well to avoid tempests as the sun's scorching heats. They build on high hills in hot countries for more air; or to the seaside, as Baiæ, Naples. In our northern coasts we are opposite; we commend broad, open, fair streets, as most befitting and agreeing to our clime. We build in bottomes for warmth; and that site of Mitylene, in the island of Lesbos, in the Ægean Sea, which Vitruvius so much discommends, (magnificently built with fair houses, *sed imprudenter positam*, unadvisedly sited, because it lay along to the south, and when the south wind blew, the people were all sick,) would make an excellent site in our northern climes. * * *

A good prospect alone will ease melancholy, as Comesius contends, lib. 2. 7. de Sale. The citizens of Barcino, in Catalonia, saith he, otherwise penned in, melancholy, and stirring little

abroad, are much delighted with that pleasant prospect their city hath to the sea, which, like that of old Athens, besides Ægina, Salamina, and many pleasant islands, had all the variety of delicious objects. So are those Neapolitans and inhabitants of Geneva to see the ships, boats, and passengers go by, out of their windows, their whole cities being sited on the side of a hill, like Pera by Constantinople, so that each house almost hath a free prospect to the sea, *as some part of London hath to the Thames*; or to have a free prospect all over the city at once, as at Granada, in Spain, and at Fez, in Africk, the river running betwixt two declining hills, the steepness causeth each house almost, as well to oversee, as to be overseen of the rest. Every country is full of such delightful prospects, as well within land as by sea, as Hermon and Rama in Palestina, Colalo in Italy, the top of Tagitus, or Acrochorinthus, that old decayed castle in Corinth, from which Peloponesus, Greece, the Ionian and Ægean seas, were *semel et simul* at one view to be taken. In Egypt, the square top of the great Pyramid, 300 yards in height, and so the Sultan's palace in Grand Cairo, the country being a plain, hath a marvellous fair prospect, as well over Nilus, as that great city, five Italian miles long and two broad, by the river side. From Mount Sion, in Jerusalem, the Holy Land is to be seen of all sides: such high places are infinite. With us those of the best taste are *Glassenbury Tower*, *Bever Castle*, *Rodway Grange*, *Walsby* in Lincolnshire, where I lately received a

real kindness (lately resigned for some specialle reasons), by the munificence of the Right Honourable my noble Lady and Patroness, the Lady Frances Countess dowager of Exeter; and two among the rest, which I might not omit for vicinities sake, *Oldbury*, in the confines of Warwickshire, where I have often looked about me with great delight, at the foot of which hill (at Lindley, in Leicestershire, the possession and dwelling place of Ralph Burton, Esq. my lately deceased father) I was born; and *Hanbury*, in Staffordshire, contiguous to which is *Falde*, a pleasant village, and an ancient patrimony belonging to our family, now in the possession of mine elder brother, William Burton, Esq. Barclay, the Scot, commends that of *Greenwich Tower* for one of the best prospects in Europe, to see London on the one side, the Thames, ships, and pleasant meadows on the other. There be they that say as much or more of St. Mark's steeple at Venice. Yet these are at too great distance. Some are especially affected with such objects as be near, to see passengers go by in some great roddeway, or boats in a river—*in subjectum forum despicere*—to oversee a fair, a market-place, or out of a pleasant window into some thoroughfare street, to behold a continual concourse, a promiscuous rout coming and going, as a multitude of spectators at a theatre, a mask, or some publick show. But I rove—the sum is this, that variety of actions, objects, aire, places, are excellent good in this infirmity (Melancholy) and all others, good for man, good for beast.

NEW RECORD COMMISSION.—No. VII. s

Observations upon the Report of the Record Committee, transmitted to the Treasury by the Record Commissioners. 1837. pp. 137.

A Letter to C. P. Cooper, Esq. upon the Report of the Recent Record Committee, by Basil Montagu, Esq. 1837. pp. 16.

A Leaf omitted out of the Record Report. 1837. pp. 28.

Another Leaf omitted out of the Record Report. 1837. pp. 18.

IN our last article upon this subject, we stated that we had seldom witnessed a more complete failure than had been exhibited by the case brought against the Commissioners before the Select Committee of the House of Commons. We repeat the assertion, and with some degree of pride, inasmuch as, amongst the periodical publications of the day, we alone seem to have had sufficient patience to pierce the cloud of mystery

and misrepresentation spread before the public, and arrive at the substantial truth. Some future inquirer into literary History, some Hallam or D'Israeli of two or three centuries hence, will thread the maze, as we have done, and, after perusing the scandalous libels which have been freely circulated on every side, will arrive with astonishment at the dexterously-concealed truth. He will give the whole proceeding its proper name. None of those considerations which hold us back will operate upon him. He will not feel as we do, pity for the failings of persons whom he has been accustomed to respect; his indignation at the disingenuous artifices which have been practised will be unmixed with the bitter thought that they have emanated from men of whom he had hoped better things; nor will his astonishment at the character of the whole proceeding be mingled, as ours is, with that most painful of all considerations, that the very peculiar description of justice, both literary and judicial, which has been awarded to the Commissioners, has primarily emanated from a body, to which, as is remarked in one of the pamphlets before us, we and "all our fellow-subjects are, in one character or another, amenable." A tribunal in which such things may be done, will soon fill its cup; some fortunate act of injustice will direct attention to its incongruous character, and convince the legislature, that when it takes upon itself to play the part of a Court of Justice, it will share the fate of all bad actors if it does not play it well.

Mr. Montagu, in a letter which stands amongst the publications at the head of this article, has remarked,

"The duties of a Committee are, if I mistake not, twofold. First, *Ministerial*; to collect evidence—the original limit of the jurisdiction (as in the case of the Committee who reported upon the charges against Lord Bacon): and, secondly, *Judicial*; to report their judgment upon the evidence itself, which most probably originated in the increase and pressure of business upon the House.

"The blessings which have resulted, and will result, from their ministerial duties, are obvious; the facts thus collected will in due time decompose all error; but in their judicial function it may perhaps be thought that a Committee of the House of Commons must necessarily be a most defective tribunal."

After a vigorous passage descriptive of the duties and character of a Judge in our Courts of Justice, Mr. Montagu proceeds,—

"A chairman of a committee, on the contrary, may be an inexperienced young man, who, having made a speech in favour of some particular measure (with such a declaration of his sentiments as would disqualify him from being a juror), moves for a committee, and, as a matter of course, is elected chairman. Inflated by imaginary importance, he enters upon his office like the school-boy, who, having caught a tame rabbit, thinks himself a mighty sportsman. He has, as he conceives, a good object before him, and is not always mindful of the road over which he passes to attain it, or upon whom he tramples in his way. He may decide upon *ex parte* evidence, or examine only for the confirmation of the opinion which, right or wrong, he happens to entertain. A Report is then made and published as the Report of the Committee, to whom (for it saves a world of pains) the House is ever ready enough to surrender its judgment. Such appears to me, with the greatest respect for the intelligence with which the House abounds, the radical defect of its Committees."

Nothing can be more correct than this general delineation, and now let us inquire how far it is applicable to the Record Committee.

It would seem, from what has passed in Parliament, that upon receipt of the Report of the Record Committee, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on behalf of the Lords of the Treasury, forwarded it to the Record Commissioners, with a request that they would furnish the Lords of the Treasury with any Observations upon it which the Commissioners might think necessary. A copy of the paper, which was in consequence transmitted to the Treasury, has fallen into our hands, and we have no doubt that our readers will thank us for giving them an account of its contents. Some obstacles appear as yet to have prevented its being printed as a Parliamentary Paper.

It opens by directing attention to some peculiarities which are stated more or less to pervade the whole of the Report. They are,

" I. The Committee, although appointed ' to inquire into the management and affairs of *The Record Commission*,' did not confine its inquiries to the Record Commission at present in existence, and which bears date on the 12th March, 1831, but directed its attention to whatever seems to have been neglected by any of the successive Commissions, the first of which was issued on the 19th July, 1800."

The results of this " peculiarity " are stated to have been,

" First, that the successive Commissions appointed since 1800, the last of which was suspended five years ago by the present Commission, have been charged with inattention, mismanagement, and neglect of duty on *ex parte*, and occasionally on vague, hearsay evidence, with no one before the Committee to defend them; both their Secretaries, who could best have justified or explained their proceedings, being deceased; and, secondly, that various charges founded upon such evidence, and, if affecting any one at all, certainly chargeable only against the former Commissions, have, by some confusion, been introduced into the Report as applicable to the present Commission."

" II. The second peculiarity observable in the Report is, that in treating of the objects of the several Commissions on the Public Records, the Committee seems to have lost sight altogether of that Report which forms the basis of all the Record Commissions, and a constant reference to which is necessary towards the formation of a proper judgment upon the course adopted by the Commissioners."

All the Commissions have been founded upon the Report of the Record Committee of the House of Commons in the year 1800, and have been issued for the execution of the measures recommended by that Committee.

" In the Report of the Recent Committee it is remarkable that when treating of the objects of the several Record Commissions (p. v.) not even the most distant allusion is made to the Report of 1800."

Out of this peculiarity it has resulted that

" A judgment which might be applicable to the case of a public body having a general object, sufficient authority, and ample funds, has, in the present instance, been applied to one which has definite objects, insufficient authority, and limited resources. The Committee have not reported as to whether the Commissioners have executed the objects set before them in their Commission, so far as the extent of their powers and the amount of their funds have enabled them to do: They have reported as to what in their judgment remains still to be performed before the Public Records can be said to be in a proper state of condition and arrangement, and have set down every thing that falls within that description as a proof of what they term the neglect of the Commissioners."

" III. A third peculiarity, which pervades the Report is,

That, although it is the Report of a Committee appointed to inquire generally into " the *management* and affairs of the Record Commission," it is confined in its facts almost exclusively to what the Committee have thought to be instances of the *mismanagement* of the Commission. This peculiarity has resulted from the circumstance that, notwithstanding the terms of their appointment, the Committee, " considering it their duty rather to examine into existing defects for the purpose of suggesting remedies than to pass in review the many and important services rendered by the successive Commissions, has directed its attention *more to what seems to have been neglected*, than to what has been efficiently and satisfactorily performed by those bodies." (Report, p. xxxvii.) In this manner the Commissioners find themselves represented in the Report as an incompetent and incapable body, not on account of what they have done, which is generally the subject of praise throughout the Report, but of what they have 'neglected,' or, in other words, what they have not done, with reference to an arbitrary standard of the authority and duty of the Commissioners set up in the minds of the Committee, and existing nowhere else.

" IV. A fourth peculiarity in the evidence, and in the Report, is,

That they contain charges against the Keepers of the Record Offices, and other persons who were not present before the Committee; and who were neither called upon, nor had any opportunity afforded them, for explanation or defence.

"The Committee seem in various instances where there appeared a *prima facie* contradiction between the testimony of two persons, or between oral testimony and a document, to have deemed it unnecessary to make any inquiry as to the possibility of reconciling seeming discrepancies, or arriving at the truth amidst actual contradictions."

After these general observations the Commissioners proceed to "a particular examination of some of the many erroneous statements and conclusions with which the Report abounds." They remark upon a very great many singular inaccuracies in the several divisions of the Report, and sum up their observations thus :

"If these observations have not entirely failed in their object, they have established :

"I. With respect to existing "Buildings;" that, although the Commissioners have been entirely without power to remedy their defects, they have not failed to urge upon His Majesty's Government the propriety of rectifying what is amiss in them, by the establishment of a General Record Office.

"II. As to "Calendars and Indexes;" that the Committee have been misled by the gentlemen upon whose evidence they relied, and that the Commissioners have adopted the only course that, under existing circumstances, was likely to be beneficial to the public.

"III. As to "Transfers;" the Commissioners, as the Committee themselves admit, have no authority.

"IV. Under the head of "Establishment of Offices;" that the Commissioners have instituted the inquiries and collected the information enjoined by their Commission, and have subsequently recommended the measures, which, in their opinion, are necessary for correcting the evils of the present system. If their recommendations have not yet been carried into effect, it has arisen from no fault or negligence of theirs.

"V. This head is entirely omitted in the Report of the Committee.

"VI. The Committee have, in general, bestowed their commendation upon the "Selection of Original Records" published by the Commissioners.

"VII. Under the head of "General Administration of the Affairs of the Commission," it has been shown, that the Committee are not warranted by the evidence in concluding that the Secretary has had the 'entire control over the funds and disbursements of the Commission, of the preparation of its works, of the engagements, salaries, and duties of all persons in the employ of the Commission, and in the distribution of all its publications.'

"The Commissioners are also of opinion that it sufficiently appears from the preceding "Observations," that the Report has been framed in a spirit extremely unfriendly—if it may not rather be called unjust—towards the Commissioners; that the effect of the evidence has not been stated fully, or fairly; that conclusions against them are drawn from testimony which, in many instances, has been contradicted, or explained away; and that much error has crept into the Report, partly from this circumstance, and partly also from the fact which appears in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee (p. xvii.), that the Report was prepared before the various explanatory statements printed in the Appendix had been seen by the Members of the Committee generally."

The Commissioners then proceed to "another circumstance materially affecting the Report," to which they request the serious attention of the Treasury, "and which they state that they conceive to amount to an *exclusion of evidence*."

From the circumstances detailed in this part of the "Observations," it would seem that the Committee closed their sittings and made their Report, notwithstanding a notice openly given by the Secretary to the Commission, that he had ready prepared answers to all those points in the evidence of various adverse witnesses which seemed to require refutation or explanation. It is further stated—

"The Report of the Committee is in many places founded upon evidence to which the Remarks and Questions and Answers, prepared by the Secretary, had reference; and it is thought by the Commissioners, that these Remarks and Questions and Answers, if delivered before the Committee, would very materially have altered the impression produced by the Evidence to which they alluded, and, in some instances, very beneficially for the Commissioners.

"The Report is also in some places founded upon testimony comprised in *fasciculi of evidence* which were not received by the Secretary until after the close of the *inquiry*."

"These circumstances, which, when properly explained, must be fatal to the credit and authority of the Report, have been highly disadvantageous to the Commissioners. If the evidence, which was thus excluded, had been received, with the same attention which appears to have been given to every witness who came before the Committee with the intention of impugning the conduct of the Commissioners, they are of opinion that the Report would not have contained many passages which now appear in it, and which are strikingly calculated to depreciate and injure them in the opinion of His Majesty, from whom they derive their authority; of Parliament, which has entrusted them with grants of public money; and of the Nation at large, for whose benefit it is imperative upon Government to preserve and regulate the Records.

"Even, however, in its present shape, little more is needed for the refutation of the statements in the Report, than to contrast them with the Evidence and with the papers in their own Appendix;—a duty which ought to have been performed by the Committee, but which is now left to the public. It is to that contrast that the Commissioners have had recourse almost exclusively in the preceding observations, and it has led them, and they believe will lead any other persons who may take similar pains, to conclusions totally at variance with the Report. It has satisfied them, that the facts stated in the Report are not to be relied upon, and that it is strikingly deficient in that candour and fair dealing which ought to characterize a document which professes to indicate to the Government and the Legislature what is the proper course for them to adopt."

The "Remarks, and Questions and Answers," referred to in these passages of the Observations, have been printed and extensively circulated, and fully justify the conclusions of the Commissioners. Much of the adverse testimony is totally destroyed by them.

Nor is this the only evidence of which the Committee neglected to avail themselves. Three petitions either have been or will be presented to the House, by persons who conceive themselves to have been unjustly treated. Mr. Thompson, one of the petitioners, after setting out various acts of what he terms "disagreeable, improper, and illegal interference," on the part of Mr. Cole, a gentleman who has been a good deal engaged in these proceedings, at one time in the employ of the Commissioners and afterwards as the principal witness against them, proceeds thus,—

"That several witnesses were examined at great length before that Committee with respect to the records of the office to which your petitioner belongs, and to the part which he has taken in the proceedings relating to them. That your petitioner's name was frequently mentioned by those witnesses. That your petitioner, knowing that misrepresentations of his conduct had been made, believing also that he might incur blame for the actions of others, and lose the credit of his own exertions which had been repeatedly usurped by certain persons, was exceedingly desirous of being examined before the said Committee. That your Petitioner therefore repeatedly applied to the Chairman of that Committee for the purpose, and was directed to attend, which he did several successive days; but he was put off from time to time, and consequently discontinued his attendance, the Chairman having, however, promised to summon him by writing; but he was never called upon to give evidence. That your petitioner, if he had been permitted so to do, could have corrected or refuted many misrepresentations of some of the witnesses, which, by the printed Minutes of Evidence since reported to your honourable House, it appears that they gave; and could have supplied, as it was his wish to do, correct, full, and important information concerning the records and transactions in question; and that, while the information on the subject, which is stated in the Report of the Select Committee, rests almost wholly on the testimony of the said Mr. Cole, some time acting as your petitioner's transcriber (his evidence being quoted no fewer than thirteen times on that subject), your petitioner was excluded from all opportunity of affording to your honourable House that important testimony which he alone could properly give, and which would have prevented the mention of your petitioner's name in an unfavourable manner in the Report of the Select Committee."

Mr. Black, another petitioner, states—

"That it was well known to that Committee that your petitioner had been principally concerned in many important transactions, concerning which several witnesses were examined, and much evidence was taken, and concerning some of which

transactions your petitioner alone could have afforded full and authentic information. That the said Committee obtained and heard the testimony of persons avowedly hostile to the Commission, to the Secretary, and to your petitioner; and admitted insinuations and charges against your petitioner and misrepresentations of his transactions; but never called on your petitioner, to state the real facts thereof, or to explain and clear up what was incorrect or doubtful. That your petitioner had no means of knowing that any such insinuations, charges, or misrepresentations had been received by the Committee, until, to his astonishment, he learned the same from the printed Minutes of Evidence.

“That in the said Evidence, as since reported to your honourable House and published by its order, your petitioner's name occurs no fewer than forty-three times; that though his name does not appear in the Report, yet the transactions in which he was concerned, and which are mentioned in the Report, could not, as he humbly conceives, have been represented so unfavourably to your honourable House as they have been, if he had been heard; and that if your petitioner could have foreseen the event, he would have claimed, even at the latest hour, to be heard by the Committee.”

The proceedings of the Committee with respect to evidence do not appear to have been more peculiar than their notions of the task set before them. Two of the pamphlets placed at the head of this article refer to this portion of the subject. In one, the writer seems to prove that this Committee, one object of whose appointment was to inquire into the present state of the Records, has not exhibited their ‘present state’ in its Report. That it has thrown out of sight the more important; that it has brought forward the least important; that it has exhibited what the condition of the Records has been, and kept silence as to the changes that have been effected by the Commission.

“This,” he remarks, “is the course adopted in the Report; and when you appeal to it as exhibiting the present state of the Records, you appeal to a leaf which ought to have been there, but which has been omitted—why, I will not inquire.”—*A Leaf Omitted*, p. 25.

The other pamphlet by the same writer endeavours to shew that the Committee were equally unmindful of the other part of the duty set before them—a fair inquiry into “the management and affairs of the Record Commission.” We have not space to notice his mode of proving this; neither shall we make any comments upon the proceedings we have detailed.

We shall probably be told by some of our contemporaries that our objections to this new mode of dispensing justice are mere proofs of bigotry and prejudice. It may be so. We are too old in years, and too much attached to the fashions of the times gone-by, to be easily convinced that the fillet should be removed from the *eyes* of Justice and be bound across her *ears*.

What is to be the result of these proceedings? A Bill founded upon the Report of this Committee, but departing widely from its recommendations, has been brought into Parliament, and now stands for the second reading in the House of Commons. In its present shape it contains some provisions which could only have been suggested by extreme shallowness and ignorance of the subject, mixed up with others which are cunningly contrived with a view to popularity. Some extensive alterations might probably make the Bill less objectionable; but, if it be only for example-sake, the Legislature ought not to pass any measure whatever founded upon such a Report as that of the Record Committee. Public affairs, however, are seldom regulated by the strict rules of right; and in the present state of parties, and in the existing temper of the House of Commons, a course so decided is not to be expected. “An instalment” will probably be yielded on the one hand, and accepted on the other, and a weapon be thus placed in the hands of the wise and righteous legislators, whose acts we have been describing, with which they may in time accomplish their ulterior *objects*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Schloss Hainfeld; or a Winter in Lower Styria. By Capt. B. Hall.

THIS is an agreeable little volume; and we envy the author his romantic residence with the Countess Purgstall at the Castle of Hainfeld, and his wanderings among the mountains of Styria.—And then, what a delight to find the old Countess transformed into Miss Jane Anne Cranstoun! and as soon as we have recovered our surprise, to find Miss Jane no less than our fair young friend Diana Vernon! Then there are some young ladies from Gratz, and an old one from Vienna;—there is the Archduke John, who is thus described:

“His Imperial Highness is a very pleasant person, about fifty-five years of age, with a fine, high, bold forehead, and an expression of quietness and repose, bordering on melancholy, in his countenance, which is singularly engaging. His conversation and manners, too, are so untainted by the slightest shade of affectation, and withal so cordial, that any one must feel at ease in his presence.

“His chief occupations are, 1st, superintending the great trigonometrical survey of Austria, of which, as chief of the engineer department, he has had the entire control: 2ndly, directing the great iron works of Verderberg: lastly, visiting his estates in Lower Styria, where his extensive vineyards are situated. His chief amusement is the chase of the chamois. Another of his amusements is the encouragement of science at Gratz and elsewhere in Styria: and as he sets about every thing in the most unpretending way, and by his gentle and elegant manners conciliates all parties, his knowledge on these subjects is received, not with jealousy or suspicion, but with that degree of personal favour, which insures the success of every undertaking to which he wishes well. Upon the whole, there probably have been few men in any station, and not many princes, who have proved greater benefactors to their country; very few men indeed have the means, even if they had the disposition and talents and experience, requisite for so great a task; and it is in the highest degree pleasing to witness the effect of so fortunate a combination of circumstances in the person of one individual.”

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We shall now pass from the Archduke to a Scotch Professor:

“‘You know,’ said the Countess, ‘that my brother-in-law, Dugald Stewart, had not the faculties of *distinguishing colours* at any time; and, like your own father, Sir James Hall, he absolutely lost his sight, when this sort of twilight set in. It was a most curious fact, that Dugald Stewart could not see any difference between colours so strongly contrasted as the ripe mulberry fruit and the leaf of the tree. Yet the practical inconvenience of this singular defect in the retina, was nothing in comparison to what he suffered from being blind when the day was nearly at a close. I was laughing at the recollection (said the Countess) of a funny scene I had with your father and Mr. Stewart at least half a century ago. We had all been drinking tea with Mr. Alison, who had then a house in Bruntfield Links; my two companions, the moment they came into the open air, recommenced a metaphysical discussion the party had been engaged in, and which from the popular tone the graceful genius of Mr. Alison gave to the most profound disquisitions, I had been able, in some degree, to understand. But when your father and Mr. Stewart found themselves alone—for they seemed to consider a young lady as nobody—they dived much deeper into the subject than I could follow; and to the one or two questions I ventured to put, the philosophers made scarcely any answer, but trudged on over the little grassy hillocks of the Links, taking no more account of me than if I had not been present. As I well knew my companions to be two of the very kindest and best-bred men in the world, and they were merely absorbed in their darling topics, I paced after them in respectful patience, thinking of something else, and admiring, as the sun went down, the last touch of bright light on the top of Arthur’s seat and the flagstaff and battlements of the old castle. Presently Mr. Stewart, slackening his pace, drew to my side, and remarked that the golf-players had quite destroyed the Links for a lady’s walking, and that, unless I took his arm, I might put my feet into one of the holes used in the aforesaid game. As I found none of the inconvenience to which he referred, and as we had passed most of the rough ground, I begged him not to disturb his philosophical tête-à-tête on

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account; but he continued to press me to take his arm. I knew well enough what was the Professor's motive, for I had long been aware of his optical weakness, and I saw he could scarcely walk a step without setting his foot on a stone or in a hole; but I was willing, by declining his twilight civilities, to punish his broad-day neglect. Sir James, who as yet saw quite well, had no idea what Mr. Stewart was manoeuvring about, and even tried all he could, being deeply interested in the discussion, to detach the blind lecturer's attention from me to himself. Mr. Stewart, however, in his fear of a sprained ankle, seemed quite to forget his moral philosophy, much to your father's surprise. In about five minutes afterwards, however, I was much amused when Sir James also offered me his arm, expressing in like manner a wonderful anxiety about my safety and comfort, and, as Mr. Stewart had done before him, insisted on encumbering me with help of which I stood in no need. It became truly a task of some difficulty, to lead these two gentlemen; for as neither could see an inch before him, I was obliged to act as a guide to both. They, on the other hand, as soon as they had regained their confidence through the agency of my pilotage, forgot their sudden fit of gallantry, and once more recommenced their unintelligible disquisitions across my very nose, and without once seeming to recollect that such an individual as their female protector was in existence."

The latter part of this work is rendered highly interesting, by some recollections of Sir Walter Scott; and the following letter is a beautiful specimen of his mind:

"My dear and valued Friend, 1820.

"You cannot imagine how much I was interested and affected by receiving your token of your kind recollection, after the interval of many years. Your brother Henry breakfasted with me yesterday; and gave me the letter and the book, which served me as a matter of much melancholy reflection for many hours. Hardly anything makes the mind recoil so much upon itself as the being suddenly and strongly recalled to times long past, and that by the voice of one whom we have so long loved and respected. Do not think that I have ever forgotten you; or the many happy days I passed in Frederick Street, in society which fate has separated so far, and for so many years. The little volume was particularly acceptable to me, as it acquainted me with many circumstances of which distance and imperfect communi-

cation had left me either entirely ignorant, or had transmitted only inaccurate information.

"Alas! my dear friend, what can the utmost efforts of friendship offer you beyond the sympathy which, however sincere, must sound like an empty compliment in the ear of affliction. God knows, with what willingness I would undertake anything which might afford you the melancholy consolation of knowing how much your old and early friend interests himself in the sad event which has so deeply wounded your peace of mind. The verses, therefore, which conclude this letter, must not be weighed according to their intrinsic value; for the more inadequate they are to express the feelings they would fain convey, the more they show the author's anxious wish to do what may be grateful to you. In truth, I have long given up poetry: I have had my day with the public; and being no great believer in poetical immortality, I was very well pleased to rise a winner, without continuing the game till I was beggared of any credit I might have acquired. Besides, I felt the prudence of giving way before the more forcible and powerful genius of Byron. If I were either greedy, or jealous of poetical fame—and both are strangers to my nature—I might comfort myself with the thought, that I would hesitate to strip myself to the contest, so fearlessly as Byron does; or to command the wonder and terror of the public, by exhibiting in my own person the sublime attitude of the Dying Gladiator. But with the old frankness of twenty years since, I will fairly own, that this same delicacy of mine may arise more from conscious want of vigour and inferiority, than from a delicate dislike to the nature of the conflict. At any rate, there is a time for everything; and without swearing oaths to it, I think my time for poetry is gone by. My health suffered horribly last year, I think from over-labour and excitation; and though it is now apparently restored to its usual tone, yet during the long and painful disorder (spasms in the stomach), and the frightful process of cure, by a prolonged use of calomel, I learned that my frame was made of flesh and not of iron—a conviction which I will long keep in remembrance, and avoid any occupation so laborious and agitating as poetry must be to be worth anything.

"In this, however, I often think of passing a few weeks on the continent—a summer vacation if I can; and of course my attraction to Gratz would be very strong. I fear this is the only chance of our meeting in this world—we, who once saw each other daily! for I understand

from George and Henry that there is little chance of your coming here. And when I look around me, and consider how many changes you will see in features, forms, and fashion, amongst all you knew and loved, and how much no sudden squall or violent tempest, but the slow and gradual progress of life's long voyage has severed all the gallant fellowships whom you left spreading their sails to the morning breeze, I really am not sure that you would have much pleasure. The young and wild romance of life is over with all of us. The real, dull, and stern history of humanity has made a far greater progress over our heads; and age, dark and untimely, bestowed his crutch over the stoutest fellow's shoulders. One thing your old society may boast, that they have all run their course with honour, and almost all with distinction, and the brother suppers of Frederic Stewart have certainly made a very considerable figure in the world, as was to be expected, from his talents under whose auspices they were assembled. One of the most pleasant sights which you would see in Scotland, as it now stands, would be your brother George in possession of the most beautiful and romantic place in Clydesdale—Core-house. I have promised often to go out with him, and assist him with my deep experience as a planter and landscape gardener; I promise you, my oaks will outlast my laurels, and I pique myself more upon my compositions for Horace, than any other compositions whatever to which I was accessory; but so much does business of one sort or another engage us both, that we never have been able to fix a time which suited us both, and with the utmost wish to make out the party, perhaps we never may. This is a melancholy letter; but it is chiefly so from the sad one of yours, who have had such real disasters to lament, while mine is only the humorous sadness, which a retrospect of human life is sure to produce on the most prosperous. For my own course of life, I have only to be ashamed of its prosperity, and afraid of its termination; for I have little reason, arguing on the doctrine of chances, to hope that the same good fortune will attend me ever. I have had an affectionate and promising family, many friends, few unfrinds, and, I think, no enemies, and more of fame and fortune than mere literature ever produced for man before. I dwell among my own people, and have many whose happiness is dependent on me, and which I study to the best of my power. I trust my temper, while you know my nature is good and easy, has not been spoiled by flattery or prosperity; and therefore I have escaped entirely that irritability

of disposition which I think is planted, like the slave in the poet's chariot, to prevent his enjoying the triumph. Should things therefore change with me—and in these times, or indeed in any times, such change is to be apprehended—I trust I shall be able to surrender these adventitious advantages, as I would my upper dress, as something extremely comfortable, but which I can make a shift to do without."

1. *Speech of John Clay, Esq. M.P. on Joint-Stock Banks, &c. 1836.*
2. *Letter to W. Clay, Esq. By Vin-dex. Ridgway.*
3. *Examination of the Report of the Joint-Stock Bank Committee. By T. Joplin.*

WE recommend these pamphlets to public attention. Paid-up capital, limited liability, and publicity of accounts, Mr. Clay considers to be the three great principles on which a sound system of Banking is to be created. Of course, it is not to be supposed that a bank may not be distressed, or may not fail, although formed under this system, no more than a man may not die or become diseased who has a strong constitution; but it appears to Mr. Clay to be the safest and most solid basis upon which a banking firm can stand: it offers the greatest prospect of stability. In fact, he considers a banking establishment must not and safely cannot be a reservoir from which speculators and adventurers may draw for a supply for their wild and visionary schemes. It is not an establishment that has a right to seek large profits by incurring great hazards; but it is an establishment, above all others, whose prosperity must be founded on the caution and prudence of its dealings, and consequently on the confidence of the public. The profits of the most prudent banking establishment ought to be sufficient to satisfy those embarked in it: and, indeed, we know establishments of great wealth, which has been realized by a steady course of the most cautious foresight and prudent forbearance. It is not to be supposed that in a question like the present, so extensive as to admit many views of it, and so much mixed up with the interests of individuals concerned in it, much difference of opinion should not exist; and many

plausible and indeed some solid arguments may not be advanced on the other side; but nothing properly can be discovered further in the discussion than that a plan should be selected which offers the greater security, and is founded on the mere prudential arrangements. After reading the review of the subject in the *Edinburgh*, and knowing how much ingenuity can advance, and being also aware how easy it is on these extensive and complicated questions by an *involuntary* suppression of some part of it, to throw an imperfect and dubious light on the whole, we have no hesitation in giving our opinion, that the present session of Parliament will be most usefully engaged in considering the subject of the Joint-Stock Banking system, and its growing importance to the country.

The pamphlet by Vindex defends the principles of the Joint-Stock Banks, though it confesses their occasional imprudence. It brings forward strong evidence in their favour by Mr. Gurney, and it attributes the overtrading and speculation of these last two years to *other* causes. The Bank of England, it says, has eighteen millions afloat, private banks eight millions, and the Joint-Stock Banks only three millions. Vindex agrees in two of Mr. Clay's propositions — paid-up capital, and publicity of accounts: but he differs as to the third, of limited liability. It appears to us that if the English Joint-Stock banks secure themselves by their wealth, respectability, usefulness, and prudence in the opinion of the country, as the Scotch banks have done, no partner would refuse to join them, even if his property was to be responsible without limit; though we think Mr. Clay's argument holds good *pro tempore*, as far as the limited or unlimited liability would at *this time* influence persons as to the connection with concerns too lately commenced, to offer that fearless security which a man expects who has embarked his whole property. If they do not prove secure or steady, they will be a great evil to the country; if they do, they will possess unlimited credit, upon which our landed security will lean with confidence.

Mr. Joplin, the author of the third pamphlet, claims to himself the honour

(and well might it be so called) of having suggested the enlargement of issues by the Bank on the panic in 1825; and certainly he shows a very close agreement between his suggestion in the *Courier* on the evening of Tuesday the 13th of December, and the adoption of it on Wednesday morning the 14th. His account of the transaction will be read with interest. In Mr. Joplin's views of the errors of judgment in the Committee which issued their Report on the Stock-banks, we fully agree; especially in the recommendation of its making its *reserve* in stock, which we should have supposed to be the least desirable method of investment. Mr. Joplin mentions the Northern and Central Bank of England, which appears to us to unite at once all that is *active* with all that is *firm*, which is based on a property almost invulnerable, and which exerts a large influence over the wealthiest and most industrious portion of the kingdom. "It has," he says, "1,200 partners. The *whole* property of each partner is liable for the engagements of the Bank, and the paid-up capital is £70,000." This, if there be any degrees in perfect safety, renders it safer than the Bank of England; and the circumstance of its chief dealings being with its own partners and their connections (who, so far from being likely to run upon it, would uphold its credit in periods of emergency), adds to the probability that, in the event of a panic, the run would be not to take money out, but to put money in, for better security; and then its resources would rather be increased than diminished.

The Report of the Committee is very accurately examined by Mr. Joplin, and his observations on re-discounting, and on paying dividends out of banking profits alone, are well worth attention, as well as on the subject of the *branches* which a bank should have. We ourselves have had not much acquaintance with these new banks; but from those in our neighbourhood, which are connected with the East of England Bank, the public has derived this benefit: 1stly, that the private bankers allow 2 per cent. on balances in the hand, which they did not do before: 2dly, that those Joint-Stock Banks accommodate their customers upon more steady and liberal prin-

ciples than the private ones; who sometimes would make unsafe loans; and at other times, most capriciously, not permit a man with thousands, to overdraw his account ten pounds: again, they would call in their advances without any just cause of apprehension whatever. These are all the disadvantages of a monopolising system; there being only three large banking establishments in the whole county. The Joint-Stock Bank which has now come in among them has hitherto acted with liberality and prudence, and on principles that appear quite satisfactory; and the success of it has been very great, especially among the trading part of the community.

Memoir of the Life and Works of William Wyon, Esq. A.R.A., Chief Engraver of the Royal Mint. By Nicholas Carlisle, Esq. D.C.L., F.R.S. &c. &c. [Not printed for sale.]

EVERY work which may be referred to as a record of the Coinage of a particular period of English history, or of the labours of an eminent artist employed in its execution, must be valuable to future numismatists. The volume before us opens with a well-digested historical summary of the coinage of our monarchs, chiefly derived from the voluminous materials collected by the late Rev. Rogers Ruding. We pass to the more immediate subject of Mr. Carlisle's publication, the Biography and works of Mr. Wyon. It appears that his ancestors for three generations had been artists of talent. George, the great-grandfather of the Mint engraver, was a chaser in silver, and came from Hanover in the suite of George the First; his son George was apprenticed to Hemmings, goldsmith to George the Second; and about 1775 was engaged in the manufactory at Soho. In 1772, when the cry was, "Wilkes and Liberty!" the city of London presented that popular but not very immaculate character (the whole catalogue of virtues is not always necessary for a patriot), with a silver cup, embossed with the *assassination* of Julius Cæsar, from a cast by Mr. George Wyon. An example, it may be presumed, of

the *ne plus ultra* of democratic freedom, of which in France alone now are found some humble imitators. This cup is described and engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. XLIV. p. 456.

Thomas, one of the grandsons of the above-named artist, became distinguished as a medallic engraver, but was cut off in 1817 in the twenty-fifth year of his age; William, the other grandson, born 1795, is the subject of our author's memoir. It is shewn by the circumstance detailed, that his youth was cradled by the arts. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to his father Peter; in his sixteenth he engraved a head of Hercules in bold relief, which attracted the notice of the late Nathaniel Marchant, R.A. the celebrated engraver of gems. In 1813, the youthful Wyon executed a die for a head of Ceres, which obtained the large gold medal from the Society of Arts, and was purchased by them to be employed for the prize medal in the Agricultural Class. This award was speedily followed by a similar prize for a die executed by young Wyon from his own design for a naval prize medal.

"Thus," says his biographer, "we see a youth of eighteen, unaided but by natural genius, breaking through all impediments of his difficult art, and claiming and receiving the highest rewards, such as might only be conferred upon matured excellence." p. 41. Until the year 1823, when Mr. Wyon was appointed by the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace (now Lord Wallace) Master of the Mint, Mr. Wyon had to struggle with an adverse, ill-directed current of official control, which had kept his talents in the back-ground, and conferred on Pistrucci the Italian artist, the meed of emolument and favour. The manner and qualifications of Pistrucci as chief engraver of our national mint, may, we think, be best appreciated by his large crown-piece, bearing the head of George III. and, the reverse of St. George and the Dragon. In the first, the bold English features of that worthy monarch are softened down and Italianized to utter dissimilarity: the reverse is a lame attempt to turn one of the equestrian figures of the Elgin marbles into ———

" St. George, that swinged the Dragon—
and ere since
Sits on his horse back, at mine hostess'
door."

It always struck us that there is something very awkward in certain of the adjuncts of this figure; the short and broad sword, which the artist has placed in the hand of the naked champion of England, seems a weapon totally useless against his fell antagonist; indeed the hero appears rather to be thwacking the flanks of his affrighted horse with a bat or a battle-dore, than assailing his enemy; and as to his cloak, it may explain what Sir Richard Blackmore meant by stating that the hero of one of his poems despoiled a *naked* Pict of such a vestment. Here we would observe that nothing would perhaps redound more to the honour of good taste in this country, if instead of Greek and Roman costume being adopted for its coin, our mint masters (whose qualifications in former times for a long series of years, was confined to their political subserviency and capability of receiving large salaries) were to re-assume the practice of representing our monarchs in the state-dress which they *actually* wore. The coins of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Elizabeth, James I. Charles I. &c. may be quoted as successful examples of the practice.

If reverses strictly heraldic should be occasionally abandoned, and the Patron of the Garter appear on our coin, he should be encased in the armour which the middle age assigned for him. This attention would preserve to us a connective point of our national history, and medallic annals at large will amply shew how compatible such a mode would be with the developement of the highest sculptural talent and taste of design: to Græcise and Romanize the heads and emblems on our coins, has always, in our view, carried with it a degree of absurdity which even the excellence of an artist could scarcely redeem. The coronation robe and collar of the Garter worn by the reigning monarch would surely be no ungraceful accompaniments of his bust. The personified Genius of Britain might be admitted on our reverses; but this should be the Britannia of the medals of Antoninus, not of some of Wyon's prede-

cessors in monetary science, one hand furnished with an unmeaning twig, and the other resting on a pot-lid scored with that unheraldic distinction, the Union-Jack. Mr. Wyon has, with excellent judgment, made great improvements in rejecting some of the foreign emblems, though of classic origin, which for nearly two centuries had been attached to our coins.

Mr. Wyon's talents are not, it appears, confined to the exercise of his profession, for he has considerable literary attainments. In 1834 he gave a lecture at the Society of Arts on the progress of medallic art, beginning with the Gold Daric—perhaps the most ancient coin known, struck by Darius Hystaspes, in the second year of the 64th Olympiad, 523 years before Christ. These gold darics are of great purity as to the metal, but of rude, irregular, and coarse workmanship. They have on the obverse the figure of a king kneeling upon one knee, holding in the left hand a bow, and in the right an arrow; upon the reverse, merely a rude indentation. It was this type of an archer which gave rise to the *pasquinade* on Agesilaus King of Sparta, that he was driven out of Asia by ten thousand of the king's archers."—p. 67, vide Plutarch.

Mr. Wyon, in adverting to the debasement of our coin by Henry VIII. has put on record a story, of which we should have liked to know the authority, namely, that the workmen employed in melting down his deteriorated pieces, "fell sick to death of the savour, and were advised to drink from a *dead man's skull* for their cure; accordingly a warrant was procured from council to take off the heads [of certain executed traitors] from London Bridge, and to make cups of them, out of which they drank and found some relief." It is added, but on what principle we are not chemist enough to tell—"if there be any truth in this story, it is probable that the sickness arose from the fumes of *arsenic* employed in some part of the operations." The absurdity of our ancient pharmacy may, perhaps, give some colour to the narration; for there was hardly any substance, however nauseous and disgusting, which was not set down in the list of healing medicines, and its

efficacy the more relied on in proportion as its nature was revolting. Powder from human skulls is among the number of ancient drugs, and might possibly be prescribed for the afflicted melters,

The famous trial crown-piece of Thomas Simon, "*the Petition Crown*," sold at Trattle's sale, 1832, for the sum of 225*l.* "Posterity has done ample justice to the merits of the artist, although his incomparable skill, it is to be feared, failed of obtaining the redress which he sought."—p. 76.

In 1835, it seems, Mr. Wyon, with the permission of Government, repaired to Lisbon, where he remained six weeks; the result of his visit has been the execution by him of dies for a new series of coin for the Portuguese dominions.

An elaborate *catalogue raisonné* of Mr. Wyon's numerous productions occupies the latter portion of Mr. Carlisle's volume; they of themselves prove, by their number and variety, the magnitude, importance, and general estimation of his labours, and we esteem him fortunate to have found, during his *lifetime*, such a careful and "honest chronicler" of his public services. The contemporary biography of a distinguished artist by a friend, has the value of auto-biography, for no material mistake or omission can reasonably be supposed to occur; while the character of the writer, in the present instance, assures us impartiality. The works of Wyon will descend to posterity perennial monuments of his fame, and Mr. Carlisle's volume will be coveted by present and future numismatists as an authentic guide for collecting them.

A spirit of warm approbation for the achievements of diligence and taste, and an independent attachment to justice, pervades the composition of the worthy Editor. He has struck a *literary* medal for the fame of Wyon; the legible motto on which is—"Palmarum qui meruit ferat."

The Tour of the French Traveller, M. de la Boullaye le Gouz, in Ireland, A.D. 1644. Edited by T. Crofton Croker, with Notes and Illustrative Extracts. 8vo.

A very pretty book, and one which we very earnestly recommend to our

readers of every class, as being full of amusing anecdotes of persons and places, at this most interesting period of Irish history. The name of the editor would itself be a sufficient warrant, were one necessary, of the accuracy of our assertion.

Boullaye le Gouz seems to have been a native of the town of Angers; he was a great traveller, and finally ended his days in Persia. The text of this little book is but a portion of his travels in different parts of Europe, which was first published in 1653. A visit to Ireland, at the period our traveller was there, by a Frenchman or a Spaniard was a very perilous undertaking, for the seas were scoured by ships of the Parliament, who shewed little mercy either to Irish rebels or to Papists, who made common cause with them, and both in going thither and in his return Master le Gouz had some very narrow escapes. On the 15th of May, 1644, he reached Dublin. From Dublin he went to Kilkenny, which was then the seat of the Catholic confederation. From thence he went to Cashel, and on his road was entertained by Lord Ikerrin, one of the rebel chiefs, at whose table he met with a Spanish monk, and they fell into a fierce dispute as to the merits of their several countries, which we think very characteristic and amusing:—

"At supper a friar from Spain brought the conversation from Spanish diet to the religion of that country, and bearing a mortal dislike to the French, my countrymen, he could not refrain from giving vent to his antipathy in my presence, stating, that as we had no Inquisition in France, we were but a set of reprobates, and partial to heretics, whom instead of tolerating as we do, we ought rather to exterminate, as the progress of the Catholic faith could not co-exist with this pestilential sect (the Calvinists), whose very name ought to be abhorred by the people. That Spain had the advantage of never having been infected with heresy, and hence their monarch was called the Catholic King, and hence also the great preponderance of that power in war.

"I felt it my duty thus to reply to this monk, whose zeal appeared to me to be most indiscreet:—'My reverend father, I am surprised that you, born in Ireland, a neutral country, should be so much under the influence of prejudice and womanish imbecility as to prefer Spain so unjustly to France, a land where religion

and valour are equally found, if not in a higher degree. And whatever charms the Inquisition may have for you, and however useful you may think it as a means of purging a country of impiety, and preserving religion in its integrity, the French nation is too well informed that faith, which is the basis and foundation of Christianity, cannot be established by persecution. And as to Spain, although it may be true as you assert, that Huguenots never could thrive there, still the Moors and Infidels of Grenada are so mixed up with the population, that you can hardly discriminate between them and real Catholics. Appearances often mislead us. The French, to outward semblance, seem free and careless, but are in reality excellent Christians; while your Spaniard, with a look of a devotee and an angel, is very often the reverse at heart.'"

At Cashel our traveller had another much longer and very amusing dispute with the Spanish monks, for which we refer our readers to the book itself. From Cashel he went to Limerick, which he describes as "the strongest fortress in Ireland," and afterwards visited Cork. He also visited Kinsale and Youghall, the latter of which places had been preserved to the English party by the great Earl of Cork, and whose governor at this time was his son Lord Broghill, whose life, a most important work for Irish history, at present occupies the pen of the editor of Boullaye le Gouz. Hence he passed through Dungarvon and Waterford to Wexford, and here he stops to give us a detailed account of the personal appearance, character, and manners of the native Irish of his time. At Wexford M. de la Boullaye le Gouz embarked, and, after visiting Falmouth, escaped, with great difficulty, to France.

Though the residence of our French traveller in Ireland was not of long duration, it will be seen by the foregoing sketch that he had had an opportunity of seeing much, and a glance at the book will show that he made good use of his eyes. Few similar works, of the same extent, could have presented so many subjects for notes and illustrations, which, in this instance, form by much the greater portion of the contents of Crofton Croker's volume.

Sermons preached at the British Episcopal Church, Rotterdam. By the Rev. C. R. Muston, M. A. Assistant Chaplain, and author of "Recognition in the World to Come." 8vo, pp. 503.

WE are glad to welcome a volume written under the peculiar circumstances of these sermons. It appears that Mr. Muston was educated for a Dissenting minister among the Independents, first at their academies and afterwards at Glasgow; where he gained several prizes, and regularly graduated. In England he experienced so much pain from the oppression and tyranny of what is called the Voluntary System, that he was induced to consider the lawfulness and expediency of Establishments. An invitation being given by the English Presbyterian Church at Rotterdam, Mr. Muston accepted it, and thus became a minister of the Dutch Establishment. A new field of inquiry was now open, and after a patient and close examination of the earliest and most authentic ecclesiastical records, he was not only fully convinced that establishments afforded the most effectual means of disseminating the Gospel, but that Episcopacy was the primitive form of church government. Having derived many advantages from a union with the Dutch Church, and been convinced that in the earliest churches there were bishops, priests, and deacons, conformity to the Church of England was to be expected. Every obstacle to his admission into the Church of England was removed by one of the most learned and eminent prelates of the present day, the Bishop of London, who in due time admitted Mr. Muston into Deacon's Orders. These sermons are the first fruits of his vigorous and highly cultivated mental powers, exercised as a clergyman of the Church of England. They are a fine specimen of pulpit eloquence, and do equal credit to the mind and heart of the author. Though they are not of a polemical character—on the contrary, they breathe a warm and an affectionate Christian spirit—yet there is a proper and dignified tone of decision, arising from conviction, which, while "unwilling to descend from the high and common ground of essential principle," shows that, if ne-

cessary, he could wield powerfully the weapons of defence. In these sermons man is properly treated as an intellectual and moral agent. The understanding is first convinced, and then the affections of the heart are warmly called into operation, that he may be excited to the constant practice of benevolent and virtuous actions. In short, these sermons are equally adapted to convince and gratify the understanding of the most refined, and to warm and cheer the heart of the most humble and practical Christian.

Dyce's Works of Bentley.

(Continued from p. 279.)

THAT the language of Dr. Parr, expressed forty-two years ago, is true to the letter, even at the present day, may be inferred from the remarks of Mr. Coleridge, who says, that 'the minute acquaintance with the niceties of two dead languages, which was once honoured with the exclusive name of scholarship, and regarded as the sole symbol of a liberal education, is now considered by the most influential movers of public opinion, as the specious disguise of self-complacent ignorance, the fruitless blossoms of strenuous idleness; at best a frivolous accomplishment, and not seldom an insidious abettor of privileged prejudices, and of creeds outrun.'

Of course we are well aware that such are the sentiments of the Edinburgh and Westminster Reviews, the pets and protégés of my Lord Brougham's School of Reform, Clerical, Legal, Political, Parochial, and Normal; for, to a genius like the ex-Chancellor, the House of Peers and the House of Paupers are but two Houses of Correction, where his lordship may wield his rod over men, women, boys, and girls, and even the very sucklings of Political or Domestic Economy. But like the rest of the doctrines of that clever clique, they are either true in the premises and false in the conclusions, or false in the premises and true in the conclusions. For though we confess that an acquaintance with the niceties of two dead languages was once honoured with the exclusive title of scholarship, and regarded as the sole symbol of a liberal education, we deny that it is the disguise of igno-

rance, or—what is the real *gravamen* of the accusation—that scholars are the insidious abettors of privileged prejudices or of creeds outrun. Did the Brougham school, which arrogates to itself the name of Pantologists, know anything of the history of scholarship, they would have known that amongst the first-rate Grecians of past days, and even of our own, not one can be named, who was an insidious abettor of privileged prejudices. Were Bentley, Dawes, Markland, Taylor, Tyrwhitt, Parr, Porson, Burney, Wakefield, and Dobree, in England; were Hemsterhuis, Valckenaer, Ruhnken, and Wyttenbach in Holland; were Heyne, Wolf, Beck, or are Hermann, Schaefer, Boeckh, Müller, and Lobeck, in Germany, abettors of privileged prejudices? Is not the genius of Greek Poetry, History, and Oratory rather more Republican than Aristocratical? Butscholars, forsooth, are wont to conceal the poverty of their minds under the cloak of a learned language, because their self-complacent ignorance cannot stand the piercing rays of my Lord Brougham's Sun of Pantology! Has the strenuous idleness of this army of scholars, whose equals Time will not see again, for Nature has broken the mould in which they were cast, produced nothing but the cinder apples of a Dead Sea? Away with such rubbish of the superficial, or worse, the wilfully false; who put forth these exaggerated statements solely with the view of pandering to the base passions of the many, pleased, as they always are, to see their superiors brought down to their own level, and branded as fools, who know nothing but a little Greek and Latin, or as knaves, who are willing to turn their knowledge only to the political degradation of their fellow men.

But whatever may be the opinions, real or assumed, of Lord Brougham's disciples, the teacher himself knows better than to decry all ancient literature; for unless his Lordship be the most consummate of hypocrites, he has expressed with all his heart, and with all his mind, and with all his soul, his sentiments in favour of those very languages,—which his followers take every opportunity to deride and decry,—and which, as Bentley said, have died, and thus become immortal, and of

which he might have said, had he lived to see their immortality oozing away, as the valour of Bob Acres did, at the ends of his fingers, that 'if we put out your lights, ye cunningest patterns of all excellence, there is no Promethean fire that can your lamps relume.'¹

"Yes, but there is," say our modern Wiseacres, "have we not translations of all that is worth reading in Greek and Latin? But who, we ask, has given or can give a translation of Homer or Horace, of Thucydides or Tacitus, of Herodotus or Livy, of Demosthenes or Cicero, that can convey more than the bald sense of the original?—What a noble Epic does the Greek Iliad appear in the Latin prose translation of Spondanus, or the metrical English of the Ovidian Pope! Thucydides is crabbed enough in the original; but in the translation of Hobbes, the best that has yet appeared, the Athenian talks like an ultra-Barbarian.

But the grand boast of the day is the substitution of English for Latin notes.² And yet this very substitution must lead eventually to a perfect ignorance of the dead languages. No man who has ever had to do with the instruction of youths, but knows that the lad who cannot construe a Latin note, will kick away his Greek and Latin books as soon as he leaves college at furthest, if not before. Instead, then, of giving him English notes, it were better to give him only English books to read; for then he might learn something; whereas at present he not only learns nothing, but, while he is gravelled with the difficulty in the text, he is disgusted with the absurdity

in the note, and frightened with every learned symbol, even *£. s. d.* in his tailor's bill.

But even granting, say our School Reformers, that Greek and Latin were lost completely, no mighty harm would surely arise.

Undoubtedly people could buy bread and cheese, and lounge in their Gin Palaces, and steam it to Greenwich Fair, even if Dr. were abolished, and P. S. P. substituted for the Roman L. S. D. But would there be no impediment to the march of intellect, if every nation confined itself to its vernacular tongue? and what would be the gain eventually, if the whole of life were spent in merely learning the symbols of ideas in every European and half the Asiatic languages, instead of possessing, not indeed an universally spoken one, for that is impossible, but an universally written one, be it Greek or Latin it matters not, provided only it be not a living one, and thus rendered unchangeable. There is, however, another and not trifling advantage to the editor himself, in the use of a foreign instead of a vernacular tongue. He is compelled to think twice ere he writes once; and as second thoughts they say are wisest, he will either say nothing, or only what is to the purpose. It is true that Bentley's Phalaris and Porson's Letters to Travis, the only two perfect specimens of controversial writing, lose nothing by their English dress; nor is the learning and acuteness of Bayle less perceivable in Des Maiseaux's translation than in his own work; nay, we are told that Rabelais is far more intelligible in English, and

¹ It is a curious fact that Bentley nowhere quotes Shakespere, or even alludes to him. On the contrary, Porson had the Bard of Avon at his finger's ends, and frequently made use of his expressions to explain passages, especially in Greek.

² Thus Dr. Arnold takes credit to himself for writing his notes upon Thucydides in English rather than Latin, not because he was unable to convey his ideas in any other than his vernacular tongue (for that would be an imputation, derogatory to the character of a double first at Oxford, and still more to the head master of Rugby School,) but because the language of a Cicero is too meagre to convey the ideas of an Arnold in his commentary on Thucydides! And yet if Dr. A. will only compare his own diffusive English with the terse Latin of his translator Poppo, he will discover that the very meagreness, of which he complains, is highly favourable to the condensation of style so requisite in a first-rate editor. 'Flowers of rhetoric,' said Bishop Blomfield, 'are sadly misplaced, when we are talking about the luxation of a Dochmiac, or the hallucinations of some sinful copyist.' How Porson, alas! would have sighed for the degeneracy of the *Studiosa Juventus Academica*, for whom he penned his almost faultless Latin, were he still alive to see himself *Anglicized*, or looking (to imitate Mr. Coleridge's facetious imagery) like his majesty of the Sandwich Islands, in the bag wig and short breeches of the French dancing master in 'the Rake's Progress' of Hogarth.

quite as witty in the translation as in the original. But these are exceptions. For ourselves, we can testify that we never knew a scholar who would write so much trash in Latin, as he has dared to do in his own tongue. Would the *bees* of Oxford have swarmed so thick about Bentley, had they been all compelled to work their wax from Latin flowers? Would the whole tribe of wasp-reviewers be able to sting in any language but their own? To a Scaliger or Scioppius, to a Jacob Gronovius, or a De Pauw, who knew all the Billingsgate of Latinity, it was a matter of perfect indifference what tongue they used, whether their mother's or their schoolmaster's; but such proficiency is luckily not the lot of every writer, nor can all be equally eloquent in scurrility, or obtain an equal quantity of Corinthian brass. The literary serpent would still have its tooth; but it would luckily want the poison-bag under it to give effect to its bite.

So much upon this age of profound learning, or, as it ought to be more justly called, our degenerated and degenerating state of scholarship; on which we have dwelt with only painful recollections, and we therefore gladly turn to more enlivening topics, the splendid talent and the still living fame of Richard Bentley.

But though all, who are competent to form a judgment on the question, have in all countries and in all periods, for upwards of a century and quarter, been united in their praise of Bentley, it seems that he has not had the good fortune to obtain the approbation of Mr. Walter Savage Landor; who, in his *Letters to a Conservative*, p. 87, has the modesty to assert, that 'if there was anything which equalled the sagacity of Bentley in detecting a bad reading, it was his ingenuity in substituting a worse.'³ Of course Mr. W. S. L. has yet to learn, that nine-tenths of Bentley's emendations on Aristophanes have been either confirmed by MSS. or the subsequent discoveries of cri-

tics totally unconscious of such coincidence. Half-ashamed, however, of thus depreciating a scholar who has left all his successors at an immeasurable distance behind him, Mr. W. S. L. has the charity to put him on the same shelf with Scaliger and Casaubon; and of whom therefore he would predicate the very same successful sagacity and want of successful ingenuity; and if so, instead of the three being a band of scholars they must be a triumvirate of sciolists; unless it be said that Mr. W. S. L. has merely echoed the language of a Scotch reviewer, who had heard of all three, but had never read a page of Scaliger's *Varro*, Casaubon's *Athenæus*, or Bentley's *Fragments of Callimachus*,⁴ the works respectively in which the three proved not only that they had the sagacity to detect a bad reading, but the ingenuity to discover the correct one, and the learning to confirm their emendations by arguments not be gainsaid.

That Mr. Landor, who prides himself, and justly so, upon being a good writer of Latin poetry, knows something of Bentley's *Horace*, the *Catullus*, *Tibullus*, and *Propertius* of Scaliger, and even the *Persius* of Casaubon, of which it was said by *Josephus Justus* that the sauce was better than the fish, is very probable: and as others, whose knowledge of Bentley's doings is equally limited, have come to the same conclusion, Mr. W. S. L. may shelter himself under the shield of Mr. Edmund Miller, who said 'that *Aristarchus Anti-Bentleianus* had discovered in Bentley's *Horace* such a want of judgment, so many absurd, inconsistent, silly, and affected alterations; such a carelessness in writing bad Latin, besides a knavish arrogance in assuming other people's discoveries to himself, as to make it plain that the Dr. had no eye but to his own pocket in publishing his edition.' But should Mr. W. S. L. scorn the aid of this Miller, who probably thought of the English scholar, what *Fee-Fau-Fum* said of the Englishman, 'Let him be live or let him

³ This sentiment, Bentley would have said, is quite worthy of that 'dull *Bœotian Landor*, who for a *Pindar's* swan mistook *Bob Southey's* gander,' as *Byron* hath sung.

⁴ Of this collection of fragments *Valckenaer* in *Diatr.* 18, p. 4, observes, that 'nihil in hoc genere præstantius prodiit, aut magis elaboratum.'

be dead, I'll grind his bones to make my bread,' he will probably fly to a brother Philologist, Mr. J. C. Hare; who, speaking of the peculiar faculty possessed by English scholars, such as Tyrwhitt, Porson, and Dobree, of hitting, as it were by intuition, the bull's eye of a disputed point, observes, that 'if the same be not the case with Bentley, it is only because the other qualities of his mind were of too gigantic a mould;' as if the 'Epistola ad Millium' did not exhibit proofs of intuitive emendations, that the other three neither did nor could have produced, as they themselves would have been the first to acknowledge.

The brother Philologists are, however, kept in countenance by Mr. Eutropius Coleridge; who, like George Stevens, of facetious memory, has given us a head of Bentley in the character of Dr. Pangloss. He observes, that 'for Bentley's purpose Horace was not perhaps the best book to be chosen; for with erudition unbounded and an understanding as strong as it was subtle, he had not a single spark of poetry' in his composition, and seems to have allowed the poet no privilege above the prose writer, except the burdensome distinction of verse. Metre was the only quality of poetry, of which he had any feeling; nor was he aware that to criticise a poet something more is necessary than a general mastery over the language in which he writes. Moreover, Horace was not corrupt enough to furnish employment for Bentley's powers. With him—

Greek and Latin were intended,
For nothing else but to be mended.

His critical skill was like those detergent acids, which are excellent in removing stains, but if applied needlessly are apt to eat holes. It was not his humour to let well alone.⁴

But Messrs. Landor, Hare, and Coleridge, all men of the younger School of Criticism, and of course seeing further than the old ones, upon whose shoulders they are standing, cannot after all perceive that in thus abusing Bentley's emendations they are taking for granted the very thing to be proved, the integrity of the Vulgate. For, till that be done, it is mere trash to talk of letting well alone. Besides, though these very clever critics can doubtless understand their *Mumpsimus* Horace, or fancy they can, others, not much their inferiors in learning, taste, and ingenuity, who have devoted as many days as the former have hours to the fascinating friend of Mecæna's, confess, that their favourite poet is, in places without number, quite inexplicable. Even Atterbury, formerly no friend to Bentley, says he felt uneasy at finding how many things there were in Horace, which, after thirty years reading, he did not understand; and similar are the sentiments of Jeremy Markland, of whose talents two of the triumvirate probably know nothing, although his edition of the *Sylva* of Statius is of course familiar to the Latin Landor. Nor is Horace the only author of whom the more you read the less you know. Heyne has predicated the same of Tibullus in the preface to his third edition, published thirty years after the first; and yet on the strength of that early produc-

⁴ Of Bentley's poetry we have but few specimens. Bishop Monk has kindly preserved some doggerel of the Master of Trinity College, written when he was very young; but why did not his Lordship quote, by way of contrast, Bentley's translation of an ode of Horace, of which Johnson said, that it was the production of a vigorous mind, but of a pen wanting the finish of a practised hand.

⁵ Not content with this depreciation of Bentley's taste, Mr. C. must needs attack his learning too. Alluding to Bentley's well-known remark, that Joshua Barnes, the then Greek Professor at Cambridge, and the editor of Homer and Euripides, knew as much of Greek as an Athenian cobbler, Mr. C. thinks an Athenian cobbler would have puzzled Bentley himself. So would a Lancashire lout, fresh from his *Tim Bobbin*, a belle of Cheapside. But what then? Does it prove that the Lancastrian knows more of English than the Londoner? No, no, Mr. C. ! a scholar like Bentley could understand Homer quite as well as an Athenian; for both would require an Homeric glossary, such as we know existed in the time of Aristophanes; just as an Englishman requires one glossary for Burns and another for Chaucer. Even the *double entendres* and *bons mots* of the Comic stage are not lost upon those, who read, as Scaliger did, without the aid of lexicons, where the naughty words are not always to be found.

tion, he obtained, through the recommendation of Ruhnken, his professorship at the University of Gottingen; and had he lived another thirty years, he would probably have adopted some of the transpositions recommended by Scaliger; but to which he was in early life opposed, because he thought that the Prince of Critics was *un peu trop hardi*; forgetting, as Ruhnken said of Bentley, that more good has been done to the cause of sound learning by critics of a bold than of a timid temperament; for while the latter are content to pick up a few ordinary shells found on the sea shore, the former 'darts,' like a Delian diver, through the deep,' and brings up pearls of the finest water.

(To be continued.)

Memoir of Therouenne, the ancient capital of the Morini, in Gaul. Also, a Discourse on the Portus Itius of Cæsar, with historical and explanatory Notes. By Christopher Godmond, Esq.

OF the ancient Tarvanna, or Tarvana, the chief fortress of the "*extremi homines Morini*," the boundary lines now only exist, yet she preserved her military importance to the sixteenth century, and became the scene of many a bloody fray.

This ancient barrier fortress between the French territory and the Netherlands, was seated on the river Lys, about seven miles south of the city of St. Omer. Whether its name was derived from some circumstances of agriculture which distinguished its neighbourhood, as *terra avenæ*, the land of oats, or from its Roman governor, Lucius Tarvacinus, or from the Celtic *terruyn*—strong, as might perhaps have been suggested, we do not stay to discuss. The heraldic taste of the middle age ratified the first etymology, as it contained a punning conceit, and blazoned the golden ears of the oat in the civic shield of Therouenne.

This cognizance was augmented, according to the author's note, p. 5, by King Dagobert, with a chief azure, strewn with lilies; an assertion highly curious, if we could believe it to be made advisedly, since it would carry up armorial achievements to the seventh century. It is, we suppose,

however, only mentioned as the current tale. Therouenne is said to have been laid waste by Cæsar, to punish a rebellion of the Morini. Clotaire built its cathedral in 260. Attila sacked it in 455; the Goths and Vandals devastated it in the year 881. In 1303 it was burnt by the Flemings; and again by the English who invaded France at the time of our third Edward. The Duke of Bedford, Regent of France, married the daughter of the Count of St. Pol here in 1433; a battle occurred between the Emperor Maximilian and the French, at Equingatte, in its vicinity, in 1479, and another in 1513, the celebrated Battle of Spurs, where our Henry the Eighth* was in person, at the head of his army, and the Emperor Maximilian joined him as a volunteer. This battle, we find by Lord Herbert's Life and Reign of Henry the Eighth, was fought on the 16th of August in the last-named year, and the victory then obtained by the English was followed by the surrender of the place on the 26th of the same month; it was then determined "that the town should be razed, save only the church and religious houses, so much did our King defer to the Emperor Maximilian for being his soldier and taking pay under him; yet it was not so done, but that the French did shortly after repair and put it into defence." See the authority we have just referred to, p. 41. The ruthless glory of the utter extermination of this devoted city was reserved for the Emperor Charles the Fifth, during the war between him and Henry the Second of France. In the animated details of this occurrence we shall endeavour, though briefly, to follow our author.

Adrian de Croi, Baron Renti, was the Emperor's general in chief for the expedition; D'Esse Montalembert, a renowned warrior, whose second in command was Francis de Montmorency, eldest son of the Constable of France, undertook the defence of the city for

* It was at the investment of Therouenne that Henry the Eighth issued the first printed code of regulations for the British army, the foundation of the Articles of War, an unique copy of which, from the press of Pynson, was found in the muniment room of Mr. Molyneux, at Loseley House, in Surrey.—See Kempe's "*Loseley Manuscripts*," p. 105.

his sovereign. Never was siege perhaps more sanguinary or determined, in assault and defence. "Bagnicourt, one of the generals of Charles, on his departure from his sovereign said, I promise you, Sire, in four months to deliver up to you Therouenne; if I fail, tie my four limbs to four horses." The siege commenced on the 13th of April, 1533; the neighbouring Flemish peasantry, who held the French in deadly hate, flocked as spectators to this memorable assault. Adrian de Croi established his batteries, which in a short time breached the ramparts; as towers were battered down the besiegers cleared the ditches of the rubbish :—

"Hallain de Biancourt, a Spanish engineer, having in the end made a large practicable breach, an assault was decided upon—all the historians agree it was most horrible; in the memory of man there never was known so fierce an onset; the assault lasted six hours, in which the assailants lost 1500 men; night alone put an end to the contest."

The brave d'Esse fulfilling a pledge he had made to his sovereign, when he undertook the defence of the place, fell in the breach by the musquet shot of a Spanish soldier. Montmorency succeeded him, and persevered in resistance with great valour. Assaulted, however, on all sides, the walls breached, undermined, the garrison worn out with fatigue, and disabled by wounds,

"On Tuesday, the 20th June, 1533 [misprint in orig. 1353], the capitulation of Therouenne was resolved on by a council of war; and as if misfortune was ever in its worst shape to pursue this devoted place to the last, the young and inexperienced commander, in his trouble and despair, neglected to stipulate for a suspension of arms, and whilst the articles were in preparation, the town was entered by the enraged enemy, thirsting for blood and plunder, and given up to pillage. The Spaniards in this extremity acted with humanity, remembering the generous treatment they had experienced from the French at the siege of Metz, but some of the Imperialists and the Flemish, shewing no pity, *massacred the whole of the unfortunate inhabitants*, disregarding age or sex; 1200 inhabitants fell in this dreadful siege. It has been said, that 142,000 cannon shot were fired against its walls. The ancient cathedral, which had been re-edified in the 13th century, *the most beautiful structure in the country,*

and which in the improvement of ages had become one of the most magnificent in Europe, was totally destroyed. Nor did the renowned monastery of St. Benedict, or the unique curious church of St. Martin escape the dreadful devastation; the merciless inhabitants of Flanders assisted in the destruction, carrying wood and fuel, and boasting they had contributed to the ruin of the devoted Therouenne. In a month there was *not one stone left upon another*, nor was the form of the town or a single house visible. Thus perished Therouenne; and as a sign of utter extermination, the implacable conqueror ordered salt to be strewed on its ruins."

On the remnant of an old portal was engraved, in lasting characters—

"DELETI MORINI"—

The MDLIII showing the year of the city's destruction.

The condition of this scathed and depopulated scite in our days naturally awakens the curiosity of the reader; he therefore receives with much interest the following statement. The author of the Memoir,

"In the autumn of 1833, walked over the plain where once stood ancient Therouenne. In the centre of an open country, flourishing with corn, oil, and the fruits of the earth, was seen all that remained of the devoted place; an oblong square, of about a mile in length, and half a mile broad, something of the form, but much longer and more distinctly developed, of a Roman camp. The outlines of the entrenchment and the foss, the raised ground on which once stood its proud gates and firm walls, are strongly marked, and on the south runs the river Lys, a clear murmuring stream, lamenting the place it once watered. The desolating salt* of Charles had not triumphed over nature; crops of corn lately reaped, pulse, vegetables, fleurs de lys and other gaudy flowers, adorned the gardens and inclosures on the steep bank of the fosse. Young girls brought us flowers of hope, old men coins from the ruins; reminding us of the faded days of the Cæsars. Adieu, Therouenne! nursed in liberty, thou ex-

* The sowing a place with salt in token of utter destruction and disgrace, is, it appears, very ancient. Abimelech beat down the city and sowed it with salt.—Judges, chap. ix. v. 45. The sanguinary bigot Charles the Ninth, caused the house of Admiral Coligny, murdered on the eve of St. Bartholomew, to be rased, and the site sown with salt.

piredst in her arms; thy first hero, for he was the champion of all Gaul,* exclaimed, when dying, to the Roman tyrant, that he was a free man, of a free state. Thy last hero told his sovereign, "When you hear Therouenne is no more, seek for my corse in the breach."

We think enough has been said by our author to give many a zealous antiquary an impetus for a summer's ramble at Therouenne; nor should we be surprised to hear that the table of the head quarters of archæology at Somerset Place, next winter, groaned under plans of the ancient Tarvna, and of the cathedral and monasteries of Therouenne, with coins of the Romans, and cannon-balls, or rather we might say gun-stones of the Imperialists. The author appears to anticipate something of this kind, and therefore tells the worthy explorators, p. 48, that the best road to Therouenne from St. Omer is "through the beautiful and picturesque village of Blandesques on the river Aa, then through Heuringham, a romantic village, such as might be supposed to be one of the Pagi of the Morini; then, through Maypart, you then arrive where Therouenne once was." He goes on to acquaint us with the fact that on the opposite, the south side of the river, thus placed in deference we suppose to the malignant taint of the Imperial *salt*, has arisen a modern Therouenne, containing 150 houses and a population of a thousand persons. Long may they avert such a ceremony from their family hearths as desecrated those of their ancestors in the sixteenth century! What a scourge is war, and especially to the industrious peasant or artizan, the diligent merchant,—to those who wish to eat the bread earned by the sweat of their brow in peace and quiet, and who are guiltless of the feuds and take little interest in the objects of rival ambition! We must, however, break off this moralising, and repair with our author to the *Portus Itius* or *Iccius* of Cæsar. Where is it now to be found? Cæsar's own account will, by comparison of circumstances, inform us he set sail for the British shores with eighty ships, leaving eighteen more

wind-bound at a port distant eight miles from the main fleet. He styles this the *Uterior*, or upper port, as nearest the rising sun, in contradistinction to the inferior, lower, or more westerly, where the great body of his army embarked. He also states that the *Portus Itius* was distant thirty miles from the opposite coast. Now, if two roadsteads can be found where—at these distances and bearings agree; and if at one of these, being the *east-ernmost*, a fleet would be prevented by a south westerly wind (that by which Cæsar reached Britain) from rounding a point of land to reach the other, while both when fairly out at sea might easily form a junction and hold the same course, these would surely be the *Portus Itius* and the *Portus Uterior* of Cæsar. Nothing could be a more prudent or natural disposition than to make the cavalry pass the neck of land which lay between the two ports and embark on board the detached portion of the fleet. Now *Wissant* and *Sangatte* are two places, between *Boulogne* and *Calais*, lying, as is demonstrated by an ancient map, precisely within the above circumstances of relationship to each other and the British coast; the first is therefore the *Portus Itius*, the second the *Uterior* station, mentioned by Cæsar. Such appears to be the gist and sum of Mr. Gormond's more diffuse reasonings on the subject. Why, in quoting certain Kentish antiquaries, he dignifies Darell after the manner of the Dutch school, as *Darellus Cantianus*, or Somner as *Somnerus*, we are at a loss to imagine; had he mentioned Hasted, we suppose he would have called him *Willelmus de Fæni-loc*. *Rutupiæ*, *Portus Ritupis*, *Rutupium*, he styles simply and without any classical authority *Rutupinus*; its modern name *Richborough*, he converts into *Rich barrow*. Who *Carolus Fraxinus* (qy. *de Fraxino*?) was, we see no glossarial note to inform us. Surely he could not be the Editor of the little manual of our school-boy days *Ash's Grammar*? To aid the conjectures of ordinary readers, we venture to suggest that he was the learned *Du Fresne*, better known as *Du Cange*. We notice these little pedantries by no means in deprecia-

* *Dumnorix*. Vide Cæsar.

tion of the texture of this ingenious duodecimo, which, in the portion relating to Therouenne, affords us the details of passages of much historical interest, and in that which treats on the Portus Itius successfully illustrates a point, left hitherto in an inconclusive position. The print from the old drawing of Therouenne, before its demolition, and the ancient map, said to be a copy of one of the eighth century, to which we have referred, are very useful and pleasing additions to the work.

Marculfus. Read, May 6, 1836, before the Leicestershire Literary Society, by T. Smith, Esq. Printed at the request of the Society. Leicester, 8vo. 1836.

“MARCULFUS was a monk of the diocese of Paris, and lived in the reign of Clovis, the son of Dagobert, about A. D. 660,” or, at any event, such is the received opinion respecting him, from the circumstance of his collection of forms being dedicated to a bishop named Landeric. No bishop of that name is known, except a bishop of Paris of the period of Clovis, and hence it is that Marculfus is set down as his contemporary. The only work for which Marculfus lays claim to our gratitude, is a collection of forms of documents applicable to various public and private businesses, compiled by him for the instruction of the scribes of his time. A book of precedents cannot fail to throw light upon the legal practice, the manners, the customs, and the general state of society during the period to which it refers; and when that period is of great antiquity, or one respecting which there is a dearth of other authorities, such a book possesses considerable historical value. It is upon such considerations that the *Formulare* of Marculfus has always been regarded as a work of more than ordinary curiosity. A place was yielded to it in the *Codex* of Lindenbrog; in the *Capitularia Regum Francorum* of Baluze; and Mr. Smith makes mention of three sepa-

rate publications of the work of Marculfus at Paris, in 1613 and 1666; and at Strasburgh, in 1655.

In the present little volume we find the *Formulare* of Marculfus made the subject of a very pleasant lecture before a provincial literary society, and it would seem that the author contrived to create in his hearers a sufficient interest in his recondite subject to induce them to request the publication of his address. We take advantage of the opportunity which is thus afforded us of presenting our readers with a few gleanings out of the original work.

The collection is divided into *Chartæ Regales*, or royal grants, and *Chartæ Pagenses aut Senicæ*, the meaning of which last word has been a sore puzzle to antiquaries. Whatever may be its correct interpretation, the *Chartæ* to which it is applied are evidently documents relating to transactions between individuals or bodies not comprehended within the *Chartæ Regales*. In the first division are grants of bishopricks without any reference to the papal authority; grants of land, and franchises to monasteries; and a great variety of grants of offices and peculiar privileges to individuals.

The following is a royal “*Indiculus*,” or grant of privileges under the king’s hand and seal. The blanks were of course intended to be filled up with the names of the parties:—

“[. . .] the illustrious King of the Franks to Earl [. . .], or his deputies and successors or messengers, know ye that out of charity we have granted to [. . .] the bearer hereof, that whereas he is an aged man, he shall therefore be exempt from all military service and from all bans and arriere-bans, so that neither you, nor your deputies or successors, presume to trouble or disquiet upon but this account; but that it shall be lawful for him, by God’s grace and with our permission, to live a quiet life at home. And for your greater certainty, we have affirmed this writing with our own hand, and sealed it with our seal.”—(No. x.)*

No. xxxii. is a charter, granting the authority of count, duke, or peer.

* Our references are to Lindenbrog, which is the only copy of the *Formulare* at present accessible to us.

All these were local dignities, and the duties indicated, are the preservation of peace and the administration of justice. The surplus revenues were to be accounted for personally to the royal treasury annually. This is exactly the description of authority and the mode of accounting, exhibited in the more ancient of our Pipe Rolls.

There are several specimens of the *Tractoria*, a writ, which entitled the bearer to a corody or maintenance upon a journey, similar to that which the Kings of Scotland received on their journeys through England, when summoned to attend the court of the English monarch, in respect of their possessions on this side the Tweed.

No. xxxvi. is a document, similar to that known in our law as a writ of protection, *cum clausula volumus*. It stays all legal proceedings against the person to whom it is granted, upon the ground of his being absent in the king's service. The form here inserted extends to the causes not merely of the man himself but those of his friends and relations.

Nos. xxxvii. and xxxviii. are charters of *Mundeburde*, or protection, which seem to indicate a degree of connection between the protector and the protected strikingly analogous to that of patron and client in the Roman law, and similar to the *commendatio* of domesday.

No. xlvii. presents to us the following curious form of letters testificatory:—

"It is just that they who have promised fealty to us should be protected by our power; and because our faithful [. . .], by God's grace, coming to us in our palace with his followers, has openly pledged his troth and fealty to us with his hand in ours, wherefore by the present precept, we decree and order that hereafter the aforesaid [. . .] shall be reckoned amongst the number of amstrustions, [followers, or betrothed persons], and if any one shall presume to slay him let it be known that his wirgild is six hundred shillings."

The words which we have trans-

lated "pledged his troth and fealty to us with his hand in ours," may be more literally rendered, "sworn troth and fealty to us, in or upon our hand;"* at any event, we have here, as Mr. Smith remarks, the form of feudal homage existing in the seventh century, if that be the period to which Marculfus belonged. Some of the forms in Lindenberg are evidently later than that period. For instance, No. xi. is an oath of fealty to Charles Martel. It is very obscure, but probably the following is its sense:—

"I promise that from this day forth I will be faithful to my Lord Charles, the most pious Emperor, son of King Pepin, and to Bertana his Queen, in all sincerity, without fraud or malice, from me towards him, and for the honour of his kingdom I will be obedient and will submit to the jurisdiction of his Courts, in such manner as a liegeman ought to obey his Lord; so help me God and the Saints, who are the patrons of this place; as I shall regard and keep this oath all the days of my life to the best of my power. In the month of March, in the eleventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles, the most glorious king."

The *Chartæ Pagenses* contain some which are exceedingly curious; grants of lands with many different kinds of restrictions as to the inheritance, wills, manumissions, assignments of dower, and various forms of proceedings in the courts of justice. The following will probably be thought rather strange by some of our readers:—

"To the Magnificent Lord [the purchaser], I [the seller] in the name of God. It is agreeable to me, not as the agent of any other person, nor by the command of any superior, but of the motion of my own free will, to sell to you, and therefore I have sold to you, from this day forth, all my absolute property in [such a person] who is neither a thief, nor a run-away, nor a madman, nor has any vice in him, but is thoroughly sound to this year and day. And I have received from you as the price of this man according to the agreement between us [. . .] shillings, so that from this day the said absolute property which you have

* The tenacity with which popular phrases are adhered to long after their original meaning is lost, is singularly exemplified in a verbal memorial of the ancient form of homage which exists amongst us to the present day.—"I place myself in your hands," a common mode of expressing entire submission, is evidently derived from this long, obsolete ceremony.

lawfully purchased from me you may have, hold, and possess, and therewith whatsoever you wish to do may be and remain fully and firmly in your power. But if any one," &c.

The warranty given with a horse, is probably the nearest approximation to this form that is known in our days.

We do not concur in some of Mr. Smith's remarks; but his lecture is highly creditable to him, and we trust will be followed by others upon similar subjects, from which all politics will be excluded. We would recommend the *Assizes de Jerusalem* and some of the *Coutumiers* to his attention.

Etchings of Ancient Capitals, &c. from Drawings by William Twopeny, Esq. fol. (Not published.)

THE design of this work is to display some peculiarities in the sculptures used in the decorations of buildings in this country, erected during the thirteenth century. The object of the author in the production (for it is not intended for publication), "has been simply to place in the hands of those friends who may care to possess them, representations of a few subjects remarkable either for beauty or curiosity."

The subjects which Mr. Twopeny has selected for illustration are six capitals, selected from various churches of the above period, accompanied by one of an earlier date, with some mouldings which appeared to him to merit particular attention.

During the latter half of the twelfth century, and from that period until nearly the close of the fourteenth, a variety of foliated capitals are to be met with in our ancient buildings, which display considerable merit in the execution, and are often designed with great taste. The earlier examples are manifestly imitations of the Corinthian order, and of this description is the first subject illustrated by Mr. Twopeny, which is taken from the Hall of Oakham Castle, Rutland. In this, not only is the general resemblance of the volutes and helices preserved, but even the form of the bell or basket of the capital is retained. *We do not recollect to have met with*

a closer imitation of the Corinthian foliage in any ancient example we have previously examined; the age of this capital is assigned to a period between 1165 and 1191, so that it may be deemed to be nearly coeval with the choir of Canterbury, rebuilt in 1174. In the succeeding specimens, from Ryhall and Great Casterton churches in Rutland, the classical prototype has been forgotten (except in the volutes of the earlier examples), and a new and peculiar style of foliage adopted, which, from its originality, may be claimed as our own. This peculiarity consists "in the frequent use of the trefoil leaf, on the two lower lobes of which there is usually what may be termed a large lump or high swelling, casting a considerable shadow. The great relief with which their leaves are carved, and the boldness produced by the swelling lobes, give them a very peculiar but fine effect, and make them strongly mark the character of the foliage used in the thirteenth century." Three other examples of great beauty, are given as evidences of the further development of this peculiarity.

We may remark, that in Carshalton Church, Surrey, are some very fine capitals of an early period, which, as well in point of execution as in the beauty of their design, are equally worthy of attention with many examples which may exist elsewhere.

The author points out another minor feature in ancient sculpture, which he describes as a mask. This is a corbel in which the appearance of a grotesque human face results solely from the effect produced by certain mouldings. Several examples of this freakish ornament are given.

It is not easy to give an idea of the specimens without the assistance of the plates. The examples of the grotesques are very striking, and they are interesting as displaying the ingenuity of the ancient sculptors in the most minute and insignificant of their works.

In the course of the author's descriptions, some appropriate remarks are made upon the very arbitrary and incorrect names which are given to ancient mouldings. He objects especially to the term "toothed ornament," as applied to the diagonal

flower moulding: we have always thought that term only to be appropriate, when the hollows of the small leaves which compose each member of this moulding are filled up with whitewash; the resemblance to the teeth of a shark is then very striking, and without doubt the appellation was applied by some one who looked no further than the surface, for no term can more inappropriately describe the nature of the ornament;—which every one who has examined the detail of ancient architecture will perceive is justly described "as a pyramid with its sides pierced,

so as to form a square inverted flower." The ball flower, of which some pretty examples are given, is on the contrary most correctly designated, as the term clearly enough indicates the nature and form of the ornament.

The etchings are executed after drawings by the author, whose skill as an amateur artist has been long acknowledged. The present production evinces how accurately and attentively he has surveyed the early architecture of this country, and that he is fully alive even to the most minute feature which can elucidate its history, or develop its merits.

A Tabular Chronological Epitome of the History of Architecture in England.

By George Godwin, Jun. — This is a view of the history of English architecture, printed on a card for the purpose of being suspended in a study or office for easy reference. It is divided into eight periods, styled by the author "Anglo-Roman;—Anglo-Saxon;—Anglo-Norman;—Early Pointed;—the Pointed style;—Florid Pointed;—Elizabethan—and "the Revival;" the duration, leading features, examples, and eminent architects, are given under each period. We are not disposed to coincide exactly with the periods which Mr. Godwin has assigned to the existence of each branch of his subject; for instance, the date 1509 is decidedly too early for the introduction of the Elizabethan period, and under the head "Anglo-Roman" we would recommend the author in a second edition to expunge St. Martin's, Canterbury, and to add to his reference to Tacitus the Roman Temple, at Bath, restored by Mr. Lyson's, which affords a striking testimony of the veracity of the Roman historian.

Testimonies of Heathen and Christian Writers of the first two Centuries to the Gospel,

by the Rev. J. Browne, M. A. — Although most of these testimonies are compiled from that laborious and learned work of Lardner, whose patient diligence left little to his successors to glean from the pages of history; yet Mr. Brown has deserved well of the public for the clear and able manner in which he has abridged and arranged them; and for some very excellent remarks and commentaries on the doctrines of Christianity. We have no doubt of the success of the volume.

We are much pleased to welcome a second part of that delightful manual, *The Little Villager's Verse-book*, by the Christian poet, the Rev. W. L. Bowles.

It is embellished with a view of the parsonage at Bremhill, taken from the grass-plot upon which the Sunday-school has so often been assembled in the afternoon's sunshine.

Early Years and Late Reflections.

By Clement Carlyon, M. D. — The amiable and learned doctor has here embodied the continental tour of his early life; in which he frequently reverts to scenes, as he himself observes, "redolent with joy and youth." The period to which he recurs is certainly one of great importance in the history of modern times. It was just anterior to that great moral and political convulsion—the French revolution; when the minds of men had become bewildered, and all civilized society trembled, as it were, on the superstratum of a volcano. It is at this eventful period, that our tourist has undertaken to record the manners and feelings of the age, during his progress through Germany and France. The incidents which occur, and the anecdotes he relates during his residence at Gottingen, Dresden, and Leipzig, are extremely amusing; and the notices of Wordsworth, Bishop Middleton, Sir Humphry Davy, and others, are very characteristic; but Coleridge appears to have been the idol of our author's admiration. Almost every page is interlarded with his name; and his theological opinions are the constant theme of his pen; indeed, so elaborately has the doctor entered upon the subject of theology on every occasion, that we are afraid a good divine has been spoiled in the physician; but perhaps the general and wide spread of infidelity which prevailed at that period, was calculated to call forth the theological energies of his pen. However this may be, it is certain that more than half the volume is devoted to divinity, ethics, and metaphysics.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Memoirs of Samuel Taylor Coleridge.
By JAMES GILLMAN, esq.

A History of English Literature, critical, philosophical, and bibliographical.
By J. D'ISRAELI, Esq.

An Inquiry into the nature and form of the Books of the Ancients, with a History of the Art of Bookbinding, from the Times of the Greeks and Romans to the present day, interspersed with Bibliographical References to Men and Books of all Ages and Countries. By J. A. ARNETT.

"Colloquies on Religion and Religious Education," being a Supplement to the former work. By the Author of "Hampton in the Nineteenth Century,"

The first publication of the Central Society of Education. The West Indies.
By Sir ANDREW HALLIDAY, M.D.

Questions on the Gospel of St. Luke, with the Lectures, as delivered in the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury.
By the Rev. T. VOWLER SHORT, B.D. Rector.

Müller's Physiology of Man. Translated from the German by W. BALY, M.D. Graduate of the University of Berlin.

New edition of an Essay on a System of Classical Instruction; combining the Methods of Locke, Ascham, Milton, and Colet.

Elements of Trigonometry. By AUGUSTUS DE MORGAN.

The Authors of England; with Illustrations.

The Poetical Works of ROBERT SOUTHY, esq. Poet Laureate.

Sketches in the Pyrenees. By the Author of "Slight Reminiscences of the Rhine," &c.

Visit to the Great Oasis. By G. A. HOSKINS, Esq. Author of "Travels in Ethiopia."

A third and concluding Volume of SHARON TURNER'S Sacred History of the World.

The Philosophy of Living. By HERBERT MAYO, F.R.S.

A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament. By E. Robinson, D.D. Edited by the Rev. S. T. BLOOMFIELD, D.D.

The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon. By T. H. LISTER, Esq. Author of "Granby."

The Candidate for the Ministry: a Course of Expository Lectures on the First Epistle of Paul the Apostle to Timothy. By the Rev. J. H. PINDER, M.A. Curate of St. Mary, Lambeth.

Miscellaneous Essays. By H. T. COLEBROOKE.

A work on Natural Theology. By Mr. BABBAGE.

Dissertations on Unaccomplished Prophecy. By W. S. CHAUNCEY.

KIDD'S Silver Mine, a Vein of precious Ore discovered in the Treasuries of Wisdom.

Addresses delivered by Lord Rectors of the University of Glasgow, with Introductory Observations by JOHN B. HAY.

Description of a newly-invented Railway Chair, and of a Slate Block, constructed by Machinery. By JAMES WHITE, Civil Engineer.

In the course of the year 1836 there have been printed 6,632 works in Paris, written in French, English, German, Greek, Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Polish, &c. besides 1154 works of engravings and lithographs.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 23.—The Earl of Burlington, V.P.

The reading of Dr. Marshall Hall's paper, "On the function of the Medulla Oblongata and Medulla Spinalis, and on the excito-motory system of Nerves," was resumed.

March 2.—William Laurence, esq. V. P. Dr Hall's paper was concluded.

March 9. Rev. Adam Sedgwick, V. P. Read. Researches on the Tides, seventh series: On the diurnal inequality of the height of the Tide, especially at Plymouth and at Singapore, and on the mean level of the Sea, by the Rev. W. Whewell.

March 16. The Earl of Burlington, V.P. John Burnet, esq. was elected Fellow. A paper was read on the Tides, by J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P.—Adjourned to April 5.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 18. A paper was read, commenced at the last meeting, "On the Practice of Medicine among the Chinese," by the Rev. C. Gutzluff. It appears that the practice of medicine and surgery is founded more on traditional rules than on the principles of science; and that it would be extremely dangerous for a practitioner to depart from them. On the whole the character of a physician is not very respectable; and the profession of the surgeon, from the great objection of the Chinese to operations, is scarcely known.

Another paper was read, entitled, "On

servations by J. R. Steuart, esq. on a series of Coins," engravings of which were laid on the table. These coins, and many others of a similar type, were found in the district from Oujcin to Cutch, in the north-west of India, and are distinguished by several peculiarities. The execution shows a familiarity with Greek art; and the legends on the obverse, though not quite Greek, approach very nearly to the forms of the Greek alphabet.

March 4. A paper was read by Col. Sykes, "On the origin of the popular belief in the upas, or poison-tree of Java;" the properties attributed to which, it appears, have been much exaggerated. A paper was afterwards read, giving an account of a pedestrian tour, by Captain Low, from Tavoy to the range of mountains which separates Siam from the British province of Tenasserim.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 20. Read, A report of the Committee of Correspondence of the colony of Western Australia on the present state of the settlement, consisting of various contributions, as follow:—1. On sheep, cattle, and horses, in the York district; by Mr. Bland; 2. On the agriculture, sheep, cattle, &c. of the Swan and Canning districts; by Messrs. Bull, Dermotts, and Yules; 3. On horticultural produce, by Mr. Drummond, botanist; 4. On vegetables and fruit, by Mr. Cooke, market gardener; 5. On the supply and price of provisions, chiefly meat and bread; by Mr. Smith; 6. Account of shipping, imports and exports at Fremantle; by Captain Scott, harbour master; 7. On the number and condition of mechanics and labourers, and value of buildings; by Mr. Triggs; 8. Census of the colony in 1836; and 9. On the state of crime, places of worship, and schools, by W. H. Mackie, esq. Chairman of the Quarter Sessions.

March 6. An adjourned meeting was held to conclude the reading of the above important report; after which was read a paper by R. W. Rawson, esq. Hon. Sec. on the annual statistical reports of the gaol at Preston, in Lancashire, prepared by the chaplain, the Rev. John Clay.

March 15. The third anniversary meeting was held. The report urged the more active co-operation of the Fellows,—by furnishing information within their own observation, which, however small in itself, would in the aggregate prove of much value; and particularly by attending the committees of inquiry; the formation of which may, by a recent resolution of the council, be instituted by any five members, when sanctioned by the council, with the addition of members from their own body. The committee on cri-

minal statistics, and the parliamentary committee, have been appointed since the last anniversary. The total number of Fellows is about the same as last year, 392. The number elected, since Feb. 1836, has been about 44, while the number in the previous year was only 23.

With reference to the progress of the science, the report noticed the number of works of a purely statistical nature which have been recently published. A Statistical Society has been established at Bristol. The Statistical Society of Glasgow has commenced the publication of its proceedings, and is engaged in inquiries into the state of the working classes in the West of Scotland, and in a comparison between the principal manufactures of this and foreign countries. Another Society, connected with statistical inquiries, has been established in the metropolis, called the Central Society of Education. In foreign countries, the collection of statistics has rapidly advanced, particularly in France, Belgium, and Sicily; and our colonial secretary, Lord Glenelg, has expressed himself anxious to promote a correspondence between the society and our colonies, an earnest of which is the interesting report (above noticed) upon the state of Western Australia, procured through his intervention. The officers and council for the ensuing year were elected.—President, Sir C. Lemon, bart. M.P.—Treasurer, H. Hallam, esq.—Honorary Secretaries, W. Greig, esq.; C. H. Maclean, esq.; R. W. Rawson, esq.—Council, C. Babbage, esq.; Rt. Hon. H. Mackenzie; G. R. Porter, esq.; Col. Sykes; W. J. Blake, esq.; Col. John Briggs; J. E. Bethune, esq.; Earl Fitzwilliam; J. Glendinning, M.D.; B. Hawkins, M.D.; E. Romilly, esq.; Professor the Rev. R. Jones; C. Knight, esq.; Rowland Hill, esq.; Marquis of Lansdowne; N. Lister, M.D.; S. Jones Loyd, esq.; Mark Philips, esq. M.P.; J. P. Boileau, esq.; C. W. Buller, esq.; Viscount Sandon, M.P.; N. W. Senior, esq.; E. Strutt, esq. M.P.; T. Tooke, esq.; T. Vardon, esq.; H. Merivale, esq.

March 20. Read, Some account, by G. R. Porter, esq. of the public works in progress, or recently completed, in France, at the end of 1835; Part I. Inland Navigation.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 1. Read, 1. A notice on the occurrence of Kemper sandstone in the upper region of the poikilitic system, or new red sandstone formation of England and Wales, by Dr. Buckland; 2. On the geological structure of the arrondissement of Cherbourg, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke.

Feb. 17. The anniversary meeting was held, at which Mr. Lyell, the retiring President, delivered the annual address, and announced that the Society have this year awarded two Wollaston gold medals to Captain Proby Cautley, of the Bengal Artillery, superintendent of the Doal Canal, and to Dr. Hugh Falconer, of the Bengal medical service, superintendent of the East India Company's botanic garden at Schanapore, for their geological researches and discoveries in fossil zoology in the Sewalik or sub-Himalayan range of mountains. The following gentlemen were elected the officers and council for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. William Whewell.—Vice-Presidents, Rev. W. Buckland, D.D.; W. H. Fitton, M.D.; G. B. Greenough, esq.; R. I. Murchison, esq.—Secretaries, Robert Hutton, esq.; Professor Royle, M.D.—Foreign Secretary, H. T. De la Beche, esq.—Treasurer, John Taylor, esq.—Council, F. Baily, esq.; W. J. Broderip, esq.; W. Clift, esq.; Viscount Cole, M.P.; C. Darwin, esq.; Professor Daubeny, M.D.; Sir P. Grey Egerton, bart. M.P.; Henry Hallam, esq.; Leonard Horner, esq.; C. Lyell, jun. esq.; Marquis of Northampton; W. Parish, jun. esq.; Rev. Professor Sedgwick; H. Warburton, esq. M.P.

Feb. 22. A memoir was read, On the Geology of Cutch, by Capt. Grant of the Bombay engineers.

March 8. Read, 1. On the Geology of Suffolk, by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, (commenced on the 18th Jan.); 2. On the raised beaches of Saunton Down and Bagg Point, by the Rev. David Williams, F. G. S.; and 3. On a new genus of fossil shells, named *tropæum*, by Mr. J. de C. Sowerby.

METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 14. The Anniversary Meeting took place, Dr. Birkbeck president, in the chair. After the routine proceedings, several interesting papers were read, from Poole, Gosport, Cheltenham, High Wycombe, London, and Edmonton, descriptive of the remarkable atmospheric phenomenon, seen on the night of the 18th of February. Among various other communications, one was sent from New York, giving an account of the weather, and the state of the thermometer at noon, on the first eight days in Jan. 1837, proving the low temperature that then prevailed in both continents. The laws of the Society, in their revised state, were read, and ordered to be confirmed at the next ordinary meeting.

ASHMOLEAN SOCIETY, OXFORD.

March 6. Professor Rigaud gave an interesting account of a portion of the M.S. collections in the library of the Earl of Macclesfield, at Shirburn Castle, from which it appears that much has been said of the valuable library possessed by the father of Sir William Jones, but the accounts of it have all agreed in stating that, as a collection, it is no longer in existence. Dr. Hutton distinctly says that after Mr. Jones's death, his manuscripts were dispersed; another story fixed the dispersion at the death of George the second Earl of Macclesfield, to whom the whole was left in 1749; and Nichols speaks of the library being sold in 1801: but, notwithstanding these circumstantial statements, the collection has been kept together entire, and is now preserved at Shirburn Castle. The letters which it contains from mathematicians of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century are particularly curious; and, although a certain number of them has been inserted in various works, and particularly in the General Dictionary, by Birch and Lockman, the larger part still remains unpublished, and the whole are now (by the liberal permission of the Earl of Macclesfield) in Oxford, that a selection may be made from them, and communicated, through the University press, to the scientific world.

Dr. Daubeny read some scientific notices from Mr. Tancred, relating to an unusual flood of the river Lerchia, near the baths of Lucca, on the 2nd Oct. last; Signor Segato's method of preserving animal substances from putrefaction; an instrument invented by Professor Amici, of Modena, for measuring angles; and the recent discovery of some microscopic infusoria in a white sort of tripoli, called in Tuscany *pietra della luna*.

Dr. Buckland informed the meeting that he had received a letter from Mr. Crosse, detailing the results of a new series of experiments, by which he has succeeded in obtaining 100 more animals of the same description as those obtained by previous experiments. (See our last number, p. 303.) On a piece of volcanic slag, connected with the electric wires at both ends, a fluid, containing silicic and muriatic acid, was gently dropped. The animals, soon after their formation, were washed off from the slag, and deposited in a wooden funnel underneath. Without muriatic acid, the same animals were formed; but when no electricity was used, the animals did not appear. The animals have been exhibited at the Royal

Institution, by Mr. Faraday, whence originated the erroneous report that Mr. Faraday had, by a series of similar experiments, produced the same animals. The animals were at first supposed to be infusoria, similar to those discovered by the microscopic observations of Ehrenberg; but, upon being shown to naturalists in London, they are discovered to be of a much higher order, very closely resembling the well-known acari which infests cabinets.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

Feb. 27. Geo. Moore, Esq. in the chair. Various donations of books, prints, &c. were announced; amongst which was the presentation by the Society of Antiquaries of several volumes of the *Archæologia*, the series of which the Institute has since perfected by the purchase of the earlier volumes. Letters were read from Mr. J. B. Gardiner, showing St. Mary Woolnoth's church to be built of Portland stone; and from Mr. Rickman, in continuation of his former letters on Kyan's patent, suggesting the propriety of trying experiments; and from the Rev. R. Burgess, promising some observations on the Antiquities of Rome.—The Rajah of Tanjore acknowledged his election as an Honorary Member, and promised to furnish the Institute with notices of the ancient structures existing in his dominions.—The translation of a very ingenious essay by M. Hittorff of Paris on the subject of the Luxor obelisk, was read. It was noticed that the obelisk was apparently mutilated at the summit. The pointed finish to the shaft, which the writer designated the 'pyramidion,' appeared to be imperfect, and it was even asserted that it had been wantonly injured by curious or mischievous persons. The writer contended that it never was more perfect than at present; which point he seemed clearly to establish by drawings. He considered the original finish to have been of bronze, gilded. In proof of his hypothesis, he referred to certain indications in the present imperfect finish, to a painting at Luxor of an obelisk having a pyramidion painted yellow, and to Langlois' translation of Nædon, where a hood of copper is stated to have existed on the summit of an obelisk. The operation of gilding would be necessary to counteract the effects of the weather. As the obelisk is to be accompanied with twenty rostral columns of metal, the writer deemed a gilded bronze finish would have been extremely appropriate. It was however injuriously determined on restoring it in some kind of stucco. It is pleasing to hear that this specimen of ancient art was not wantonly mutilated, as first reported.

Mr. Fowler, Hon. Sec. read a description of an ingenious instrument invented by Mr. Willis of Cambridge, whose work on Gothic architecture was reviewed in *Genl. Mag.* Vol. IV. 1835. It was called by the inventor a Cymograph; and the object was to facilitate the correct drawing of the profiles of mouldings. The instrument was shown, and it appeared to us to be an exceedingly useful aid to the architectural draughtsman.

Dr. Dickson then read an introductory lecture, being the first of a series on Forest and Timber Trees, which are to be delivered before the Institute on Thursday evenings.

March 13. P. F. Robinson, Esq. in the chair. The subjects of four Prize Essays were announced: 1. On the Excellencies of Athenian Architecture.—2. On the system pursued by Gothic architects of embellishment by colour.—3. On the progressive improvement made during the last one hundred years in the theory and practice of Construction: and 4. for the best restoration of an English conventual building, such as Fountains, Eastby, Revault, Kirkstall, Castle Acre, Lanthony, &c. &c. to be drawn from actual measurement, distinguishing the parts existing. Mr. George Rennie, sculptor, presented a plaister copy of a bust of his Majesty, part of a statue intended to be erected at Plymouth.—A translation, by Mr. Donaldson, of a memoir of Durand, author of the "Parallele des Edifices," by M. Rondelay, and extracts from a correspondence between MM. Schaltz and Goëthe on Roman buildings in Germany, were then read; with which the business of the evening concluded.

ABBOTSFORD CLUB.

Feb. 6. The Annual General Meeting was held at the apartments of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; when it was reported that the following Works had been presented to the Club since last meeting, viz.—

1. "Ancient Metrical Romances," from the Auchinleck Manuscript,—"*Rouland and Vernagu*," and "*Otuel*." 1 vol. Presented by Alexander Nicholson, Esq.

2. "Account of Monastic Treasures confiscated at the dissolution of the various houses in England. By Sir John Williams, knt. late Master and Treasurer of the Jewels to his Majesty King Henry VIII." Presented by William B. D. Turnbull, Esq. Secretary, as his second contribution.

3. "Historical Memoirs of the Reign of Mary Queen of Scots, and a portion of the Reign of King James the Sixth."

By Lord Herries. Presented by Robert Pitcairn, esq.

Specimens of the following Works now at Press for the Club, and nearly ready, were produced:—

1. "Letters and State Papers of Thomas Earl of Melrose, afterwards of Haddington," from the original MSS. in the Advocates' Library. To be presented by John Hope, esq. Dean of Faculty, President. 2 vols.

2. "Records of the Presbyteries of St. Andrews and Cupar." (Since presented) By G. B. Kinloch, esq. 1 vol.

3. "Records of the Synod of Fife." By Charles Baxter, esq. 1 vol.

4. "The Boyd Papers—Curious Trials for Witchcraft in the 17th Century—Monastic Muniments," and other original documents, being part of the contents of the first volume of the "Abbotsford Miscellany."

The publication of the Romance of "Arthur and Merlin," from the Auchinleck MS. was agreed on; and the Secretary was instructed to edit and send it to press forthwith.

The Secretary laid before the Members present a communication from J. P. Collier, esq. to the effect that a complete copy of the imperfect "Morality," printed by the Club in their volume of "Ancient Mysteries," from the MS. in the Digby Collection, having been found to exist in an unpublished MS. volume in the possession of Hudson Gurney, esq. Mr. Collier had, by permission of Mr. Gurney, transcribed the concluding pages, and suggested the propriety of the Club's printing the same. To this proposal the Members present unanimously agreed.

LONDON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

Feb. 22. According to the Annual Report made by the Council this day, the past year has been fertile in events interesting to the college. Independently of having obtained its charter of incorporation, it has received some important endowments, of which the following list was exhibited:—

500*l.* given by the subscribers to the Ricardo Lectures, for the purchase and maintenance of a library of Political Economy.—43*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*—3½ per cent.; a bequest of 50*l.* by Mr. Clarke, of Barnstaple.—1000*l.* to be recorded as the donation of A Patriot.—1000*l.* second donation of A Patriot, "for the benefit of the Institution, and the promotion of the comfort and knowledge of the greatest number." Lord Brougham to decide on the particular appropriation.—5000*l.* 3½ per cent., given by Mrs. Flaherty, placed "at the disposal of the Council, out of

zeal for the diffusion of knowledge, and the advancement of civil and religious liberty."—500*l.* given by the Rev. Dr. Fellows for two "Clinico-Medical Gold Medals," annually to be bestowed on students of the College who shall make the best reports and observations on the cases in the hospital.

The Report of the finances was highly satisfactory. The ordinary receipts of the last session were stated to exceed the ordinary expenses by upwards of 800*l.* The total expenses of the session, including payments of interest, disbursements in part discharge of loans, and other items not liable to recur, were less by 257*l.* than the total ordinary receipts. The number of collegiate students during the session was 565, there being 439 entered to the medical, 145 to the general classes, 19 being counted in both faculties. The increase beyond the number of the preceding year was 46. The following are the Council elected Feb. 22, 1837:—Jas. Booth, esq.; Dr. Boott; Lord Brougham; Wm. Duckworth, esq.; Wm. Ewart, esq., M.P.; J. L. Goldsmid, esq.; G. B. Greenough, esq.; E. N. Hurt, esq.; Robert Hutton, esq.; J. T. Leuder, esq. M.P.; Sir C. Lemon, bart. M.P.; Dr. Lushington, M.P.; J. R. Mills, esq.; J. L. Prevost, esq.; John Romilly, esq.; H. C. Robinson, esq.; John Smith, esq.; the Duke of Somerset; Edward Strutt, esq. M.P.; Thomas Thornely, esq. M.P.; Wm. Tooke, esq. M.P.; H. Warburton, esq. M.P.; Henry Waymouth, esq.; and John Wood, esq.

LAMBETH LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 28, a lecture of a novel description was delivered at this Institution by Dr. P. A. Nuttall, translator of Horace and Juvenal, and one of the members of the Committee. It was on the Roman Language and Literature, a subject hitherto confined to our universities and public seminaries. The Learned Lecturer imparted to the subject a degree of interest, which, in a mixed audience, we should have considered it incapable of possessing. After taking a rapid review of the origin and history of Roman literature, occasionally interspersed with some excellent points of humour, he introduced, in chronological succession, the principal writers of Rome, from the period of Livius Andronicus to that of Juvenal. On the conclusion of this introductory lecture the Doctor announced his intention of resuming the subject at a future period, when he should enter upon the difficult

but interesting subject of Latin versification and poetry, with which his name has long been associated.

BRISTOL COLLEGE.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this institution, the report congratulated the meeting on the improved state of the College, the number of pupils being in the junior class 66, and in the senior 45, making a total of 111; deplored the loss the College had sustained in the retirement of the esteemed principal (Dr. Jerrard), and announced the appointment of F. W. Newman, esq. as Classical Tutor, and Dr. Muncke as Professor of German. For the past year the receipts amounted to 2336*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*; and the expenditure to 2045*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* The Marquis of Lansdowne was invited to accept the office of Patron of this institution, "the utility of which is generally acknowledged in the neighbourhood.

PRIZE ESSAY.

Sir Culling Eardley Smith has offered the sum of 100 guineas for the best essay on the subject of Schism. The essayist must derive his views of the nature of the sin of schism exclusively from the Scriptures; he is required to be eminently candid and impartial in specifying the instances in which either churches or individuals are guilty of it; while leading his readers to perceive a schismatical spirit where it exists, in creeds, formularies, or laws, he should compel them to detect and condemn it in themselves. He is to expose the various disguises which it assumes; exhibit its exceeding sinfulness; develop the mischievous consequences to which it leads; and suggest the means by which we may endeavour to expel it from our own hearts, and from the whole Church of Christ. The arbitrators are the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel and the Rev. James Sherman (successor to the Rev. Rowland Hill).

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 2. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres.

Sir Francis Palgrave, F.S.A. communicated a drawing of a very large engraved onyx inserted in the cover of a copy of the Gospels, now in the public library at Treves, and supposed to have been presented by Charlemagne, or his sister Ada, to the abbey of St. Maximin in that city. It represents the heads of an Emperor, Empress, two sons and one daughter, and is assigned by Sir F. Palgrave to the age of the Antonines.

Sir Henry Ellis, Sec. communicated from the Lansdowne MSS. a very curious and circumstantial description, and statistical report, of the province of Connaught, compiled in the year 1612. It traces the history of the several septs and families from the first settlement of de Burgh and his followers; and describes very minutely all the harbours and sea-ports, which appear to have been then in a neglected and unprotected state.

March 9. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.

James Wishaw, Esq. barrister-at-law, of Lincoln's Inn fields, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Sir Henry Ellis exhibited a plan and bird's-eye view of the town and harbour of Carrickfergus, made in the same year as the report above mentioned. It not only shows the walls and fortifications, but every principal house that was built of stone.

J. R. Planché, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a basinet, the form of an iron head-piece
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which was worn beneath the helmet from the reign of Edward II. to that of Henry V. The present appeared to agree in fashion most nearly with those belonging to figures of the early part of the reign of Edward III. as engraved in Stothard's "Monumental Effigies." It has been recently brought from Italy.

Sir Frederick Madden, F.S.A. exhibited the matrices of two seals lately found in the formation of a railway, but at what place was not disclosed. They had been carefully deposited in an earthen pot. One is that of the leprous women of the hospital of St. Radigund's, where sited is not ascertained. The other is a much greater curiosity, being an additional example of those complicated perforated seals, which Sir F. Madden has before described in the instance of that of Southwick priory (in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxiii.) The present matrix, which proves to belong to Boxgrave priory, Sussex, consists of two valves, both engraved on each side, which move on one bar, and with them was found a marginal hoop, which added the impression of an inscription to the united edges of the seal. What is further curious, one side of the matrix has evidently had a new rim fitted on, on which a fresh legend was engraved, and the other a plain rim (now loose); but, after all, the object of the artist seems to have been defeated, and the friars to have at length contented themselves with an ordinary unimperfected engraving.

J. G. Nichols, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a
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napkin or hand-towel (measuring 46 inc. long by 30 wide) of very fine linen, adorned in diaper or damask work, with the royal arms as borne by the house of Tudor, the dragon and greyhound as supporters, and various arabesque borders and patterns of the age of Henry VIII. It belongs to a lady named Chichester, to whom it came from the family of Sparrow of Ipswich, which has been one of the leading families of that town from the time of Henry VIII. to the present, and more connected with the corporation than any other. The Duke of Suffolk, King Henry's brother-in-law, and Sir Anthony Wingfield, his Vice-Chamberlain, both had households at Ipswich, from which the "King's linen," (for there is said to have been more of it,) may have been transferred to what has been jocularly termed "the Sparrows' Nest."

It was announced that John Bidwell, esq. Decimus Burton, esq. the Rev. Philip Hunt, and Sir J. T. Staunton, Bart. had been nominated Auditors of the Society's accounts for the present year.

March 16. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

Robert Blackmore, esq. of St. Martin's place, Charing-cross, M. R. S. L. was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A letter was read from Sir William Betham, F. S. A. pointing out the extreme curiosity and interest of the Etruscan tombs now open for public exhibition in Pall Mall (see a subsequent article); and stating that the inscriptions had confirmed him in the opinions he has previously expressed of the identity of the Phœnician language with the Celtic—the ancient language of Ireland. The inscriptions on the tomb evidently read from right to left; and, as decyphered by Sir William, are moral reflections appropriate to their situation.

W. H. Rosser, esq. F. S. A. exhibited the perfect skeleton of an Egyptian mummied cat, which he has lately unwrapped, and could not preserve in its mummy state; also two small figures in bronze and porcelain of Bubastes, the Egyptian goddess to whom the cat was sacred, and who was represented with the head of that animal.

The Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, F. S. A. communicated some remarks on the Towneley Mysteries, recently published by the Surtees Society, as well pointing out their value in a philological view, and also the copiousness and variety of their metres. In particular he quoted some hexameters, half English and half Latin.

Sir Henry Ellis then concluded the reading of the description of Connaught; and the Society adjourned over the Easter recess to the 6th April.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 16. J. Y. Akerman, esq. the Secretary, communicated a paper on the Coinage of the Ancient Britons. The learned continental numismatists, Eckhel, Sestini, and Mionnet, have either treated these coins as unworthy of credit, or placed them amongst those of Gaulish chiefs. Our English antiquaries have, however, good evidence to the contrary. No coins bearing the words *VERVLAMIO*, or *CYNOBELINVS*, are ever found in France; nor are many other varieties, which are supposed to be of an earlier date to those assigned to the British Prince, and which all differ in type and fabric from those of the Gauls. They may be divided into two or three classes, each belonging to different periods. The former are of the rudest designs, with scarcely intelligible figures or features. Those of the third class, or of the time of Cunobeline, have been too fancifully supposed to bear representations of objects peculiar to this country, when in fact they are rude imitations of Greek and Roman coins. A remarkable instance of this is one engraved by Ruding, Plate 5, No. 9, which he described as representing a British chieftain holding a human head, when in fact it is copied from a coin of Mæonea, upon which Bacchus is represented in a similar posture, holding a bunch of grapes. Mr. Akerman has formed a classification of the coins engraved in three plates of Ruding's "Annals of the Coinage," which are partly British and partly Gaulish. He has also collected nineteen unpublished types, which will be engraved in the 4th Part of the "Numismatic Journal," where his disquisition is about to be printed. It includes some remarks on the Ring-money of the Celts, and on certain metal wheels discovered in France.

Sir Henry Ellis communicated some remarks on the Pewter Farthings of the 17th century, as described by Ruding, who thought they were issued by some tradesman, but Sir Henry showed they were actually circulated by the Government.

ETRUSCAN ANTIQUITIES.

Campanari's collection of Etruscan and Greek antiquities, now exhibiting at No. 21, Pall-mall, is a collection of the highest interest and philological importance.

The Etruscans were undoubtedly the descendants of those Pelasgi which were conducted by Tyrsenus or Tyrrhenus into Italy, they had established themselves previously in Lydia, whence they colonized both Greece and Italy (*Magna Græcia*), expelling the Umbri from the latter country.

The Pelasgi may have partly been derived from the Canaanites and Phœnicians; their knowledge of the fine arts they probably had at first from the Egyptians. Whatever, therefore, we find in Ancient Etruria herself, derived from this Pelasgic source, supplies the link between Egyptian, Phœnician, and Greek arts and inventions. The Etruscans had many rites and customs in common with the Phœnicians, and one or two very remarkable in accordance with the Hebrews. The order of the priesthood always remained in one family, and in colonizing Etruria, they divided it into twelve tribes, or, as they styled them, *lucumonies*. They had an extensive mythological scheme, much of which was borrowed by the Romans; they used human sacrifices, a proof that their origin was not Egyptian; their divinities are represented with *wings* of which circumstance some interesting examples will be found in Signor Campanari's collection. Arnobius styles Etruria the parent of superstition. Their letters are of the earliest form of the Greek, said to be brought by Cadmus from Phœnicia. According to the eastern practice, the writing of their oldest inscriptions is from right to left (see some of the inscribed sarcophagi in this collection). They excelled in the potters' art, for which fact we appeal to the numerous specimens in public and private collections; in painting, see the decorations on their vases, and the sides of their tombs; and they were acquainted with the first pure and simple principles of sculpture, for a demonstration of which fact we now refer to the original sepulchral effigies and bas-reliefs in Campanari's collection.

These relics are from the neighbourhood of Corneto, the ancient Tarquinia; the sepulchral chambers, which have been explored, are excavations in the sides of the native rock; the openings to them have been closed with ponderous stones, and their contents are of the most interesting and extraordinary description; the sides of the apartments painted with sacred processions, public games, festivals, rural diversions, the emblems of divinities, &c., hung round with various utensils and instruments of earthenware or bronze; and forming the receptacles of stone sarcophagi, which contain the bones of the deceased, their arms, ornaments, or sacred instruments, according to their office. Signor Campanari has, with excellent judgment, fitted up several apartments, of the size of the original tombs, and decorated them with careful copies of the ancient paintings with which they are adorned, so that the spectator has exact full-sized models placed before him of the several receptacles, while in them

are carefully arranged the *real objects* in the same situation as they were found. The stone sarcophagi, by Campanari, or his English editor, in the guide book to the exhibition, erroneously termed *urns*, are most singular relics. In the first chamber is one, the lid of which is formed like those of the coffins of the middle age, by a recumbent statue; a matron holding a vase; the whole formed of the stone of the country, called *peperino*. In the second chamber, a family tomb, is a priest of Bacchus, with his symbols, the prefericulum and ivy chaplet; his cippus or coffin contains his sacrificial implements; another figure is that of a middle-aged corpulent man, decorated with a large dependent torques round his neck, and leaning on his elbow, as reposing at the festive board. The *lectisternium*, or table couch, is the cover of his coffin. Another cippus, in the same style, bears the effigy of a young warrior; a third, that of a young woman. The statues were evidently *real portraits* of the deceased; a proof of the high antiquity of individual memorial sculpture. The male statues, observes Signor Campanari, have almost always a patera in their hands, or a vase, the women a branch, or a fan. The men wear on the neck a *circular ornament, surrounded with a ribbon, in spirals*, which it is difficult to define more accurately. Now, on the first, we have to observe, that these effigies represent the manes or spirits of the deceased in the act of feasting in their Elysian abodes; and, in conformity with this notion, we ever find, in ancient sepulchres, the vessels of the festive board: and as to the ornament with *spiral bands*, which adorns the necks of the figures, if they be garlands of flowers so bound together, as Signor Campanari thinks (although they are by no means distinctly defined as such by the sculptor), we have little doubt but they were the predecessors of the ancient *Torques*—torques of flowers, as well as of gold, are mentioned by the classical writers. The third chamber is the tomb of a priestess of Bacchus; her effigy in low relief reposes on her coffin lid; in one hand she bears the thyrsus; in the other, holds by the leg a young fawn. On either side the door are painted two panthers; and on the walls are represented rural dances to the double flute; preparations for chariot races, feasting, and athletic games, with the spectators seated, and looking on with an intense interest, marked by the painter in their countenances, and signifying their approbation; we observed by their hands held up, and thumbs erect, which last *dent back* we know was the sign of disapprobation, and

in gladiatorial combats the signal of death to the vanquished.

“——— Verso pollice vulgi
Quemlibet occidunt populariter.*

The sides of the sarcophagus in the centre of this tomb, are ornamented as the others, with bas-reliefs; one of these represents two human victims being brought with their arms pinioned to an altar for sacrifice; on several we see the winged divinities to which we have before alluded.

The fourth chamber is the tomb of another priestess of Bacchus,† profusely decorated with representations of games, dances, and festivals. In some of these dances the figures use a sort of *castanets*. A lad serving at one of the tables holds in his hand a kind of strainer, for the wine; and one precisely similar, formed of bronze and metallic wire, hangs up against the wall in the first tomb. In the other hand he has a wine pitcher.

In this very cursory view of a collection, which must be seen to be appreciated, we must not omit to notice the weapons of a warrior, deposited with his remains in one of the chests. The defensive arms, a fine circular shield, cap-shaped helmet, and greaves, are of bronze; his sword and lance of iron; all the offensive weapons appear to be of the last-mentioned metal. This chest also contains some bronze fibulæ, neatly engraved with parallel and zig-zag lines, and some very ponderous coins, of the size of the ancient Roman AS; one of them bears a head of Janus, of the best execution, and a thunder-bolt on the reverse.

When Mr. Sams brought his Egyptian antiquities from the Necropolis of Thebes to this country, we were among the first to notice that interesting assemblage, which has finally been added to the stores of the British Museum. We think these Etruscan antiquities, particularly the sarcophagi, with their sculpture and contents, well worthy of similar preservation. It might be a matter of regret to see them dissevered from the paintings that surround them; and we understand that the King of Bavaria has placed some similar Etruscan remains in his museum, within

* Juv. Sat. 3, v. 36.

† The writer was greatly gratified to see the roof of this chamber of the priestess of Bacchus entirely covered with the leaves of the classic ivy (of the simple pointed form), as he has described it in the *Archæologia*, from several Samian vessels found in Britain, and as it is represented from that paper in the *Gent.'s Mag.* vol. VI. p. 502.

chambers, corresponding in all respects with their original depositories. This is very good taste, and much do we lament, as we have formerly said, that the original casts that formed the decorations of Belzoni's Egyptian tomb (since the exhibition of which we have seen nothing till now, of the same sort, so interesting) should be crumbling to dust under the open shed of a statuary's yard in the New Road. Campanari's Etruscan tombs will, we hope, have a better destination, and at least be preserved by the graver and colourist. It is a singular fact, that all the males in the paintings are of a red or copper hue, while the females are perfectly white. Was this but a pictorial compliment to the fairness of the sex?

A. J. K.

ANCIENT SHIELD.

Feb. 20. At the Ashmolean Society, Oxford, after a synoptical essay on Saxon coins by Professor White, a letter was read from the Rev. James Clutterbuck, of Long Whittenham, Berks, detailing an account of an ancient shield found in the pool below Day's Lock, near Dorchester, Oxfordshire, in a bed of gravel which had the appearance of having been the ancient bed of the river, being below the present bottom of the river, and not far distant from an ancient ford. There are Roman entrenchments on Sinodun-hill, which is very near. The dimensions of the shield are 14 by 13 inches, the outer surface being covered with round bosses arranged in concentric circles, with a large boss in the centre. The metal seemed to be a mixture of copper and tin. Mr. Duncan and the President of Trinity, made some observations upon it, the latter considering the workmanship too rude for a shield of Roman construction. Some fragments of ancient pottery were likewise exhibited, found in the same neighbourhood.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES.

March 6. At the close of a series of six very interesting and instructive Lectures on Egyptian Antiquities, delivered at Exeter Hall, by Mr. Pettigrew, that gentleman unrolled a mummy, liberally presented for the occasion by Mr. Jones, of the Admiralty. The inscription on the outer case differed from that on the inner. Both stated the party to have been a female; but the names and genealogies were different, and the latter stated the mother of the deceased to be living when her daughter died. It might be that the wrappings would settle the point; which, however, they did not,—for no name was found on them, as often

occurs. The mummy was Greco-Egyptian, and embalmed after the ancient manner; the bowels being extracted by an incision on the left flank, and the brains probably through the nostrils, as the nose was much broken. The legs were separately bandaged, and the ankles bound by stripes of painted linen, about half an inch in breadth. The figures were not hieroglyphic, but simply ornamental. Bands of the same kind surrounded the arms, which were crossed upon the breast; and a similar circle went round the neck, with a thin golden scarabeus in front. On each knee was also a thin piece of gold, resembling the lotus-flower; over each eye the providential eye of Osiris, of the same material; and another golden ornament upon the top of the ridge of the nose. The upper wrappers were not voluminous, and of coarse nankeen-coloured linen. Then came a complete envelope of asphaltus, and below that the usual disposition and extent of linen rolls. On the soles of the feet were slight sandals, transversely striped black, white, and red, exactly like those painted on the bottom of the inner case. The finger and toe-nails were gilt; and there were rings on the fingers.

On the 10th of April Mr. Pettigrew will assist at the unrolling of a splendid mummy found at Memphis, and brought to this country by Signor d'Athanas. All the mummies that exist in the museums of this and other countries have been found at Thebes and Abydos, and all that have hitherto been unrolled were from those places, and when opened were found destitute of the numerous ornaments which mummies in general are supposed to contain. The discovery of a mummy at Memphis is now of the rarest occurrence, and when the Arabs happen to find one, they immediately proceed to its destruction with the view of obtaining the gold and silver ornaments.

A person digging in the neighbourhood of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, lately discovered a circular silver box, a silver spoon, a number of silver clasps, a massive silver ring, and several ancient gold and silver coins. The silver box, of rude workmanship, is about two inches in diameter, and appears to have been gilt; on the bottom is engraved, in a rough manner, a representation of the Crucifixion, and the lid is covered with an etching of the Holy Lamb. There is little doubt it was a reliquary. The spoon is jointed in the handle, so as to fold up to put in the pocket; the slide which passes over the joint to fix the handle represents a bishop's mitre, and it is sup-

posed to have been used by the priest in anointing with oil or administering extreme unction. Among the coins are a silver penny of Edward I., a groat of Edward III. struck at Calais, an angel of Edward IV. a gold noble and a quarter noble—all in fine preservation, and a German jetton. From the various dates of the coins, it is evident that they have been hoarded as curiosities.

Feb. 22. As some labourers were digging in a field belonging to Mr. Samuel Forster, of Southend, near Lewisham, they discovered two old blue china jars, in which were about 850 gold coins of the reign of Charles I., value about 1000*l.*, which they immediately took to their master. The lord of the manor is the Earl of Dartmouth.

CARTHAGE.

Extract from a Letter on board the Vanguard.—"We have been to Tunis since I last wrote to you, and I visited and took sketches of the ruins of Carthage, which are very interesting. Sir Thos. Reade, our Consul there, has commenced excavating the ruins, and has been very successful hitherto, having discovered a number of beautiful Corinthian columns supposed to have belonged to the temple of Jupiter: the shafts are quite plain, but the capitals are beautifully worked, and as perfect as if they were just finished. He has also found a colossal head of Jupiter, and his foot, and a small band of Ceres holding a cornucopia. His collection of coins is also, I understand, very beautiful, and must be very valuable, as some of them are 2000 years old." (See our January number, p. 86.)

ANTEDILUVIAN DISCOVERIES.

Dr. Klippstein, a German *savant*, who has long devoted himself to the study of geology, and who is at present directing the excavations in the neighbourhood of Alzei (a small town in Rhenish Hesse), where numerous fossil bones have been found, has lately made a most valuable discovery for natural history. In digging 28 feet below the soil, near Eppe'sheim, about a league distant from Alzei, he found in a state of the most perfect preservation the head of a *donitherium giganteum*, probably the most colossal of the antediluvian animals, whose existence was first indicated, and nearly specifically determined by Dr. Caup, the learned zoologist. The head measures six feet in length, by three-and-a-half in breadth; and its weight is nearly five quintals. Near the head was found a humeral bone, six feet long, weighing two quintals, appertaining apparently to the same animal. No remains of this kind have ever been found before.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 24.

Mr. *Walter* made his a motion relative to the New POOR LAWS. In the course of his speech he introduced a mass of documentary evidence in support of his argument against the new system of administering relief to the necessitous poor, and concluded by moving for the appointment of "a Select Committee to inquire into the operation of the Poor Law Amendment Act, and to report their opinion to the House."—Lord *John Russell* opposed it. The Noble Lord was not hostile to inquiry into the mode in which the law was administered, but he could not consent to the Hon. Gentleman's motion, which went to attack the principles of the new system. He moved, as an amendment, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of the relief of the poor, under the orders and regulations issued by the Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the Poor Law Amendment Act."—After some discussion the question was adjourned.

Feb. 27. The *Attorney General* moved the order of the day for the third reading of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Acts Amendment Bill. He proposed to add to the Bill a clause to the effect, that freemen entitled to vote before the passing of the Act, but who had not claimed, be still entitled to the right of voting. The clause was carried on a division by 218 to 14. The Bill was then read a third time, and passed.

The adjourned debate upon the POOR LAWS was then resumed. After a long discussion, at the suggestion of the honourable Members on both sides of the House, Mr. *Walter* withdrew his motion, and that of Lord *John Russell* having been agreed to, a Committee was appointed, "To inquire into the administration of the relief of the poor." &c.

March 3. After the presentation of numerous petitions for and against the abolition of CHURCH RATES, the House resolved itself into a committee, when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* rose to submit a resolution on the subject. He observed, that the present was a most important question—it was a question of extending religious power throughout the land. The Government did not propose

it in any hostility to the Established Church—for, in fact, they were convinced that the settlement of the question would prove of essential service to that Church. The intentions of the framers of this measure were to advance the cause of religion, and to give peace and stability to the Church. At present, the income of the Church was uncertain, because the majority of the vestry in any town might refuse a rate: this was a state of things which led to conflicts and resistance to Church Rates—had caused hostilities between Dissenters and Churchmen—and would not tend to the stability of the Church. The discontent in question was not merely a plague-spot in one place: it was spreading over the land. The right honourable gentleman then referred to various places in which opposition had been made to Church Rates, and after some further observations, said that he should propose the total abolition of Church Rates; but still he would provide for the repairs of the fabrics of the Church; and he hoped that this abolition would not injure the property of the Church. The simple principle of the Bill he was about to introduce was, that by a better management of the lands and property of the Church, there would be a surplus for the purpose he had mentioned. He hoped by this means to obtain 250,000*l.* per annum. The right honourable gentleman concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee, that, for the repairs and maintenance of Parochial Churches and Chapels in England and Wales, and the due celebration of Divine Worship therein, a permanent and adequate provision be made out of an increased value given to Church Land, by the introduction of a new system of management, and by the application of the proceeds of Pew rents—the collection of Church Rates ceasing altogether from a day to be determined by law—and that, in order to facilitate and give early effect to this resolution, the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury be authorised to make advances on the security of, and repayable out of the produce of, such Church Lands."—A long conversation followed, in which Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Gally Knight, Mr. T. B. Lennard, Mr. Goring, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Aglionby, Mr.

Goulburn, Lord Howick, Sir E. Knatchbull, Mr. Duncombe, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gillon, Mr. D'Eyncourt, Mr. Palmer, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Peel, and others, took a part. The Chairman then reported progress, and the House adjourned.

March 6. Lord *John Russell*, in an able address, submitted to the House a series of resolutions on the affairs of CANADA, by which he proposed to surrender to the local Legislature the Crown, territorial, and casual revenues, in case they should agree to provide the Crown with the means of paying for the civil Government of the Province.—Mr. *Leader* moved, and Mr. *Roebuck* seconded, an amendment, that the Legislative Council should be made an elective body. A discussion of some hours ensued, which was adjourned till the 18th inst.

March 7. Mr. *Grote* brought forward a motion for the introduction of the VOTE by BALLOT, in the election of Members of Parliament. The honourable Member contended that there were no great or insurmountable difficulties in providing effectual machinery for carrying the principle of the ballot into execution, it being easy to devise means of rendering the process of voting by ballot so short and so simple, that no voter in the community, however uninstructed, could be at all embarrassed in performing it; while at the same time full security would be taken that the act of voting, in the case of every voter, should be entirely secret and undiscoverable.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, that he felt himself compelled to oppose the present motion. He objected to the measure, not because he denied the abuses of the present system, nor because he did not fully feel the imperative duty of putting down corruption and intimidation, but because he doubted if the ballot were a fit and appropriate remedy; not because he questioned the misconduct complained of, but because he doubted if the remedy proposed would free them from those abuses.—Mr. *Grote* having replied, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion, 153; against it 265.

March 8. The adjourned debate on the affairs of Canada was resumed, on which a lengthened discussion ensued. On a division there appeared, for the Ministerial resolution, 318; against, 56. Several other divisions then took place, which all terminated in favour of the Ministerial propositions by considerable majorities.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *March 9.*

After the presentation of a great number of petitions from various parts of the country against the abolition of Church

Rates, the *Archbishop of Canterbury* expressed his strong disapprobation of the Ministerial plan recently submitted to the other House, which he declared to be highly unpopular throughout the country—and merely calculated to please the Dissenters, who had ulterior objects in view. If there were a surplus property possessed by the Church, why not employ it in providing church-room and pastoral instruction to the two millions of Churchmen who were at present deprived of them? The plan was neither more nor less than a scheme for placing the estates of the Dignitaries of the Church under the management of a Board of Commissioners, invested with full power of granting leases, of settling reversions, of mortgaging or alienating the property. Considering the very violent changes that had taken place at different times, a state of affairs might arise in which the aggregate of the whole of the property might be swept away at once. At a meeting of Bishops held that morning, at which they assembled to the number of fifteen, being nearly all the Prelates who were in town, he had been authorised to express their unanimous concurrence in the sentiments he had uttered, and their determination to resist the proposed measure by all proper and just means.—Lord *Melbourne* said that he had heard with concern that it was the intention of the Reverend Bench to give their opposition to the measure, because he assumed that it would not be without its weight on society at large; but he assured them and the country, that the announcement should not induce him to alter that course which he considered just and beneficial to the best interests of society, and he would therefore most certainly persevere with the measure.—The *Bishop of London* expressed himself strongly opposed to the measure, as a sacrilegious spoliation of the property of the Church. The conversation then dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Duncombe* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of that clause in the Reform Bill which disqualified voters who have not paid rates and taxes. The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* opposed the motion. The House divided—there were in favour of the repeal 49; against it 38; majority against Ministers 11.

On the motion of Mr. *Hume*, a resolution, that in future the fees now payable by Members on taking their seats in the House be discontinued, was agreed to.

March 13. The House resolved itself into committee, to take into consideration the resolution on the subject of CHURCH

RATES, which had been proposed on the 3d of *March*.—Sir *R. Peel* rose to give his reasons for opposing the Ministerial plan, which he described as being surrounded by difficulties. It was proposed that, for the future, the Church itself, and not the State, should be called upon to provide for the repair of the fabric of the Church—a measure to which he objected in three separate points of view—first, as a financial measure; secondly, as being wholly at variance with authorities who had pronounced opinions on it in that House; and thirdly, in reference to its inconsistency with the principles of sound policy and justice. So far from thinking that the proposed measure was calculated to promote harmony between Churchmen and Dissenters, he entertained but too well-founded apprehensions that no such result was likely to follow, it being his opinion, that nothing less than the total ruin of the Establishment and the abolition of tithes would satisfy that body. He also objected to the plan, because it would render Bishops, Deans, and Chapters mere annuitants—a change which could not be effected without producing important political events, by depriving the Establishment of all connexion with the landed property of the country, and thus striking a blow at its independent character and stability. He objected to the Bill as giving to an ecclesiastical corporation the control over their property. But the main ground upon which he objected to it, and to which he felt confident that no sufficient answer could be given, was this—that if by any plan of this kind it were possible, consistently with strict justice, to give lessees a profit out of the Church revenues, there existed a prior claim, that of the poorer benefices, to more adequate remuneration—a case this which called for an immediate provision from a Christian Legislature. It would require the sum of 250,000*l.* per annum to raise the stipends of existing clergymen to moderate and decent competencies; and if pluralities were abolished, and residence insisted upon, more would of necessity be required. In conclusion, the right honourable Baronet entreated the House to weigh well the nature of the proposed resolution, and to avert from itself that judgment which posterity would pronounce upon it, if those in communion with the Church were parties to a transaction from which they themselves, at the expense of that Church, should derive pecuniary benefits.—Lord *Howick* supported the Government measure, and proceeded to answer the objections urged against the financial

arrangements. He contended, that Church Rates, upon every principle of common sense, were a tax upon property totally distinct from the question of tithes. The right honourable baronet admitted that change was necessary when he had expressed his intention of voting for the introduction of the Bill, but then he said the state must provide for the payment of Church Rates. Now he would say that, according to the system proposed to be adopted by his noble friend, the state would support the Church. When it was shown practically that the existing system interfered with the well-being of the Church, and the maintenance of religion, and tended to alienate the affections of the people from it—when he saw that such was its effect, he was prepared to incur the responsibility of making the change which was now proposed. The House ought not to be led away by the apprehended ruin to the Church, which this measure was calculated to secure and perpetuate.—Mr. *G. Harcourt* strongly resisted the plan, as one framed for popularity.—Mr. *Burton*, Dr. *Lushington*, &c. having supported the resolution, the debate was adjourned.

March 14. The adjourned debate on the CHURCH RATES was resumed by Sir *William Follett*. He opposed the measure, because he believed it founded on a principle, which, if pushed to the extremities to which it was capable of being carried, would prove dangerous and destructive to the National Establishment. The honourable Member contended that there had existed from time immemorial a legal and compulsory obligation upon all the holders of land throughout the country, whether resident or non-resident, to raise funds for the repair and maintenance of the parish churches. The present measure would deprive the Bishops and Dignitaries of all interest in their landed property, would alter the whole position of the Established Church, and might eventually lead to its utter spoliation.—The *Attorney-General* said, that he could neither agree with the law nor the reason of the last speaker. He thought that there ought to be an Establishment, and that a provision should be made for the maintenance of the fabric of the Church and the performance of religious worship—but he also thought an alteration in the law absolutely necessary, since the present system was wholly inefficient, and led to constant bickerings and discontent. He expressed his decided concurrence in the resolutions proposed, trusting, that, when it was divested of the misrepresentations by which it had been encompassed, and was fully understood, the

measure to which it was to lead would be approved and gratefully received by the country, and that peace and concord would follow its enactment.—Mr. *Law* opposed the resolutions, conceiving that the adoption of their principle would ultimately be fatal to the Establishment.—Mr. *Cayley* cordially assented to the principles involved in the resolutions.—Mr. *Bennet* disapproved of the voluntary principle, and should ever give his most strenuous support to the Established Church. But it was not possible to leave the law affecting Church Rates in its present condition. He thought the proposed plan would be attended with the best results to the Church and the community in general.—Mr. *Pemberton* opposed the motion, contending that Church Rates were a legal immemorial charge upon the land—that ecclesiastical property was indefeasibly vested in the Church, and not in the State—that the measure would be a robbery of the lessees—and that it was the duty of all the friends of the Establishment to unite in its defence, since if it now fell before the attacks of its enemies, it would fall for ever.—Lord *John Russell* thought that this important question ought to be settled at once, and not suffered to be made the theme of discussion at public meetings, and the subject of resistance by parochial martyrs for twelve months longer. In the Government plan the repairs of the Church would be provided for in a way which would hereafter prevent those assemblies in vestry throughout the country, where the Church was attacked by the Dissenter, and supported by the Churchman, anxious to save his own money. Church property would be better managed, the surplus for the repair of ecclesiastical edifices provided, the incomes of the Bishops rendered permanent and secure, and those venerable persons placed in a situation of greater comfort in that respect than they enjoyed at present. The debate was then adjourned.

March 15. The debate on the resolution regarding Church Rates was continued by Mr. *Gisborne*, who declared that the opposition of the episcopacy resulted from a "cabal," the object of which was to turn out the ministers.—Lord *Sandon* regretted the language used towards the Right Rev. *Bench*, and especially the application of the term "cabal" to the Bishops, whose conduct he defended as independent and judicious. He reated his opposition to the proposed resolutions on the ground that, while the Government itself admitted the deficiency of spiritual accommodation, and of the necessary spiritual in-

struction for the people, they went to cut off from the church itself the very means by which that accommodation and that instruction could alone be supplied.—Mr. *Baines* assured the house that as far as he could ascertain the sentiments of the dissenters, they were decidedly in favour of the plan proposed.—Mr. *W. Gladstone* contended that as far back as the reign of Richard the First, a period of nearly five centuries, church rates had existed, and argued, from the acknowledged inefficiency of the revenues of the church to provide for the spiritual wants of the people, that Parliament had no right to lay its hands upon any portion of the church property.—Lord *Stanley*, in a speech of great animation and power, entered into a review of the measure before the House, which he resisted as calculated to bring ruin upon the Establishment. The noble Lord then argued that the principle of the proposed resolutions was neither just nor equitable as regarded either the lessors or lessees of Church property, and concluded by calling upon the Church, if she saw the danger of ruin to her fabrics in the principle—if the lessees apprehended injury to themselves, to combine—to combine in one effort to prevent the perils which menaced each separately.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then replied to the various arguments that had been advanced against the measure, and remarked that the appeal of the last speaker, that the present was the last opportunity for the Church to make a stand, was by no means a new one, since it had been made before the Test and Corporation Acts, before the Catholic Question, before the Reform Bill, and before the Church Temporalities' Bill. Then, as now, the Church was to be destroyed, its fabrics were to be ruined, and the voluntary principle to be affirmed. He trusted that the House would support the measure, in order to enable the Government to carry it into effect in the spirit in which it was framed, and to give to the people of all religious denominations, if not an union of religious feeling, at least the bond of peace.

After a good deal of desultory discussion, the House divided, when there appeared, for the Ministerial measure, 273; against it, 250.

March 16. Mr. *Clay* brought forward a motion on the CORN LAWS, with the view of considering the expediency of establishing fixed imposts instead of the present graduated scale of duties.—After some desultory discussion the House divided, when the numbers were,—for the Motion, 89; against it 223.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Ministry have sustained a signal defeat in the Chamber of Deputies, which has caused great sensation throughout the country. A bill had been prepared, providing that in certain cases persons suspected of political offences should be tried by courts-martial instead of by the ordinary criminal courts; but it was rejected by a majority of 211 against 209.

The commercial distress and panic, which had been for some weeks making progress in France, continues to extend itself. Failures in the capital were increasing in number, and in the manufacturing districts, particularly at Lyons, hundreds of workmen were daily thrown out of employment. These circumstances are anew dwelt on by the opposition press as arguments against the demanded grants for the dower of the Queen of the Belgians, an apanage for the Duke of Nemours, an increase of the secret-service fund, and against the proposed fêtes at Versailles, although it had been demiofficially announced that the expenses of the latter would be defrayed by the civil list.

A journeyman mechanic, named Champion, was arrested in Paris on Sunday the 19th February, charged on good authority with the formation of an infernal machine for the purpose of destroying the King's life. Champion's plan was to place the machine, which was to have the outward appearance of a piece of furniture, in a house on the road to Neuilly, and to fire at the King as he passed. To make sure work, he had prepared two rows of barrels, which pointed to the right and the left, and which would probably have been much more destructive than Fieschi's machine. The ruffian, on being taken into custody, acknowledged his intentions, but found means of self-destruction by suspending himself from his bed by his cravat. Champion formerly had served in the expedition of Don Pedro in a corps of vagabonds which was disbanded for want of discipline. Two of those lately condemned for the plot of Neuilly were in the same corps, and it was on the road to Neuilly that this new machine was to have been used.

SPAIN.

By the provisions of the Spanish Constitution, the government resides in the King and the two Chambers, each elective. The first, the Cortes, is to be composed of representatives of the people, at the rate of one for every 50,000 souls at the least. The second Chamber is to be entitled a Senate. In point of number, it

is to bear the proportion of three-fifths to the number of members of Cortes. The electors of the members of Cortes are to present a triple list of senators to the King, from which he will make the selection of one-third. Senators so selected retain their power for life. They must all have reached forty years of age, and possess a pecuniary competence. The King is bound to convene the Cortes at least once in every year: and if on the 1st December he shall not have done so, the Cortes are authorised to meet. The members of Cortes are to be elected for three years; and should the third year have arrived, and no means been taken for convening a new Cortes on the first of the month of October, the electors are authorised to meet and choose members for the ensuing year. The Cortes have the right of considering in the first instance the laws relating to public credit and taxes; and if the Senate make any alteration which, upon reconsideration, the Cortes do not think fit to adopt, the law as originally framed by the Cortes, without reference to the alterations of the Senate, is to pass to the King for royal assent. The Cortes reserve to themselves the power of removing from the throne persons incompetent or unworthy of it. The promulgation of this Constitution has generally given satisfaction.

The long expected attack on the Carlist forces has at length taken place, but with the most disastrous result to the assailing parties. It was originally arranged that Espartero, Saarsfield, and Evans, should move simultaneously to the points of attack; but owing to mismanagement or treachery, this plan was not carried into operation. It appears that on the 10th of March, General Evans broke ground from San Sebastian, and commencing his operations by an attack upon the heights of Ametzagana, at the eastern extremity of the chain of hills, carried that position, after an obstinate resistance on the part of the Carlists. On the 16th, he prepared to make his decisive attack upon the town of Hernani, and succeeded, with little difficulty, in gaining possession of the wooded heights which rise above it on the north. All was prepared for a forward movement, when, as it appears from the General's own despatch, he discovered, most unexpectedly, that the Carlists had been so powerfully reinforced, chiefly by troops from Tolosa, as to render an advance desperately hazardous; and almost at the same moment the whole of his left wing was thrown into confusion, by the appearance in its rear of three battalions

of Carlists, who, under the cover of the night, had been brought, by a circuitous march, to the right bank of the Urumea, and having passed that river at Axterragaga, again moved in the direction of the north-west. The regiment on the extreme left of the Anglo-Christinos' line, thus finding itself attacked in front, and on the left flank and in the rear, acted as soldiers of more experience would act in similar unhappy circumstances—it made a rapid lateral movement to the right, which soon was accelerated to a panic flight. A regiment of Castile, which stood next in the line, was at once infected by its terror, and the alarm ran through the line, already predisposed to fear by the general hesitation in advancing, until it approached the battalion of Royal British Marines, on the extreme right, or west. This noble corps maintained gloriously the character of the *Royal* troops of Great Britain; it repulsed every attack upon its position, and did not make a retrograde step, until it had covered the retreat of the whole allied army, and seen the artillery, wounded, and baggage of the allies placed in security. The Anglo-Christinos are said to have lost 1500 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, in the action of the 16th; some accounts rate the loss as high as 2000; but, taking the lower number, and adding the admitted loss between the 10th and the 16th, there can be little doubt that the army under General Evans's command has been reduced nearly one half in effective numbers—immeasurably more in moral influence.

The Queen's forces have sustained a defeat in Valencia, with considerable loss, 39 of their officers having, it is said, fallen into the hands of Cabrera, and been put to death.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Constantinople state that on the 1st of January, shortly after sunset, an earthquake destroyed the town of Tiberias, and a large number of towns and villages of the same district have suffered more or less from the visitation. A large part of the population had perished, and as the communication with Jerusalem was interrupted, the same calamity, it was feared, had befallen that city and the neighbourhood. The new works constructed at St. John of Acre had been destroyed. The Lake of Tiberias experienced a violent concussion during the whole time that the earthquake lasted. An earthquake had also destroyed the town of Jaffa. Thirteen out of fifteen thousand inhabitants had been buried under the ruins.

AFRICA.

Accounts from Algiers speak of a melancholy occurrence on the 30th Feb., the citadel of Bona having been blown up on that day, with the loss of 108 men killed, and 192 wounded. The loss is estimated at a million of francs (40,000*l.*) The origin of the accident is unknown.

The painful intelligence has been received of the death of Mr. Davidson, the enterprising African traveller, who had been murdered within about fourteen days' journey of Timbuctoo, by a marauding party of the tribe of El Harib, who were returning from plundering a place called Boushegrab. They met Mr. Davidson's party a little to the south of Egneda. Mr. Davidson has long been known to the public from his account of his travels in Mexico, Egypt, and the Holy Land, and from having delivered lectures on these subjects at several institutions.

NEW GRANADA.

In consequence of the government of New Granada having refused to make restitution to Mr. Russell, our Consul at Carthagena, for the insult offered to him by confining him in the common prison, for having wounded a person in self-defence, Commodore Sir J. S. Peyton, on the 9th of January, issued a proclamation, declaring the whole coast of Granada in a state of blockade, and sailed for that coast, from Port Royal, on the 12th, in the Madagascar frigate, accompanied by the Wasp sloop of war, to enforce his determination. Our minister at Bogota had demanded the immediate release and reinstatement of Mr. Russell, a sum of 5000 dollars to be paid to him as a compensation, and the dismissal of all the functionaries who had acted so illegally towards him. The Granadians, it appears, had dispatched a force of three small vessels of war and 300 men, and had driven away from a settlement, called Buccotora, about 150 Englishmen. This was considered a very outrageous affair, as Buccotora was no part of the Granadian territory. The people of Jamaica were urging reprisals by taking possession of all that part of the Isthmus of Darien which belongs to the Granadians, and not relinquishing it until arrangements were made for the immediate prosecution of a plan long in agitation—that of cutting a ship communication between the Pacific and the Atlantic.

Since writing the above, intelligence has been received that the Grenadian government has assented to all the propositions of the British Government.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The following is a return to an order of the House of Commons, dated February 14th, 1837, stating the fees paid by Members of Parliament on taking their seats upon a new writ, but which have now been abolished, see p. 415. For the order that Mr. Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ, fee to the clerk of the House, 6s. 8d.—For the warrant signed by Mr. Speaker for the new writ, fee to Mr. Speaker's Secretary, 10s.—

For swearing every Member without and within doors upon the clerk of the crown's return, and upon any vacancy after the session begun, filing the certificate, and entering it in the return book, fee to the clerk of the House, 1l 5s.—For every knight of the shire when sworn into the House upon the clerk of the crown's return, upon any vacancy after the session begun, fee to the Serjeant-at-Arms, 10s.—From every burges on such vacancy, 5s.—For every member sworn, upon the clerk of the crown's return, upon any vacancy after the session begun, fee to the doorkeepers, 5s.—The total fees payable by a knight of the shire upon taking his seat upon a vacancy, are 2l. 16s. 8d.—By a burges, 2l. 11s. 8d.—These fees are payable under the table of fees settled by the House of the 22d of February, 1731, being the same as those entered in the journals on the 26th of February, 1700. They are now vested by Act of Parliament in the commissioners for regulating the offices of the House of Commons, and form part of the fund under their management.

It appears by a return just laid before Parliament, that the sums now charged upon Church Rates amount to 706,486l.; namely, 76,519l. due to the church building commissioners, 587,014l. due to individuals, the debts contracted under the authority of Parliament, and 42,863l. due to the commissioners for the issue of Exchequer bills.

The following statement shows the vast increase which has taken place in the populous parish of Mary-le-bone, since the year 1811. Amount of moneys paid from 1811 to 1831, on account of churches and chapels, to church commissioners, and expense of purchases of sites, and buildings and fittings, including a sum of 20,000l. required by the Act for district churches, 144,694l., viz.—Parish church, 71,950l.; St. Mary's, 24,944l.; All Souls, 17,241l.; Christ Church, 14,926l.; and Trinity, 15,589l. Yearly average, 7232l. Amount paid for 20 years for repairs of churches and chapels, 12,200l.; yearly

average, 610l. Amount of Church Rates collected from the inhabitants for 20 years, 217,954l.; yearly average, 10,897l. Amount paid since 1811 for sacramental wine, coals, candles, and surplus washing for 20 years, 3,560l.; yearly average, 179l. Amount of money borrowed and received by the parish on the Church Rates, and from fees and pew rents from 1811 to 1831, 247,222l. Expense of passing Church Acts of Parliament since 1811 to 1831, 1,500l. The average yearly loss to the parish from the additional expenses of the district churches and their receipt of the pew rents has been 500l. Amount paid by the parish in 1831 for clergymen, clerks, vergers, pew-openers, organists, and other officers, 5118l. Amount paid by the parish as principal interest, and annuities in 1831, 10,819l. Expenses of repairs for roads to churches in 1831, 497l. Expenses attending the third service annually since 1821, 1,500l. Additional rates levied on the parishioners since 1821, yearly average, 4,000l. Number of poor in the workhouse in 1811, 1,098. Expenses of bars, ropes, posts, bells, clocks, dials, and organ annually, 1,06l. In 1811 there were no charges for church officers.

According to the last report of the directors of the London and Birmingham Railway, it appears that they will be under the necessity of borrowing an additional million for the purpose of completing the works, increasing the probable cost of the line from 2,500,000l. (the original estimate) to no less than 4,500,000l. In order to explain the necessity, the directors have appended to their report a comparison of the parliamentary estate with that which recent experience has forced upon them. From that comparison, it appears that there is an excess to the following amounts on the different heads of expenditure:—

Land and compensation	£256,500
Contract works	442,238
Rails, chairs, &c.	326,845
Stations and carrying department	328,236
General charges	222,721

Total increase on the estimates,1576,610

In addition to the above, the following sums will be required for purposes not contemplated when the parliamentary estimates were made, viz.:—

Extension line to Euston	
Grove	£255,722
Interest on loans	114,261

And by these the entire cost of line will be increased to 4,446 593d.

March 18. Great excitement has lately prevailed at Kensington, in consequence of summonses issued against twelve hundred rate-payers at the instance of church-wardens for non payment of rates for support of the Church during 1835, 1836, and 1837. The magistrates assembled in the board-room of the workhouse this day, and from an early hour the room was literally besieged by inhabitants. The objections were on the ground of illegality of the rate, from principle, from not having seats in Church, and from belief there were lands in the hands of the Church, quite sufficient to maintain the expenses of Divine worship without calling on the parish at large to do so. All the objections were over-ruled; the magistrates deciding that they had nothing to do with religious scruples, but were bound by law to enforce payment, and according directed distress-warrants to issue.

March 20. About 8 o'clock. A. M., a serious fire broke out in the warehouse of the New Printing Office of Mr. Spottiswoode, the King's Printer. The office is situate in New Street Square, Fleet Street, and is of great extent. The fire commenced in the ware-room, which is about fifty feet in length by about forty in depth, and on the ground floor. The room was stored as full as it could hold with printed works in sheets. Happily the engines soon arrived; water was found in abundance; and by ten o'clock

all further danger had ceased. The damage done amounted to nearly 20,000l. The forth-coming volume of Dr. Lardner's Encyclopædia, Lord Byron's works, various novels for Mr. Bentley, the Statutes at Large, and many other works in the course of printing for the booksellers, were utterly destroyed. Of the origin of the fire nothing is known.

Considerable interest has lately been excited amongst the members of the medical profession at Edinburgh, by the admission of a patient into the Royal Infirmary, who reported that she had swallowed a brass padlock! About five weeks ago, whilst amusing herself with a friend, she put the padlock into her mouth, and it instantly slipped down her throat! During the succeeding twenty-four hours she felt as if the padlock were wedged in the throat, and experienced a painful sense of suffocation, after which she felt little pain or inconvenience, and concealed the accident from her friends until Sunday, the 19th of February, when she was admitted into the hospital as a patient of Professor Lizars'. Dr. Johnston, Professor Lizars' hospital assistant, finding the patient in imminent danger, instantly, and unassisted, introduced an instrument, invented for the purpose, into the gullet, and succeeded in extracting the padlock, to the immediate and complete relief of the sufferer. The padlock measured an inch and an eighth in breadth, and two-thirds in length.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 28. A new opera, by Mr. J. Barnett, called *Fair Rosamond*, was produced, founded on the well-known story in our nursery history of England, of Henry II. and his paramour named Fair Rosamond. A sillier plot could not easily have been found. Mr. Barnett has striven beyond reason to compose strange music, which is, generally speaking, clever and ugly.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

Jan. 4. A play by Mr. E. L. Bulwer, called *The Duchess of La Valiere*, was produced. It is an illustration of the life and times of Louis XIV. of France. We do not quarrel with Mr. Bulwer for his dramatic attempt; genius is privileged to assume a variety of forms; and, in the present day, the drama is in sad want of candidates. That his play is a failure we confess. The plot is conducted too much after the unwholesome fashion of the modern French dramatic school,—vide Dumas, Hugo, &c.

Jan. 20. A "petit comedy," called *The Country Squire, or Two Days at the Hall*, by Mr. Charles Dance, was produced. This drama was full of pleasant and well-seasoned dialogue; the characters well brought together, and well acted.

March 27. The Easter piece was a new melo-dramatic production, entitled, *Noureddin and the fair Persian, or the Bright Star of Morn*; the plot of which is taken from the well-known story in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments. The scenery was remarkably splendid.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Feb. 20. A new burletta, by Mrs. C. Hall, entitled *The French Refugee*, was brought forward. The principal character of the piece was cleverly personated by Mr. Morris Barnett, and the heroine, Julie, by Miss Allison. It was completely successful.

March 6. An excellent farce, called *Is she his Wife?* was brought out, which was full of humour, and met with well merited success.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 4. Lord Bateman to use the surname of Bateman before that of Hanbury.

Feb. 24. 2d dragoon guards, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. G. Montessoro to be Col.—Rifle Brigade, brevet Major T. E. Kelly to be Major.—Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted to be G.C.B.

Feb. 28. Vice-Adm. Ross Donnelly, and Rear-Admirals Francis Wm. Austen and George Mundy, to be K.C.B.

March 1. Visc. Falkland, to be of the Privy Council.—Knighted, Woodbine Parish, esq. late Consul-general at Buenos Ayres; Lieut.-Gen. Robert Barton; Major-Gen. Thos. Hawker; Edw. Chetham, esq. Capt. R.N.; Thos. Mansell, esq. Capt. R.N.; Thos. Coltman, esq. Justice of the Court of Common Pleas; Adam Drummond, esq. Vice-Adm. of the Blue; and Lieut.-Gen. Augustus De Butts, Roy. Eng. K.H.

March 8. Knighted, Lieut.-Gen. Alex. Halkett, K.C.H. and Lieut.-Col. Hen. Geo. Macleod, Lieut.-Governor of St. Christopher's.

Knighted, at Dublin, Dr. Francis W. Smith, and Thomas Finlay, esq. late High Sheriff of co. Cavan.

March 10. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Doveton and Major-Gen. Sir John W. Adams, E.I.C. to be G.C.B.—Major-Generals William Casement, Sir Joseph O'Halloran, Knt., Alex. Caldwell, Sir Robert Houstoun, Lt. R. Stevenson, James L. Caldwell, James L. Lushington, James Russell, Charles Deacon, and David Leighton, all of E. I. Co's service, to be K.C.B.

1st Foot, Capt. Rich. Bennett, to be Major; 39th, Major Joseph Wakefield to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. T. Wright to be Major; Unattached, Major H. H. Farquharson to be Lt.-Col.

H. R. Plaw, esq. to be Consul at Dantzic; and Joseph Egan, esq. at the Cape Verde Islands.

The brothers and sister of the Earl of Burlington to have the same precedence as if their father W. Cavendish had succeeded to the dignity.

March 13. Harrison Gordon Codd, esq. of Kensington, (lately appointed one of the Police Magistrates at Worship-street) to be Esquerry to the Duke of Sussex.

March 14. John Rice Crowe, esq. to be Consul for the province of Finmarken, in Norway; and Henry Sarell Ongley, esq. to be Consul in the Island of Candia.

March 17. Col. J. Cassidy, to be Lieut.-Col. of the 80th regt.—Capt. John Macphail, to be Major in the army.

The Earl of Carlisle to be K.G.; the Bishop of Oxford to be Chancellor of the Garter.

March 19. Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey, K.C.H. to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.—Charles Augustus FitzRoy, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

March 23. Alfred Arthur Lott, of Healing, co. Lincoln, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal grandfather Gilbert Farr, of Healing, esq. to take the name of Wallis only, and bear the arms of Wallis.

March 24. 11th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. Donkin, K.C.B. to be Colonel; 23d Foot, Major W. Ross to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. Fenwick, to be Major; 80th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, K.C.B. to be Colonel; Major N. Baker, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Bowler to be Major.

Naval Appointments.—Capt. A. Fanshawe and Comm. Sainthull to the Princess Charlotte 104; Comm. Ogil to the Hercules 74; Capt. T. Leith to the Seringapatam 46; Comm. Wickham to the Beagle 10.

Lord Greenock to command the forces in Scotland; Gen. Sir A. Norcott the Southern district in Ireland; Major-Gen. Sir Guy LeStrange the south-western district in Ireland; Major-Gen. Sir J. Douglas to be Governor of Guernsey; Col. Warre to be Commandant at Chatham.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Anglesea.—Wm. Owen Stanley, esq.

Downshire.—Earl of Hillsborough.

Stafford.—Robert Farrand, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Edward Denison, M.A. to be Bishop of Salisbury.

Rev. W. Willis, to be a Minor Canon of Limerick Cathedral.

Rev. H. Ayling, Pirbright P. C. Surrey.

Rev. J. Baillie, Lissington V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. H. D. Bolton, Wingfield P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. G. B. Boraston, St. Wendrow V. Cornwall.

Rev. L. B. Boston, Somerby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. Caporn, Takeley V. Essex.

Rev. H. Creed, Mellis R. Suffolk.

Rev. M. Davies, Llan Armon Dyffryn-Ceiriog R. co. Denbigh.

Rev. J. Frith, Rathspeck R. Ireland.

Rev. D. J. George, St. Devereux R. co. Heref.

Rev. T. G. F. Howes, Bolton R. Suffolk.

Rev. G. H. H. Hutchinson, Westport V. Wilts.

Rev. C. J. Hutton, Ilkeshall St. John's R. Suffolk.

Rev. A. Isham, Weston Turville R. Bucks.

Rev. C. Jesson, Enville R. co. Stafford.

Rev. W. C. Jolinson, Diptford R. Devon.

Rev. W. Jones, Bascchurch V. Salop.

Rev. J. Joyce, Dorking V. Surrey.

Rev. T. O. Leman, Brampton R. Suffolk.

Rev. T. Mack, Tunstead R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Matthews, Wetwang R. York.

Rev. T. B. Murray, St. Dunstan in the East R. London.

Rev. C. N. L'Oste, Moorby V. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Payne, Swalcliffe V. Kent.

Rev. L. Furbeck, Chippenham V. Wilts.

Rev. E. Pollard, Evedon R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. E. Thompson, Aspatria V. Cumberland.

Rev. J. M. Robinson, Barrington V. co. Camb.

Rev. H. J. Rose, Houghton Conquest R. co. Bedford.

Rev. T. Weighell, Marsworth V. Bucks.

Rev. E. C. Wells, Ixworth V. Suffolk.

Rev. J. R. West, Madingley V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. S. D. Wilde, Fletching V. Sussex.

Rev. C. Williams, Hauxton V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. H. Williams, Radir V. co. Glamorgan.

Rev. W. Wright, Healing R. co. Lincoln.

CHAPLAINS.

The Dean of Cloyne, to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. W. H. Evered, to Baroness Sempill.

Rev. J. Shackley, to the Earl of Westmoreland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Stephen Woulfe, esq. to be Attorney-general of Ireland.

To be Recorders: Bath, D. Jardine, esq.;

Gloucester, G. Chilton, esq.; Hereford, J. G. Smith, esq.;

Hull, M. T. Baines, esq.;

Leeds, K. B. Armstrong, esq.;

Rye, Sir Fred. Pollock.

M. Herman Merivale, M.A. to be Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 11. At Cucklington, Somersetshire, the wife of the Rev. R. C. Phillips, a son.—18. At Child Okeford, Dorsetshire, the wife of Capt. H. W. Berkeley Portman, a dau.—20. At Exmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Osborne, a dau.—21. At Brighton, the wife of Sir Hamilton Seymour, a dau.—24. In South Audley-st. the Lady Georgiana Mitford, a son.—25. At Breadsall Rectory, near Derby, the wife of the Rev. H. Crewe, a dau.—At Plymouth, the wife of Sir H. Blackwood, a dau.—27. In Bruton-st. Lady Cottenham, a dau.—28. In Manchester-sq. the wife of H. Pearse, esq. a son.

Lately. At Bicester, Viscountess Chetwynd, a dau.—At Motcombe House, Dorset, the Countess Grosvenor, a son.

March 2. At Bonehill, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Peel, a dau.—At East Woodhay Rectory, Hants, the wife of the Rev. Douglas Hodgson, a son.—3. In Park-lane, the wife of W. Villiers Stuart, esq. M.P. a son.—5. At Embleton Vicarage, Northumberland, the wife of the Rev. G. Rooke, a dau.—At Dudlington House, N. B. Lady Harriet Ballie Hamilton, a son.—In Welbeck-st. Cavendish-sq. the wife of Archdeacon Robinson, a dau.—6. In Dover-st. the wife of Robert Gosling, esq. a dau.—In Saville-row, the wife of Dr. Bright, a dau.—7. At Robert Pattison's, esq. Wrackleford House, Dorset, the Hon. Mrs. H. Ashley, a dau.—9. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. E. Reed, of Miserden, Park, Gloucestersh. a dau.—At the vicarage, Berrow, Somersetsh. the wife of the Rev. Heineage Gibbs, a son.—10. In Canonbury-lane, Islington, Mrs. Cornelius Paine, jun. a dau.—12. At Lilley rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Alex. Benn Russell, a son.—16. At Cuxham rectory, the wife of the Rev. F. Rowden, a son.—The wife of H. F. Talbot, esq. of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, a dau.—19. At Brighton, the wife of Major Graham, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7. In Burlington-gardens, W. B. Harcourt, esq. of St. Leonard's, Berks, to Eliz. Georgiana Harriet, eldest dau. of the Hon. Col. Cavendish.—8. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. Major-Gen. Boardman to Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont, of Montagu-street, Montagu-sq.—11. At Exeter, Drewry Ottley, esq. of Southernhay, to Anna Waldron, only dau. of the late Geo. Gifford, esq. and niece to the late Lord Gifford.—14. At Norwood, the Rev. C. Turner, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of T. G. Knapp, esq.—At Cork, the Hon. and Rev. W. O'Grady to Isabella Sabina, fourth dau. of the late Henry Hewett, of Sidney Place.—At Hanley Castle, Samuel Wall, esq. of Worthy Park, Hants, to Eliza Anne, second dau. of Sir Anthony Lechmere, Bt. of Worcester-sh.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, to the Hon. Miss Emily Georgiana Bagot, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Sir C. Bagot.—At Woolwich, Chas. M. Deane, esq. of Winchester, to Catharine Mary, eldest dau. of Capt. Willis, R.A.—At Saint Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. W. Johnson, esq. to Anne, relict of the Rev. Dr. Stephens, of Devonshire-place.—16. At Bath, Robert, eldest son of Robert Radclyffe, esq. of Foxdenton Hall, Lancashire, to Agnes, second dau. of the late Rev. H. Sill, of Burton, Westmoreland.—22. At Clifton, the Rev. J. Castle Burnett, to Emily-Eliz. 3d dau. of the late Col. Bull, R.A.—24. At Newtontony, Wilts, C. St. Lo Malet, esq. second son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. of Wilbury, Wilts, to Jane St. Lo, only child of the late J. Clarke, esq. of Burbage, Leicester.—At Cheltenham, A. B. Clusholm, esq. of Devonshire-st. to Matilda, 2d dau. of J.

Webster, esq. of Cheltenham, and formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of the Bahama Islands.—25. At Clapham, H. Robinson, esq. British Vice Consul at Patras, to Anne, widow of the late John Kettlewell, esq.—At Christ Church, St. Marylebone, Joseph Hobbs, esq. of Mortimer-street and Kew-green, to Miss Sarah Pepper, niece to W. Penlay, esq. of Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.—26. At Barwell, Leicestershire, George Wm. Key, esq. 15th Hussars, to Jane Frances Matilda, second dau. of John Pearson, esq. of Tettenhall-wood, Staffordshire, and Advocate General of Bengal.—28. At St. Pancras, Capt. John Ward, E. I. C. to Emily Jane, dau. of the late Capt. Butcher, 11th dragoons.

March 1. At Nottingham, the Rev. J. Hoby, D.D. to Eliz. dau. of the late W. Wilson, esq. of Plumtre House, Nottingham.—At Boath, Duncan Milne, 24th Reg. Bombay Native Inf. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Milne, to Helen Patricia, dau. of the late Sir James Dunbar, Bart.—At Woolwich, Archibald Hale Monro, esq. 92d Highlanders, to Grace, eldest dau. of Capt. Reynolds Palmer, R.A.—At Wirksworth, the Rev. Joseph Wigram, of St. James's, Westminster, to Susan Maria, second dau. of Peter Arkwright, esq. of Rock House, Matlock.—At Ardrunran, Capt. H. Phillpotts, 59th Regt. second son of the Bishop of Exeter, to Anne E. Waller, dau. of the late John Young, esq. of Phillpottstown House, co. Meath.—At St. Martin's, James Armstrong Figg, esq. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Figg, to Mary, only dau. of the late Capt. Mayson Wright, R.N.—2. At Great Milton, Oxfordshire, T. B. M. Baskerville, esq. of Clyro Court, Radnorshire, to Eliz. Mary, niece of Sir John Guise, Bart. of Rendcomb Park Gloucestershire.—At Bath, the Rev. C. H. Tyler, to Eliza, dau. of the late W. Lowndes, esq. of the Bury, Chesham.—6. At Anthony, Cornwall, the Hon. John Arthur Lysaght, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Lisle, to Henrietta Anne, fifth dau. of the late John Church, esq. of Bedford-pl. Russell-sq. London.—At Wisbeach, the Rev. Fred. Le Grice, Vicar of Great Gransden, Huntingdonshire, to Eliz. dau. of Capt. Swaine, R.N.—At Taunton, D. Godfrey, esq. of Abington, to Helen, dau. of Sir Robert Seppings, F.R.S.—8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. H. Dixon, Vicar of Ferring, Sussex, to Anne, only dau. of the late Major Austin, of Gouldhurst, Kent.—9. At Bishop's Lydeard, the Rev. W. Wyndham Malet, son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, Bart. to Eliza Drake, dau. of E. J. Esdaile, esq. of Cothelston House, near Taunton.—At Bath, the Rev. R. Meek, rector of Brixton Deverell, Wilts, to Emma, dau. of the late John Donald Macqueen, esq.—At Benenden, Edw. Barrett Curteis, esq. M.P. to Charlotte Lydia, dau. of Thos. Law Hodges, esq. M.P. of Hemsted, Kent.—At St. Martin's-in-the-fields, the Rev. R. Boothby Heathcote, to Charlotte Sotheby, second dau. of the late Adm. and Lady Mary Anne Sotheby, and niece of Lady De Clifford.—11. At St. Marylebone, T. E. Fielder, esq. of Doctors' Commons and Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. to Maria, younger dau. of the late W. Ashlin, esq. of Cranford-lodge, Middlesex.—16. At Clifton, the Rev. H. H. Hayes, of Bath, to Letitia Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Lt.-Col. Lawrence.—At Lambeth Palace, Wm. Kingsmill, of Sydmonton, esq. Hants, to Anne Jane, dau. of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—At Twickenham, W. F. Campbell, of Islay, esq. M.P. to Catharine Isabella, dau. of the late S. T. Cole, of Twickenham, Middlesex, and of Stoke Lyne, Oxfordshire, and Lady Eliz. Cole, sister to the Earl of Derby.—17. Francis Rodd, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Rodd, of Trebartha-hall, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. S. Rashleigh, Rector of Wickham, Hants.

O B I T U A R Y.

GUSTAVUS IV. EX-KING OF SWEDEN.

Feb. 7. At St. Gall, Switzerland, aged 58, Gustavus Adolphus IV. ex-King of Sweden.

He was born Nov. 1, 1778, the only son of King Gustavus III. by Sophia-Magdalene of Denmark, eldest daughter of King Frederick V. and his first Queen the Princess Louisa of England, youngest daughter of King George the Second; and was consequently second-cousin to our present sovereign, William the Fourth.

At the age of fourteen he became King of Sweden, on the assassination of his father March 29, 1792 (see memoir of Gustavus III. in *Gent. Mag.* lxii. 385). The regency was vested in his uncle the Duke of Sudermania, who refused to assist in the war against France, to which Gustavus III. had agreed previous to his assassination. When the young king first came of age he appeared resolved to follow the same pacific system; but that wise resolution did not continue to be held for any length of time. The Empress of Russia wished to have him married to her favourite daughter, Catharine Paulovna, afterwards successively Duchess of Oldenburgh and Queen of Wirtemberg; a marriage which would have been highly advantageous to himself and his kingdom. But when every thing was prepared, when he had actually arrived in St. Petersburg, and the court of Russia was assembled to witness the ceremony, and only waited for the coming of the young King, he refused to sign the contract, and shut himself up in his apartment, because the Empress had inserted a clause that his future Queen was to be allowed to profess the religion of the Greek church, which was contrary to the laws of Sweden. This occasioned great displeasure at the Court of Russia, and was in fact a prelude to the unwise conduct by which the unfortunate Gustavus lost his throne.

Not very long after this unfortunate transaction, Gustavus married a Princess of Baden, and was at that place, on a visit to his father-in-law, when the Duke d'Enghein was seized by orders of Buonaparte, and dragged to Paris, in violation of the neutrality of the country of Baden, in which he had taken refuge. On hearing this, the King of Sweden immediately despatched an *aid-de-camp* with a letter to Buonaparte, and with orders to leave nothing untried to save the Duke; but the

noble effort was useless, the deed was done before the messenger arrived. Gustavus was greatly grieved as well as enraged at Napoleon, whom he could never forgive for that terrible transaction. He, notwithstanding the example of all the other sovereigns on the continent, persisted in refusing to recognize Buonaparte as Emperor of France; ordered his ambassador to leave Paris, and dismissed the French ambassador from Sweden; while at the same time he returned to the King of Prussia the order of the Black Eagle, with which Napoleon had been invested, saying, "That he never could, according to the laws of knighthood, consent to be a brother companion of the assassin of the Duke d'Enghein."

When Napoleon had become Emperor, and deprived the Emperor of Germany of his title, Gustavus positively refused to recognize that arrangement, or to receive an ambassador from Francis as Emperor of Austria.

When war was renewed on the continent with France, Gustavus joined the coalition, received a subsidy from England, and, having settled a regency at Stockholm, crossed the Baltic with a small army to his territories in Pomerania, in order to act in conjunction with Russia, according to circumstances. The battle of Austerlitz having put an end to the co-operation, Gustavus, after remaining in Pomerania nearly with as much obstinacy as his predecessor Charles XII. did at Bender, was compelled to return to Stockholm; but he refused to take any part in the Diet held at Ratisbon. Gustavus then drew still closer his connexion with England, and determined to persevere in resisting Napoleon's political system. He made all the opposition he could to the occupation of Hanover by Prussian troops, and declared war on that nation. Having abolished servitude in Pomerania, he ordered a levy in mass of all the inhabitants, and declared war against France, at the very moment that a French army, such as he had no power to cope with, was almost under the walls of Stralsund. The treaty of Tilsit, which soon after followed, completed the misfortunes of Sweden. Pomerania, her only continental possession, had already fallen into the hands of the French; and a coalition of France, Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, was formed against Sweden, which prepared the way for the seizure of

Finland by Russia; while the only ally that Gustavus possessed, namely England, was prevented from lending him assistance by his own strange conduct to the British general, Sir John Moore.

The Council of State in vain solicited him to make peace; and he was on the point of marching against the enemy when he found that two Swedish armies were in full march to the capital, and a civil war was on the eve of breaking out. Having displeased his two regiments of guards by assimilating them to the militia, and being thus absolutely without any defence, he was arrested on the 13th March 1809, and conveyed, together with his family, to the fortress of Drotningholm, where, on the 6th of June, he signed his abdication, and his uncle, the Duke of Sudermania, was raised to the throne, by the title of Charles XIII. and Christian-Augustus of Sleswig Augustenburg was invested with the title of Prince Royal of Sweden, or heir apparent. That Prince, however, having soon after died, as was supposed by poison, before the close of the same year the succession was transferred by election to Field-Marshal Bernadotte, who subsequently succeeded to the throne in 1818. By the resignation of Gustavus, Sweden obtained a new constitution, and peace with Russia, with the loss of Finland, a loss never to be repaired.

From his first prison Gustavus and his family were removed to the castle of Gripsholm, from whence he passed over to the continent in 1810. He went again to Baden, notwithstanding its vicinity to France, and the manner in which that territory had been violated in order to seize the Duke d'Enghien. He afterwards travelled in the north of Europe, under different names, and paid a visit to the Emperor Alexander, at Petersburg, whose personal esteem he enjoyed, as his misfortunes had arisen from his too inflexible resistance to Napoleon, and, besides, they had married sisters. On the 14th Nov. in the same year, he landed in Yarmouth, and in England he was well received by the court, and admired by the people. He passed part of 1811 at Hartwell, with Louis XVIII. In 1812 he lived at Altona, under the protection of Denmark; and he even ventured to show himself in Hamburg, then occupied by the French.

In the end of 1814 he went to Bale, in Switzerland, where he resided under the title of Count Gottorp. He projected, whilst there, a sort of pilgrimage to the Holy Land, but it did not take place. In 1815 Gustavus Adolphus took the name of Duke of Holstein, and sent to the Congress at Vienna, by Sir Sidney

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Smith, knight of the Swedish order of the Sword, a declaration relative to his right to the throne of Sweden, saying he had been dethroned through the influence of Buonaparte, and demanding the succession for his son, if not for himself. In August, 1816, he lived in Frankfort; and from thence he afterwards went to the city of Hanover, where he resided in great privacy, and took the name of Gustavson (son of Gustavus). In 1818 he became a citizen of Bale, where he engaged in literary pursuits, and printed, for private distribution, "Reflections on the Aurora Borealis, and its connexion with Diurnal Motion." It was written in French, and translated into Swedish.

The latter years of Gustavus were spent not only in exile but in poverty. He only possessed a small annuity of 96*l.* per annum, and always refused to accept any thing from his own private domains in Sweden, or from the Emperor Alexander, who offered him an indemnity, which he resolutely declined. He travelled about always alone, and without being waited on by any servant. When he alighted at an hotel, he always went to the table d'hôte, and was only distinguished from the other guests by his delicate politeness, which he owed more to the goodness of his heart than to his education. It is said that during the last few years his little income of 96*l.* was diminished, that he lived very miserably, was obliged to deprive himself of every little comfort, and was badly clothed and fed, though living in a corner of Europe where provisions are so cheap. His son, the Prince Gustavus Vasa, now a general in the service of Austria, had exhausted all his most ingenious contrivances for rendering less miserable the existence of his father. He paid two persons to observe him, to watch over him, and endeavour secretly to ascertain his wants; but they had great difficulty in concealing that they were so employed, and filial piety was reduced to resort to stratagem, for otherwise the old king would not have admitted of any aid.

By the Princess before mentioned, from whom he was separated Feb. 17, 1812, Gustavus had issue several children, of whom the survivors were: the Prince Gustavus Vasa, born in 1799; he was educated at the University of Edinburgh, now styled Count Iterburg, and high in the military service of Austria; the Princess Sophia-Wilhelmina, born in 1801, married in 1819 to Charles-Leopold-Frederick Prince Margrave of Baden; the Princess Amelia-Maria-Charlotte, born in 1805; and the Princess Cecilia, born in 1807.

The body of Gustavus was removed

from St. Gall on the 27th Feb. to be transported towards Moravia, where it will be finally deposited in the same tomb with that of his grandson.

DUKE OF MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN.

Feb. 1. At his palace of Ludwigs-lust, aged 80, Frederick-Francis Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

He was born on the 10th of Dec. 1756; succeeded his uncle, Duke Frederick, on the 19th of April 1785; and assumed, June 9, 1815, the title of Grand Duke. During his paternal reign of above 50 years, which was marked by manifold vicissitudes, he enjoyed the truly filial affection of his subjects, and universal esteem in foreign countries. His territories were not large, and he kept up but a moderate court at the residence at Ludwigs-lust, which is a very pleasant village on the road from Hamburg to Berlin.

He married Louisa, daughter of John Augustus Duke of Saxe-Gotha; and by that princess, who died Jan. 1, 1808, he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Frederic Louis, who married first Helena Paulowna, daughter of Paul Emperor of Russia; secondly, Caroline, daughter of Charles-Augustus Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar; and, thirdly, Augusta Frederic, daughter of Frederic Louis Landgrave of Hesse Homburg; but died in 1819, leaving issue by the two former marriages, of which Paul Frederic, his eldest son, now succeeds his grandfather in the dukedom; having married in 1822 Frederica-Wilhelmina-Alexandrina-Maria-Helena, second daughter of the King of Prussia, and sister to the Empress of Russia, by whom he has two sons and one daughter; 2. the Duke Gustavus-William; 3. the Duke Charles-Augustus-Christian, who died in 1833, in his 51st year; and 4. Charlotte-Frederica, married to her cousin Prince Christian-Frederic of Denmark (who was for a short time King of Norway in 1814), but afterwards separated.

DUKE OF BAVARIA.

Jan. 9. Aged 85, William Duke of Bavaria.

He was the representative of the younger branch of the family of Deux Ponts, now the royal house of Bavaria, and which branch formerly bore the title of Palatine of Deux Ponts Birkenfeld. He was a General of Infantry in the Bavarian army, and married in 1780 a sister of the present King, viz. Maria-Anna, daughter of Frederic Prince of Deux-Ponts; by whom he had issue a daughter married to Alexander Prince of Wagram, and left his widow in 1815; and a Prince, *Prinz Augustus*, born in 1786, and mar-

ried in 1807 to Amelia-Louisa-Julia, daughter of Louis Prince d'Aremberg, and has issue a Prince born in 1808.

THE EARL OF ROSSLYN.

Jan. 18. At Dysart House, Fifeshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. James St. Clair Erskine, second Earl of Rosslyn, co. Midlothian (1801), and Baron Loughborough of Loughborough, co. Surrey (1795), and the seventh Baronet, of Alva, N.B. (a Nova Scotia creation, 1666); G.C.B. a Privy Councillor, a General in the army, Colonel of the 9th Lancers, a member of the consolidated board of General Officers, and Commissioner of the Royal Military College and Royal Military Asylum; Director of the Scotch Chancery; Lord Lieutenant of Fifeshire, &c. &c.

He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Erskine, of Alva, Bart. by Janet, daughter of Peter Wedderburn, esq. and sister to Alexander first Earl of Rosslyn, and Lord Chancellor. He succeeded his father as a Baronet in 1763; and commenced his military career in 1778, when he was appointed successively Cornet in the 1st horseguards, Lieut. 38th foot, in 2d North British dragoons, and in 21st dragoons 1779, Captain 19th dragoons 1780, and in 14th dragoons 1781. In 1782 he served on the staff in Ireland, as Aide-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant, and was subsequently appointed Assistant Adjutant-general in that country. In 1783 he obtained the majority of the 8th light dragoons; and in 1792 the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons. He served with that regiment at Toulon in 1793, and afterwards as Adjutant-general to the forces in the Mediterranean, under Sir David Dundas and Sir Charles Stuart. In 1795 he obtained the rank of Colonel, being appointed Aide-de-Camp to the King. He was employed as Brigadier-General and Adjutant-general to the British army in Portugal from Nov. 1796 to the end of 1797.

On the 1st Jan. 1798, he was appointed Major-General, and employed in that rank in Portugal; from whence he went to Minorca, was present at the reduction of that island, and continued in the command after the departure of Sir Chas. Stuart for six months to the end of 1799, when he returned to England, and was appointed Colonel of the Sussex Fencible Cavalry, which was reduced in 1800. He was next placed on the Staff of North Britain, where he served a few years; he was made Colonel of the 9th dragoons on the 1st August, 1801; in 1805 he was appointed Lieut.-General, and placed on the Staff in Ireland; in 1806 he was again appointed to serve in Portugal; he was at the siege of Copenhagen in 1807, and

in 1809 in the Zealand expedition. In August, 1810, his lordship received the Colonelcy of the 9th Lancers, and in June 1814 he was appointed General.

Sir James Erskine was a member of the House of Commons for twenty-three years before his accession to the Peerage. He was first returned on a vacancy in 1781 as one of the members for Castle Rising. In 1784 he was returned for Morpeth; again in Feb. 1785, on his taking the office of Director of the Chancery in Scotland; and a third time in 1790. In 1796 and 1802 he was elected for the Kirkaldy district of burghs. He made himself conspicuous in the House of Commons as one of the managers of the trial of Mr. Hastings, and generally voted in opposition to Mr. Pitt. On the 3d Jan. 1805 he succeeded his uncle the ex-Chancellor, as Earl of Rosslyn. In 1807 he voted in favour of the Catholic claims, which he subsequently supported: but he voted with the Tories against the Act for the reform of Parliament. In June 1829 the Earl of Rosslyn was appointed Keeper of the Privy Seal, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and in Dec. 1834 he was Lord President of the Council in Sir Robert Peel's last brief administration.

His Lordship took the name of St. Clair before his own in July 1789. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, May 27, 1820.

The Earl of Rosslyn was one of the most intimate friends of the Duke of Wellington; and, with the exception perhaps of Mr. Holmes, was the most useful agent of the Conservative party, being what is sometimes called the 'whipper in' of the Tories in the House of Peers. He never allowed, however, at any period, his political views to interfere with his private friendships, or to prevent his joining with others in the useful and convivial relations of social life. In the county of Fife, where he chiefly resided when Parliament was not assembled, his death occasions a great and general blank; and he enjoyed the character of a most amiable man with every one who had the opportunity of knowing him.

Immediate steps, it is said, have been taken by the Treasury for the reduction of the salary which his Lordship received as director of the Scottish Court of Chancery, to the lowest possible amount consistent with the efficient discharge of any duties attached to that office. In Lord Rosslyn's hands it was a sinecure.

He married, in 1790, Harriet-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Hon. Edward Bouverie, great-uncle to the present Earl of Radnor; and by that lady, who died

on the 8th Aug. 1810, he had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Henry Alexander who died young; 2. Lady Janet, married in 1829 to Bethell Walrond, esq.; 3. the Right Hon. James-Alexander now Earl of Rosslyn, Lieut.-Colonel of his father's regiment, and (on his father's nomination) a Clerk in the Scottish chancery; he was born in 1802, and married in 1826, Frances daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. William Wemyss, cousin to the Earl of Wemyss and March, by whom he has several children; and 4. the Hon. Henry-Francis, a Captain in the Coldstream guards, who died in 1829, in his 26th year.

LORD SCARSDALE.

Jan. 27. At his seat, Kedleston, near Derby, aged 85, the Right Hon. Nathaniel Curzon, second Baron Scarsdale, co. Derby (1761), the sixth Baronet (of Nova Scotia 1636, and of England 1641).

He was born Sept. 27, 1751, the eldest son of Nathaniel the first Lord, by Lady Caroline Colyear, eldest daughter of Charles second Earl of Portmore. He was matriculated as a nobleman of Christ Church, Oxford, Jan. 19, 1768, and was created M. A. March 16, 1771. In 1774 he was returned to Parliament, on a vacancy for the borough of Derby, for which he was re-elected in 1776, but not at the election of 1784. He succeeded his father in the peerage, Dec. 5, 1804. He never took an active political part; but he gave his vote against the Reform Bill in 1831.

His Lordship was twice married: first, on the 18th of August, 1777, to the Hon. Sophia-Susannah Noel, third daughter of Edward first Viscount Wentworth, and co-heir of the Barony of Wentworth, by whom he had issue one daughter and two sons: 1. the Hon. Sophia Caroline, married in 1800 to Robert-Sewallis Lord Viscount Tamworth, only son of Robert seventh Earl Ferrers; his Lordship died in 1824, having had no issue by her Ladyship, who survives; 2. the Right Hon. Nathaniel now Lord Scarsdale; he was born in 1781, but is still unmarried. The Hon. Mrs. Curzon, the late Lord's first wife, died on the 28th June 1782; and he married secondly Felicité Anne des Wattines, of Tournay in Flanders, who survives him, having had issue six sons and three daughters: 3. Felicité; 4. Augustus, a Major in the army, who died unmarried in 1829; 5. Edward, Capt. R.N.; 6. William, deputy assistant adjutant-general to the British army in the Netherlands, slain at Waterloo, unmarried; 7. the Rev. Frederick-Hippolitus, Vicar of Mickleover, co. Derby, who

married in 1826, Augusta, second daughter of Edw. Miller Mundy, of Shipley-hall, Notts, esq. but was left a widower in the following year; 8. Ferdinand; 9. the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, Rector of Kedleston, and of Norton by Twycross in Leicestershire; he married in 1825 Sophia, second daughter of Robert Holden, of Nuttal temple, co. Notts. and Darley abbey, co. Derby, esq. by whom he has two sons and a daughter; 10. the Hon. Francis James Curzon, B. A. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law; 11. the Hon. Mary Elizabeth, married in 1825 to John Beaumont, esq. of Barrow upon Trent; 12. the Hon. Caroline-Esther, married in 1827 to William Drury Holden, of Lock's Park, co. Derby, esq. eldest son of Robert Holden, esq. before mentioned.

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SIR WILLIAM M'MAHON, BART.

Jan. 13. At Dublin, aged 60, the Right Hon. Sir William Macmahon, Bart. a Privy Councillor and Master of the Rolls in Ireland; half-brother to the late Right Hon. Sir John M'Mahon, and elder brother to the present Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, Bart. K.C.B.

He was born July 12th, 1776, the second son of John M'Mahon, esq. patentee comptroller of the port of Limerick; and the elder son by his second marriage with Mary daughter of James Stackpoole, esq. merchant of Cork. He was originally a member of the church of Rome, and is said to have exhibited considerable zeal in the defence of his religious profession. Shortly before he was called to the bar, however, he conformed to the Established Church, and he was sworn as a Protestant barrister. His rise was unusually rapid; which was, no doubt, in part attributable to the circumstance of his half-brother Sir John M'Mahon being private secretary to the Prince Regent. Before he had been six years at the bar, he was made a Serjeant; and upon the death of Mr. Curran, in 1815, he was lifted over the heads of such men as Plunkett, Burke, Saurin, and others, to preside over the Rolls Court.

Sir William M'Mahon was one of the most painstaking of judges. His judgments were very tardily formed; but no doubt was ever entertained of the purity or integrity of his motives. He never evinced anything like political partizanship throughout his long judicial career: indeed, he is said never to have been known to express an opinion upon public affairs.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated the 6th May, 1815.

He has died possessed of a very large

property, though acquired rather by fortunate circumstances than by his own professional exertions. He was the sole heir of his brother Sir John M'Mahon, whose wealth was considerable; and he also became possessed of the great property of Count Stackpoole.

It is said that both his wives also added materially to his fortune.

Sir William married first, May 16, 1807, Frances, daughter of Beresford Burton, esq. a King's Counsel in Ireland, and by that lady, who died Feb. 9, 1813, he had issue two sons: 1. Sir Beresford Burton M'Mahon, born in 1808, who has succeeded to the title; and 2. William-John. He married secondly Sept. 1, 1814, Charlotte, daughter of Robert Shaw of Dublin, esq. and sister to Sir Robert Shaw, of Dublin, Bart. and by her had issue five sons and three daughters: 3. Robert; 4. Charlotte-Maria; 5. Frederick, deceased; 6. Augustus; 7. Louisa; 8. Wilhelmina; 9. Charles; and 10. George, who is deceased.

The body of Sir William M'Mahon was buried on Saturday Jan. 21. at Rathfarnham. The funeral was private, as requested by the deceased. His eldest son, Sir Beresford M'Mahon, has been left 1000*l.* per annum; the second eldest 300*l.* per annum. Lady M'Mahon has a jointure of 1,300*l.* a year. The residue of his property, amounting to between 200,000*l.* and 300,000*l.* is bequeathed to the younger children by his second marriage.

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SIR ROBERT BURNETT, BART.

Jan. 5. Aged 81, Sir Robert Burnett, the seventh Baronet, of Leys, co. Aberdeen (1626).

He was born on the 20th Dec. 1755, the eldest son of Sir Thomas the sixth Baronet, by Catharine, third daughter of Charles Ramsay, esq. and sister to Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmaine, co. Kincardine (whose estates descending to his nephew Alexander, the next brother of Sir Robert Burnett, he was created a Baronet, by the name of Sir Alexander Ramsay, in 1806).

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father in May 1783: and married on the 16th Sept. 1785, Margaret-Dalrymple, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie Elphinstone, co. Aberdeen, Colonel of the 53d regiment; and by that lady he had issue four sons and two daughters. The former are: 1. Sir Thomas Burnett, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1788, and was formerly Captain in the Forfarshire militia; 2. Alexander, formerly in the service of the East India Company; 3. Wil-

liam, a Lieut. R.N.; 4. James-Horn, Clerk to the Signet. The daughters are 1. Mary; and 2. Margaret, married in 1826 to her cousin Capt. Thomas Ramsay, late of 14th foot, second son of the late Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart. of Balmaine.

SIR F. R. E. DALBERG-ACTON, BART.

Jan. 31. At Paris, aged 35, Sir Ferdinand Richard Edward Dalberg-Acton, the seventh Baronet, of Aldenham Hall, co. Salop (1644).

He was born on the 24th July 1801, the eldest son of Sir John Francis Edward the sixth Baronet, for some years Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Naples, by Mary-Anne, daughter of Joseph-Edward Acton, esq. (who was his niece, but married by papal dispensation).

Sir Ferdinand succeeded to the title on the death of his father, which occurred at Palermo, on the 12th Aug. 1811. He married at Paris, July 9, 1832, Marie-Louise-Pelline, only child and heir of Emeric-Joseph Duc de Dalberg; and took the name of Dalberg before that of Acton by royal sign-manual dated Dec. 20, 1833. He has left an infant son and successor.

SIR CHARLES HALKETT, BART.

Jan. 26. At his seat, Pitfirran, near Dunfermline, aged 71, Sir Charles Halkett, the fifth Baronet of that place (1697).

He was the eldest son of Sir John Halkett, the fourth Baronet (previously Wedderburne, and who inherited the title in 1779 as heir-general of the first Baronet,) by his second wife Mary, daughter of the Hon. John Hamilton, second son of Thomas 6th Earl of Haddington.

He succeeded to the title on the death of his father, Aug. 7, 1793. He was a Captain of the Dunfermline Troop of the Royal Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county. Having died unmarried, he is succeeded by his next brother, Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, now commanding in the North American Station.

SIR JAMES W. W. WOLFF, BART.

Feb. 3. At Lyndhurst, aged 58, Sir James William Weston Wolff, the second Baronet (of Town-hill, Southampton, 1766), and a Baron of the Holy Roman Empire.

He was descended of a noble Silesian family, and born Nov. 24, 1778, the only son of Sir Jacob the first Baronet, by Anne, only daughter of the Rt. Hon. Edward Weston, Secretary of State in Ireland, second son of the Rt. Rev. Stephen Weston, Lord Bishop of Exeter.

He succeeded his father in the title Jan. 20, 1809, and married Jan. 4, 1800, Frances, daughter of Joseph Adkins of Lincolnshire, esq. and by that lady, who died in 1808, had an only son, Edward, who died in 1807. The title becomes extinct. Sir James's only sister, Lucy, was married first to Major Parslow, of the King's own dragoons, and secondly to Philip Ditcher, esq. of Reading.

SIR RICHARD BOROUGH, BART.

Jan. 22. In Portland-place, Sir Richard Borough, of Baseldon Park, in Berkshire, Bart. D.C.L. grandfather of the Earl of Pomfret.

He was born April 18, 1756, the third and youngest son of Richard Borough, of Limerick, and Querin, co. Clare, esq. (son of Richard Borough, Town-Major of Dublin, and grandson of Elias Bonner-Herau, D.D., who fled from France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and subsequently became librarian of St. Patrick's Library, Dublin) by Dorothy, daughter and heiress of Randall Jones, esq. of Querin.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Nov. 12, 1813, and married Aug. 21, 1799, the Hon. Anna-Maria Lake, eldest daughter of Gerard first Viscount Lake, and sister to the present Viscount; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and three daughters: 1. Sir Edward Richard Borough, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1800, and married in 1831 Lady Elizabeth St. Lawrence, sister to the Earl of Howth, and has issue; 2. the Right Hon. Annabella-Elizabeth Countess of Pomfret, married first in 1823 to Thomas-William late Earl of Pomfret, and secondly in 1834 to the Rev. William Thorpe, D.D.; 3. Georgiana-Theodosia, married in 1831 to John Wilson Barlow, esq.; 4. Gerard Charles, a Captain in the 39th foot; and 5. Augusta, married in 1832 to the Rev. John Henry Fludyer, Rector of Ayston and Thiselton, co. Rutland, brother to the Countesses of Onslow and Brownlow, and to Lady Musgrave.

WILLIAM DICKINSON, ESQ.

Jan. 19. At Naples, aged 66, William Dickinson, esq. of Kingweston, Somerset, barrister at law, formerly M.P. for that county.

He was the son and heir of William Dickinson, esq. M.P. for Somerset from 1796 to 1806, by Philippa, eldest daughter of Stephen Fuller, esq. of Jamaica, great-uncle to the present Sir Thomas T. Fuller-Elliott-Drake, Bart. and to Sir Peregrine P. Fuller-Palmer-Acland, Bart. He was educated at Oxford, where he

took the degree of M.A. as a member of Christ church in 1795, and that of B.C.L. as a member of All Souls in 1799. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn Feb. 6, 1796. He was first returned to Parliament for Ilchester, in the same year; and in 1802 for Lostwithiel in conjunction with Colonel Hans Sloane (who married another Miss Fuller). In May 1804, on the return of Mr. Pitt to office, he was nominated a Lord of the Admiralty, and re-elected for Lostwithiel. In 1806, on the death of his father, he succeeded him as one of the members for Somersetshire, and he continued to represent that county, during six Parliaments, until the year 1831, when, disapproving of the Reform Bill, he was defeated by Mr. Gore Langton.

He had latterly abstained from taking any part in political affairs.

DAVIES DAVENPORT, ESQ.

Feb. 5. At Capesthorpe, Cheshire, in his 80th year, Davies Davenport, esq. formerly during twenty-four years one of the Knights in Parliament for that county.

He was born Aug. 29, 1757, the only son of Davies Davenport, of Woodford and Capesthorpe, esq. by Phoebe, dau. and coheirss of Richard Davenport, esq. of Caverley and Davenport. His mother died when he was only one month old, and his father in the following year.

He served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1783, now fifty-four years ago: and in 1806 he was elected one of the representatives of the county in Parliament, on the death of William Egerton, of Tatton, esq. He was rechosen at the several elections of 1806, 1807, 1812, 1818, 1820, 1826, and retired in 1830.

Mr. Davenport married Charlotte, dau. of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, co. Stafford, esq., and had issue three sons and two daughters: 1. Edward Davies Davenport, esq. M.P. for Shaftesbury in the Parliament 1826-30; 2. Henry William Davenport, esq. Major in the 87th foot; 3. Charlotte Almina, who died young; 4. Walter Davenport, esq., who married in 1818, Caroline Barbara, daughter of the Rev. John Gooch, Archdeacon of Sudbury, brother to Sir John Gooch, Bart.; and 5. Harriet-Katharine.

WILLIAM FULKE GREVILLE, ESQ.

Lately. At Dover, aged 87, William Fulke Greville, esq. of Statenborough hall, near Sandwich, formerly a Post Captain R.N.

He was the second but eldest surviving son of Fulke Greville, esq. of Wilberry, Wilts (grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke, and author of "Maxims and Characters" after the manner of Rouchefoucault) by

Frances, daughter of James Macartney, esq. (authoress of a celebrated Ode to Indifference).

He attained the rank of Post Captain in the Navy, Jan. 16, 1783.

He married Miss Southwell, and had issue two sons and two daughters: 1. Richard Greville, esq.; 2. Harriet, married in 1820 to James Morier, esq.; 3. Algernon Greville, esq. who married in 1813 Caroline, second daughter of the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart., and has issue; and 4. Caroline, married in 1814 to Stapleton Lord Viscount Combermere, and has lately died in consequence of a cold caught at her father's funeral.

Mr. Greville has left all his unentailed property, 14,000*l.* to 15,000*l.* per ann. to his grandson, Mr. Fulke Greville, and after him to the Hon. W. Cotton, only son of Viscount Combermere; the entailed property goes to his eldest son Mr. Rich. Greville, who disputes the will. It was the old Macartney property in the county of Longford, and worth about 12,000*l.* per annum.

THOMAS LEEKE, ESQ.

Dec. 25. In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 48, Thomas Leeke, esq. of Longford Hall, Shropshire; a magistrate for the counties of Salop and Stafford, and High Steward of Newport.

He was descended from an ancient Shropshire family, and was the elder son of Ralph Leeke, esq. who, having realized a large fortune in India, purchased the estate of Longford from the Earl of Shrewsbury, and built an elegant mansion from the design of Bonomi, which was a few years ago destroyed by fire. He married Honoria-Frances, only dau. of Walter Harvey Thursby, esq. younger brother of John Harvey Thursby, esq. of Abington abbey, Northamptonshire, and left two sons, of whom the younger is Rector of Longford; and three daughters, of whom the second is the wife of the Hon. and Rev. William Neville, second son of the Earl of Abergavenny, and the youngest of the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart.

Mr. Leeke succeeded his father in the representation of the family, and as high steward of the corporation of Newport, Sept. 30, 1829.

He was twice married, first, Nov. 13, 1812, to Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Brigadier-General Robert Shaw; who died in 1816, leaving two sons and one daughter; and secondly Jan. 21, 1822, to Anna-Shawe, only daughter of the late Hon. Matthew Plunkett, brother to the 10th Lord Louth.

JOHN BOLTON, Esq.

Feb. 24. At Liverpool, aged 80, John Bolton, esq.

Liverpool has lost by the demise of Mr. Bolton one of its most honourable merchants and bountiful benefactors, one who was the ornament of society, a gentleman in mind and manners, who was held in the highest estimation by his friends, whom the poor blessed, and whose memory will long be cherished by all who appreciate worth and benevolence.

Mr. Bolton was a native of Ulverston, in the same county. He entered early in life into commercial pursuits, resided for some time in the West Indies, and finally settled in Liverpool, where he acquired an almost princely fortune. In 1803, when England was menaced with foreign invasion, Mr. Bolton raised and clothed a corps in Liverpool at his own expense, consisting of 10 companies and 600 men.

Mr. Bolton was not less distinguished for his devoted attachment to Conservative principles, than for the goodness of his heart and the extent of his philanthropy.

He had a beautiful villa at Storrs, near the Lakes, in Westmerland, where he resided during the summer, and which was the resort of the most distinguished literary and political characters.

Mr. Bolton has left numerous legacies; the bulk of his property goes to his widow, and will revert on her death to the Rev. Thomas Staniforth, son of S. Staniforth, esq. of Liverpool. Mr. Bolton presented 200*l.* to the various charities of Liverpool shortly before his death.

GENERAL MINA.

Dec. 24. At Narbonne, aged 55, Don Francisco Espoz y Mina, the distinguished Spanish constitutional general.

He was a native of Navarre, having been born of a respectable family, at Ydocin, about two miles from Pampeluna. During the war against the French, his nephew, Don Xavier Mina, then a student at the University of Saragossa, raised a guerilla corps, with which he performed several spirited exploits, but being taken prisoner, in March 1810, the command of the corps was transferred to Francisco, who soon rendered his name the terror of the French. Brave, active, indefatigable, full of resources, and possessed of an admirable presence of mind, he incessantly harassed and wore down the strength of the enemy. The losses of the French were incalculable; while his were trifling, as the accuracy of the intelligence which he received prevented him from being surprised, and when he was far outnumbered, his troops disbanded by signal, and re-assembled again in a few

hours. It was in vain that, resolving to exterminate his division, Napoleon poured 25,000 men into Navarre. Mina not only stood his ground, but eventually remained master of the province. In 1811 the regency gave him the rank of Colonel, in 1812 that of Brigadier-General, and soon after that of General. His force in 1813 consisted of 11,000 infantry and 2500 cavalry, and with this he co-operated in the blockade of Pampeluna, and recovered Saragossa and several other places.

On the conclusion of peace, he went to Madrid, and had the mortification to find that he had been labouring only for the re-establishment of Absolutism. Disgusted with the policy of King Ferdinand, and having fruitlessly remonstrated with him, Mina endeavoured to persuade his brother officers to make an effort in the cause of freedom; though his plans were powerfully counteracted by the influence of the priesthood, he proceeded to Navarre, and gained over the garrison of Pampeluna; but in this attempt he met with no efficient co-operation.

He had then no resource but to seek an asylum in France, and he reached Paris in safety: but, whilst resident in the French capital, he was arrested by a commissary of police, employed by the Spanish ambassador, the Count de Casa Flores. On this occasion, Louis behaved in a manner which was highly honourable to him. He turned the commissary out of his place, insisted upon the ambassador being recalled, and not only released Mina, but granted him a pension of 1000 francs. The Spanish general was not ungrateful. He refused to have any intercourse whatever with Napoleon, quitted France, joined the King at Ghent, and returned with him to Paris.

Until the army of Cadiz raised the standard of freedom, in 1822, by proclaiming the constitution of 1812, Mina continued to live very privately in France; but, as soon as that event took place, he hurried back to Navarre, collected a few hundreds of his followers, and was advancing against Pampeluna, when a deputation was sent to him by the inhabitants, informing him that the King had accepted the Constitution. Shortly after, he was appointed Captain-general of the three armies of Navarre, Catalonia, and Arragon; and was employed in suppressing a formidable insurrection in Catalonia, raised by the ultra-royalist party. He remained in arms until the intervention of France, in the summer of 1823, again restored the absolute monarchy and enabled Ferdinand to discard his professed adherence to the constitution. After this reverse, Mina, with many other dis-

tinguished Liberal leaders, took refuge in this country. He landed at Plymouth on the 30th Nov. 1823.

Since the last change in affairs, and the accession of Christina, Mina has been again raised to prosperity and distinction, and again employed in the field, against Don Carlos. He has not, however, added to his former laurels; but rather tarnished them by his cruelty and sanguinary measures. For the last few months he has remained inactive from disease. His body was interred on the 27th Dec. at Barcelona, with all the honours due to his rank and fame. By a royal decree, his widow is elevated to the rank of a Countess, with the grade of the nobility of Castile and the title of Countess of Espoz y Mina. The Cortes have decreed a pension to her, amounting to the pay of a Lieutenant-General of the Spanish army, and another to the mother of the deceased soldier, now in her ninetieth year, and who, it is said, was wholly dependent on her son.

COLONEL P. DOHERTY, C.B., K.C.H.

Jan. 20. At Bath, Colonel Patrick Doherty, C.B., K.C.H.

The eminent services of this officer commenced and terminated in the 13th light dragoons, in which he was appointed Cornet in 1794, shortly rose to the rank of Captain, and served for two years in the West Indies, from 1796 to 1798. In April 1800 he purchased a majority; and in April 1808 was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The regiment remained in England until Feb. 1810, when it embarked for Portugal, and joined the second division of the army, with which it continued almost the whole of the campaigns in the Peninsula and France. Colonel Doherty commanded the 13th dragoons in the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrennees, Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, Toulouse, and many others; and in the latter part of the campaign of 1814 he commanded a brigade consisting of the 13th and 14th dragoons. He received a medal for the battle of Vittoria, a clasp for that of Orthes, and was made a C. B.

In 1815 the 13th again served on the continent, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, but Col. Doherty was then lying at Brussels, confined by a very severe attack of fever and ague. He afterwards commanded his regiment in France, his regiment forming part of the army of occupation. He retired from the corps Dec. 1818, and was made K. C. H. Jan. 1835.

He had two sons in the same regiment, who were both wounded at Waterloo. One was subsequently Major in the 13th drag. the other in the 27th foot: both are now deceased.

COLONEL CLIFFORD, C.B.

Jan. 1. In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 58, Colonel Miller Clifford, C.B. and K. H. late of the 58th regiment.

He was appointed an Ensign in the 83d regiment in 1794, and was on service with his regiment in Jamaica during the Maroon war, from May to Oct. 1795. He then sailed for St. Domingo, where he served until Sept. 1798. During that period he was present at the defence of Fort Irvis, when it was stormed by the enemy, who were repulsed with great loss. The senior officer, Lieut. Talbot, being killed, the command devolved on Lieut. Clifford, who received from Brig.-Gen. Churchill a letter warmly commending his "spirit and valour." During the siege, the officers' mess had an almost miraculous escape, sitting in a temporary magazine with powder-casks for their table and their stools, when a 5½ inch shell fell and burst in the room, yet without igniting the powder.

In Feb. 1799 Lieut. Clifford was promoted to the rank of Captain in the 11th West India regiment; soon after which he returned to England, and remained at the Royal Military College until the commencement of hostilities in 1803, when he was appointed to the 28th regiment, and served in Hanover in 1805 and 1806, and in Denmark, during the siege of Copenhagen, in 1807. He served in the Peninsula in 1808 and to Jan. 1809; from June to Sept. 1809 at Walcheren; from March 1810 to April 1812 at Gibraltar; and afterwards at Ceuta on the coast of Africa.

In Nov. 1810 he was appointed to a majority in the 89th regiment; and served in Halifax from Oct. 1812 to May 1813; and from that time to June 1815 in the Canadas, where he commanded the 89th at the actions at Chrystler's, Nov. 11, 1813. For that service he received a medal; and at the latter date he obtained the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

On the 25th July 1814, at Lundy's land, near the falls of Niagara, he again succeeded to the command of the regiment, after Lt.-Col. Morrison was wounded; and he was present at the siege of Fort Erie, in Aug. and Sept. 1814.

In Nov. 1827 Col. Clifford was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 58th regiment, with which he served for a considerable time in India, and in 1830 he attained the rank of Colonel.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815; and a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic order Jan. 1836.

CAPT. HARRIS, C.B.

Oct. 27. At Davenport, in his 50th year, George Harris, esq. a Post Captain, R. N. & C. B. formerly M. P. for Grimsby.

He was a son of the late Mr. Thomas Harris, for more than half a century the chief proprietor and manager of Covent Garden Theatre. He joined the *Medusa* as Midshipman in June 1801. On the night of the 16th Aug. following, he was engaged in a boat attack made on the flotilla off Boulogne, and he was present at the taking of four Spanish frigates on the 5th of Oct. 1804. In July 1805 he obtained his Lieutenancy, and was appointed to the *Apollo*, in which vessel he served with distinction in the Mediterranean; in Jan. 1807 he was appointed Commander, and a few months after to the *Barracouta*. In July 1808 he was posted into the *Sir Thomas Drake*, in which, during 1810 and 1811, he was very actively employed on the East India and Channell stations. In Aug. 1810 he captured off Java a Batavian ship of 8 guns, a schooner of 6 guns, a privateer, and two gun-boats of 4 guns each; and, in addition to these, between 9th Aug. and 8th Sept. seven Batavian gun-boats, five piratical proas, and thirty-five Dutch trading vessels. In May 1811 a French flotilla, in all 16 sail, were totally captured and destroyed by the *Sir Francis Drake* and her boats; and in Aug. following Capt. Harris was eminently successful in taking possession of the French fortress at Sumamp, on the isle of Madura, a service which was followed up by what Rear-Adm. Stopford described as a "master-stroke of policy" on the part of Capt. Harris,—the detaching of the Sultan of Madura from the French alliance, and attaching him to the British interests, which "essentially contributed to the final reduction of Java." Of these services a full narrative will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Supplement, Part I. pp. 286—291.

In Aug. 1812 Capt. Harris was appointed to the *Bella Poule*, in which, on the 3d April 1813, he captured the *Grand Napoleon*, an American schooner of 4 guns, but pierced for 22, and measuring 305 tons. On the 11th of the following month he also took the *Revenge* letter of marque, pierced for 16 guns, and bearing 4.

In 1814 he joined the squadron under Rear-Admiral Penrose, in the *Gironde*, and commanded a party of 800 seamen and marines, which escalated five forts or batteries which protected the entrance to that river, and destroyed all their works and cannon, amounting in all to forty-seven 36 pounders and seventeen 13-inch mortars. For these gallant services he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, June 4, 1815.

On the 22d March, 1823, Capt. Harris

was appointed to the *Hussar* 46; and in the following November he was brought to a Court Martial at Plymouth, on a charge of delaying the public service, whilst under orders to convey his Majesty's Ambassador to Lisbon. From this charge he was "most honourably acquitted," his ship having been proved to have been in perfect readiness from the time of his anchoring in Plymouth Sound, and to have been solely and entirely delayed by the non-embarkation of Sir Edward Thornton.

In 1830 Capt. Harris was returned to Parliament for the borough of Great Grimsby, where he acquired great popularity by his exertions in establishing a manufactory for cables, ropes, and sails, for which he had obtained a patent. He was not, however, re-elected in 1831.

Capt. Harris married, Nov. 29, 1821, Anna-Maria, eldest daughter of John Woodcock, esq. of Fern Acres, co. Buckingham.

REV. WILLIAM FARISH, B.D.

Jan. 12. At Little Stoneham, Suffolk, aged 79, the Rev. William Farish, B.D. Jacksonian Professor of Natural Philosophy in the university of Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Giles's in that town.

Mr. Farish was the son of the Rev. Mr. Farish of Carlisle, at the grammar school of which city he received his education, until his removal to Cambridge, where, at the age of sixteen, he was entered a sizar of Magdalene college. When he took his bachelor's degree, in 1778, he was in some danger, from his unassuming manner, of being placed below his merit; but, suddenly awakened to his situation, he challenged the whole senate-house to a trial of mathematical skill, and the result was that he came off Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prize-man.

Shortly after, he was elected Fellow, and appointed a tutor, in his college. In 1781 he proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1792 he served the office of Senior Proctor, in which capacity he enforced a strict discipline.

In 1794 he was elected Professor of Chemistry; and in his lectures in that capacity he was the first to introduce the application of that science to the arts and manufactures, and to combine with its study the practical adjuncts of mechanics and engineering.

In 1792 Mr. Farish had stood a candidate for the Jacksonian professorship; but was successfully opposed by the Rev. Francis John Hyde Wollaston. He succeeded that gentleman in 1813.

In 1800 Mr. Farish was collated to the church of St. Giles's in Cambridge, by Dr. Yorke, then Bishop of Ely. We are

sorry that the paucity of our materials makes this notice of Professor Farish so inadequate. His second son, George Farish, M.A. of Queen's and Trinity Coll. Camb. and of the Inner Temple, died at Madeira on the 1st of Nov. last, in his 28th year.

HUGH LEY, M.D.

Hugh Ley, M.D., whose death is recorded in our last number, p. 331, was born at Abingdon, in Berkshire, in the year 1790. He was the son of Dr. Ley, who afterwards practised at Penzance, in Cornwall, where he died in the year 1826. He was descended of an old and highly respectable family in the West of England, which is divided into several branches, all derived from a common stalk; one branch was ennobled in the person of the distinguished lawyer, James Ley, of Teffont Evias, Wilts, who was successively Chief Justice in Ireland and in England, and ultimately Lord High Treasurer. He was created a Baronet; then raised to the Peerage, by the title of Baron Ley, of Ley, in the county of Devon; and was lastly created, by King Charles the First, Earl of Marlborough. (See his pedigree, with a portrait and a print of his monument, in Sir R. C. Hoare's Hundred of Westbury.)

Dr. Ley was educated at Abingdon, under the celebrated classical scholar Dr. Lempriere, and, being intended for the medical profession, studied assiduously at the Borough hospitals, and was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, but afterwards went to Edinburgh, and graduated in the year 1813; having first published an inaugural Dissertation, "*De Naturâ intimâ Phthiseos Pulmonalis*," in which he exhibited much research and discrimination. On his return to London, he was elected one of the Physicians of the Westminster Lying-in-Hospital, in the room of Dr. Thynne, deceased, and in due time was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. Subsequently to this, he became associated with Dr. Merriman, in giving lectures on midwifery and the diseases of women and children, at the Middlesex Hospital, and was appointed Assistant Obstetric Physician to that Institution; and on the resignation of the office by Dr. Merriman, he was unanimously elected Physician in his stead.

There are several very valuable papers in the London Medical Gazette, by Dr. Ley. His only separate publication is, "*An Essay on Laryngismus Stridulus, together with a Dissertation on the Pathology of the Nerves.*" In this essay he

places in a new point of view the nature of an obscure and doubtful disease; it is indeed a work abounding with practical information, and demonstrating in every page the acumen and sagacity for which the author was justly esteemed. But it was in the lecture room that Dr. Ley shone forth most conspicuously, as few have ever possessed greater powers of language, or greater clearness in the arrangement of his matter. Of him it may be said with truth, "*Erat in verborum splendore elegans, compositione aptus, facultate copiosus.*"

Dr. Ley was appointed to the Obstetric Chair at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the autumn of 1835, and speedily acquired the respect and regard of his class, who will long regret his untimely end, as will numerous friends and patients, to whom his kindness and attention, his skill and judgment, greatly endeared him.

Dr. Ley was married, but left no children. He died of an affection of the heart, consequent upon acute rheumatism. His professional character was deservedly high, and without blemish; his conduct and sentiments on all subjects were those of a gentleman.

(Principally taken from the London Medical Gazette, No. 483.)

EDWARD TURNER, M.D. F.R.S.

Feb. 12. At Hampstead, aged 40, Edward Turner, M.D. F.R.S. Lond. and Edinb. Professor of Chemistry at University College, London.

He was a native of Jamaica, but was early removed, for his education, to England. He graduated as Doctor of Medicine in Edinburgh. Having determined to make Chemistry the principal object of his study, he went, even after taking his degree, to Göttingen, where he continued for two years, devoting his whole attention, under Professor Stromeyer, to that science and the kindred one of mineralogy. He returned to Edinburgh in 1824, and began to lecture on his favourite science. On the foundation of the University of London, in 1828, he was appointed Professor of Chemistry at that Institution, to the success of which, as a medical school especially, by his character, his abilities, his indefatigable exertions as a man of science and as a teacher, his prudence, and the amenity of his manners, he has contributed a very ample share. His class has been large and constantly flourishing; and his lectures were remarkable for the simplicity and clearness with which the most apparently complicated principles and facts were expounded. As a chemist, he was an acute and original observer, and he was distinguished by the

extent and accuracy of his knowledge in all departments.

Dr. Turner's first publication was a small treatise on the Atomic Theory. His 'Elements of Chemistry' has been for some years the text book used by almost all teachers. He was the author of several papers in scientific periodicals, and in the Transactions of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and London.

Dr. Turner was a member of the established Church of England, and a strict observer of its ordinances; but his religion was perfectly free from bigotry or intolerance. An extraordinary amenity and benevolence were the characteristics of his disposition.

To gratify his admiring friends and pupils, his body was brought to the College, and thence accompanied by them on the 18th Feb. to the cemetery at Kensall Green.

REV. W. M. HEALD, M. A.

Jan. . . . Aged 70, the Rev. William Margetson Heald, M. A. late Vicar of Birstal, near Leeds.

Mr. Heald was born within two miles of the place in which he followed his ministerial labours for 38 years. He was a native of Dewsbury Moor, and fellow student with the Rev. Dr. Naylor, of Wakefield, at the Batley grammar school, at that time under the able management of the Rev. Mr. Hargreaves. Mr. Heald was primarily destined for the medical profession, and for that purpose was articled to a Mr. Floyd, of Leeds: he afterwards attended lectures in Edinburgh and in London, and was one of the class of the celebrated John Hunter during the last course of lectures given by that excellent lecturer. Mr. Heald then commenced practice as a surgeon and apothecary in Wakefield, but after a very short time he became so dissatisfied with the profession, that he determined to abandon it. He then went to Cambridge, where his friend Mr. Naylor was studying, and entered at Catharine Hall. He graduated B. A. 1794, M. A. 1798. Having entered holy orders, he obtained a curacy in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, which he held for some time, and also became tutor to some young men in the university. Shortly after this, he was appointed curate of Birstal, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Ogden, to which place he removed with his pupils. Three years after, in 1800, upon the death of the incumbent, Mr. Heald obtained the vicarage, which he faithfully served to within a few months of his death. In the month of July last, he signified to the congregation his desire to retire more privately than the vicarage

duties would allow him, and having signified his desire to the Archbishop of York, (in whose gift is the living) his Grace, in the most handsome manner, immediately presented the living to W. M. Heald, jun. M. A., than whom no man more richly deserved it.

Amongst Mr. Heald's earliest pupils were the present Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, Vicar of Halifax, and his brother the Rev. F. Musgrave, Fellow Trin. Coll. Cambridge.

During Mr. Heald's medical studies, and while he was in Edinburgh, he published a poem, "The Brunonide," of considerable spirit, attacking the doctrine of Brown, who, at that period, was contending for the palm of pre-eminence with Cullen. Mr. Heald's other publications have been of a different nature, but all displaying a mind very highly polished and judiciously managed. In politics Mr. Heald was a consistent Liberal, and was never deterred from freely and fearlessly avowing his principles. No man ever enjoyed more general respect in a parish of such extent and density, the population exceeding 25,000. As proof of this we may refer to the very handsome presents from both Churchmen and Dissenters so very recently presented to their beloved Vicar.

JOSEPH SABINE, ESQ. F. R. S.

Jan. 24. In Mill-street, Hanover-square, aged 67, Joseph Sabine, esq. F. R., L., and Z. S. S. &c. &c.

This highly-talented man was educated for the bar, but we do not find that he was actually called.

He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society Nov. 7, 1799. In 1808 he was appointed inspector-general of taxes, which office he held for twenty-six years, and when that office was abolished in 1835, the present government allowed him a compensation pension of 350*l.* per annum, seven of his colleagues having retired eighteen years before on 400*l.* Mr. Sabine was honorary secretary (we may say founder) of the Horticultural Society, treasurer and vice-president of the Zoological Society, and one of the council of the Royal and Linnean Societies, and many other scientific institutions. His management of the Horticultural Society was considered by a numerous party to have contributed to the enormous debt in which, some years ago, the Society was involved; which led to his retirement, though without any imputation upon his personal honesty. His interference in the management of the Zoological Society more recently led to serious dissen-

sions; but his views were supported by a numerous body of friends.

His body was interred on the 1st Feb. in the cemetery at Kensall Green. The gentlemen who attended the funeral were, his nephew, Captain Browne; Captain Bowles, R. N.; Edward Barnard, esq.; Robert Brown, esq.; Dr. Beattie; Edward S. Hardisty, esq.; and Thomas Goode, esq.

The public is indebted to the persevering exertions and personal influence of Mr. Sabine, for the marble statue to the memory of Sir Joseph Banks, placed in the hall of the British Museum, and also for the monument erected to Philip Miller, in Chelsea churchyard.

ADM. SIR JOHN HARVEY, K.C.B.

Feb. 17. At Upper Deal, Sir John Harvey, K.C.B., Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was the second son of the late Captain John Harvey, who commanded the Brunswick, of 74 guns, in the memorable battle of the 1st of June, 1794.*

He entered the naval service in early life, and served, on the Newfoundland station, midshipman of the *Rose* frigate, commanded by his uncle the late Sir Henry Harvey, and subsequently on board other ships, in various parts of the world, until promoted from the Royal George, Admiral Barrington, to the rank of Lieutenant, 3d Nov. 1790. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the *Shark* sloop, commanded by Capt. the Hon. Arthur K. Legge: in Oct. 1791 he was appointed to the *Nemesis*, Capt. Alex. I. Ball, and actively employed on the *Milford* station, until the beginning of 1793: in February of that year he was, by the particular request of Capt. Sinclair, appointed his First Lieutenant in the *Iphigenia* frigate, and sailed in March to the West Indies, under the command of Sir Alan Gardner. By the following August the *Iphigenia* proceeded to Jamaica, to be under the orders of Commodore Ford; and when on that station, and in company with the *Penelope*, Capt. B. S. Rowley, she assisted, on the night of the 20th Nov. in the capture of the fine French frigate *Inconstant*.

In April 1794 he was appointed, by his father's friend, Commodore Ford, fifth lieutenant of the *Europa*, to take his chance of promotion: in that ship he saw much service on the coast of St. Domingo, and at the capture of Port-au-Prince. The numerous vacancies by death, from the very unhealthy state of the station

(the *Iphigenia* in particular having lost her Captain and all her officers, with the exception of the surgeon), occasioned his promotion to the rank of Commander on the 5th Sept. (two Captains, Roberts and Hills, having died on that day) and appointment to *L'Actif* brig; he sailed from Jamaica on the 2d Nov. under the orders of the St. Alban's, Captain Vashon, in company with the *Chichester* and homeward-bound trade, when, from the exceedingly leaky condition of *L'Actif*, and the rough state of the weather, she suddenly foundered, late in the evening of the 25th; with great difficulty the crew were saved by the boats of the St. Alban's, the evening being dark, with a heavy sea. After a tedious and tempestuous passage, and in a very distressed condition, from shortness of provisions, the St. Alban's reached Cork, having narrowly escaped being captured by a French fleet. On his arrival in England, Captain Harvey found himself promoted, on the 16th Dec. 1794, to the rank of Post-Captain, in consequence of the distinguished conduct of his father in the battle of the 1st of June.

Capt. Harvey not being successful in his repeated applications for the command of a frigate, he was, by the request of his uncle Sir Henry Harvey, who was in command of a squadron, and whose flag was flying on board the *Prince of Wales*, 98, appointed to that ship 30th July, 1795: and he shared with his uncle the anxiety attending the hazardous expedition, in the winter season, to Quiberon Bay.

Sir Henry being appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, reached Barbadoes 19th June, 1796. On the 12th Feb. 1797, Sir Henry sailed from Martinique with the squadron and the troops under the command of Sir Ralph Abercromby, to attack the island of Trinidad, where they arrived by the afternoon of the 16th. On the same night the Spanish squadron, commanded by a Rear-Admiral, of four sail of the line and one frigate, were burnt by the enemy, with the exception of one ship of the line, taken possession of by the boats of the British squadron: the island surrendered to the British forces on the 18th; Capt. Harvey was, on this occasion, selected by the Admiral to be the bearer of his dispatches, communicating the particulars of this important conquest, and arrived at the Admiralty on the 27th March.

Though urgent in his solicitations for employment, Capt. Harvey did not succeed until the 24th Sept. 1798, when he was appointed to the *Southampton*, of 32 guns, in which ship he proceeded to

* *Gent. Mag.* vol. LXIV. ii. pp. 673, 954.

the West Indies; cruized successfully against the enemy in those seas, and assisted at the capture of the Danish settlements. He quitted the Southampton, and returned to England, Aug. 1801, in command of the *Amphitrite*, and was shortly afterwards superseded by Capt. F. Warren.

In July 1804, Capt. Harvey was appointed to the *Agamemnon*, of 64 guns, which ship, at the close of the year, was one of the squadron under the command of Sir John Orde, off Cadiz, on which station he captured several valuable Spanish vessels, the proceeds of which became droits of Admiralty, though the Spaniards had declared war, and Captain Harvey had had orders from Sir John Orde to take, sink, burn and destroy, all Spanish vessels. On the 9th of April, 1805, the *Agamemnon*, in company with the squadron under Sir John Orde, was surprised while at anchor off Cadiz, for the purpose of refitting and victualling, by the sudden appearance of the *Toulon* fleet; on which occasion the *Agamemnon* was so expeditiously equipped and prepared for action, as to elicit the following testimonial:—"Mem. The Commander-in-Chief has great pleasure in returning his thanks to Capt. Harvey for the very officer-like manner in which his new main-yard was got on board and rigged for service. J. ORDE."

The *Agamemnon* subsequently joined the fleet under Sir Robert Calder, and on the 22d July, off Ferrol, bore a distinguished part in the battle with, and capture of, two sail of the line of the combined French and Spanish fleet. On the 22d August following, the *Agamemnon* was one of the ships under Admiral Cornwallis, when the French fleet escaped from his meditated attack in Bertheaume Bay.

In Sept. 1805 Capt. Harvey was removed from the *Agamemnon* to the *Canada*, 74 guns, and proceeded with the outward-bound trade to the Leeward Islands, where he was actively employed, until he returned to England in charge of the homeward-bound trade; the *Canada*, being in a defective state, was paid off in Dec. 1807.

In July 1808 Captain Harvey was appointed to the *Leviathan*, of 74 guns, and was employed a short time in the Channel; afterwards at Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean, under Lord Collingwood. The *Leviathan* was one of the squadron, under Sir George Martin, detached by Lord Collingwood, in pursuit of three French ships of the line and a frigate, and succeeded in driving them on shore at Cette, two of which were burnt.

Captain Harvey left the *Leviathan* in March 1811, and took the command of the *Royal Sovereign*, 110 guns; he continued in the Mediterranean until October 1811; then returned, in consequence of ill health, to England, and quitted, in December following, the command of that ship.

Capt. Harvey was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral 4th Dec. 1813. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, and arrived, with his flag on board the *Antelope*, 50 guns, at Barbadoes on the 22d March, 1816. In a violent and destructive hurricane, in Nov. 1817, the *Antelope* was, by the Rear-Admiral's judicious arrangement, saved from being wrecked at St. Lucia by timely proceeding to sea from that island. The Rear-Admiral returned to England, and struck his flag, March 1819. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral 27th May, 1825, and was nominated a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath in June 1833; and on the 10th Jan. 1837 was advanced to the rank of Admiral of the Blue.

That Sir John Harvey was a zealous officer and good seaman is amply testified, by the highly flattering encomiums bestowed upon him by his superiors: the ships which he commanded were, on all occasions, well conducted, and kept in most efficient fighting order. His care of the public stores was such as to merit the commendation of Lord Collingwood, Sir Alexander Cochrane, and other flag-officers under whom he served.

He has left a widow and one daughter, having married in 1797 his first cousin, the only daughter of William Wyborn Bradley, esq., of Sandwich.

MR. JAMES CERVETTO.

Feb. 5. Aged 90, Mr. James Cervetto, "the younger," formerly a celebrated violincellist.

He was the son of the elder James Cervetto, who was born in Italy in 1682, and came in 1738 to London, where he continued until 1783, and then died at the great age of 101. He first brought the violincello into favour in England, though his tone, in comparison with more modern performers, was raw and uninteresting. He was leader of the Drury-lane orchestra in the time of Garrick; and in consequence of his very prominent nose, the gods in the gallery used to call out "Play up, Nosey!" Hence the origin of a phrase not unfrequently heard at the theatre even to the present day.

The younger Cervetto, when quite a child, and hardly acquainted with the ga-

mut, had a better tone on the violoncello, and played what he was able to execute, in a manner much more *chantante* than his father: and, when arrived at manhood, his tone and expression were equal to those of the best tenor voices. He was a member of the Royal Society of Musicians for seventy-two years; and he attended the Philharmonic and other concerts (not as a performer) during the whole of last season. He inherited a good fortune from his father. He published some instrumental music of his own composition.

CLERGY DECEASED.

In Dublin, the Rev. *M. Burrows*, Curate of Upper Cumber.

At Llangefelach, aged 77, the Rev. *W. Davies*, formerly curate of that parish.

At Loddiswell, Devonshire, aged 50, the Rev. *Thomas Freke*, Rector of that parish, and Down St. Mary. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge; M.A. 1812; was instituted to the latter living in that year, and to Loddiswell on his own patronage in 1824.

At Sthern, Leicestershire, aged 70, the Rev. *William Greenwood*, Vicar of Hose, and for forty years Curate of Sthern. He was presented to Hose by the Duke of Rutland, in 1801.

At Kilpyll, co. Cardigan, the Rev. *Hugh Lloyd*, Vicar of Llangeitho, in that county, to which he was collated in 1816, by Dr. Burgess, then Bishop of St. David's.

The Rev. *H. Morgan*, Rector of Dy-sart, Queen's County.

At Hartest, Suffolk, aged 71, the Rev. *William Weller Poley*, of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791.

The Rev. *John Singleton*, Vicar of Bole, Notts. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1793, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Bole in 1811, by the Prebendary of that stall in the Cathedral Church of York.

At his residence, Trenethic, near Helston, Cornwall, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Wills*, Vicar of Wendron with Helston. He was of University college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1778; and was presented to Wendron by Queen's college, in 1784.

Oct. 17. At Bombay, aged 43, the Rev. *D. Young*, Chaplain in the East India Company's Service.

Dec. 20. Aged 76, the Rev. *William Kings*, Vicar of Padstow, Cornwall. He was a son of William Rawlings, esq. a distinguished merchant of Padstow; brother of the late Thomas Rawlings, esq. Sheriff of Cornwall in 1803; and the present William Rawlings,

esq. of Padstow. He was a member of Exeter college, Oxford, and was presented to the vicarage of Padstow in 1790. His son, the Rev. William Rawlings, is Rector of Lansallos, in Cornwall, and married in 1821, Caroline, daughter of John Rogers, esq. of Penrose, and niece to the late Lord de Dunstanville.

Jan. 3. Aged 80, the Rev. *Richard Smijth*, Rector of Stapleford Tawney with Theydon Mount, and of Great Warley, Essex. He was the third and youngest son of the late Rev. Sir Wm. Smijth, the sixth Bart. of Hill Hall, Essex, who also held the living of Stapleford Tawney, by Abigail, daughter of Andrew Wood, of Shrewsbury, esq.; took the degree of L.L.B. as a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1801, and was presented to the united churches above-named in the same year, by his brother the late Sir T. Smijth, Bart. and by other patrons to the living of Great Warley. He married Charlotte, daughter of James Montagu, esq. of Lackham, Wilts. who died in November, 1811. (See *Genl. Mag.* December, 1811, p. 594.)

Jan. 11. At Stallingborough, Lincolnshire, aged 78, the Rev. *John Parkinson*, late Rector of Healing, and Vicar of Immingham. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was instituted to Immingham in 1782, and to Healing in 1793.

Jan. 15. At Crickhowel, co. Brecon, aged 31, the Rev. *Henry Vaughan*, B.A. Vicar of that parish, and late Minister of Park Chapel, Little Chelsea. He was ordained to a scholarship of Worcester college, Oxford, about seven years since; afterwards licensed to the curacy of Crickhowel; and on the resignation of the Rev. George Bevan appointed to the vicarage. Here he laboured with a zeal beyond his strength; establishing Infant and Sunday Schools, and an Auxiliary Church Missionary Society; and by the overflow of his congregation rendering it necessary for his church to be enlarged. The vicarage yielding little more than 70*l.* a year, Mr. Vaughan accepted last spring an invitation to the ministry of Park Chapel, Chelsea; but his loss at Crickhowel was so deeply felt, that his parishioners and friends voluntarily came forward with subscriptions to increase the stipend to 250*l.*, on condition of his return. To this he consented; but had only preached three times when attacked by this fatal illness. In 1833 Mr. Vaughan published a volume of Sermons; last summer, two preached at Chelsea on the observance of the Lord's Day; and at the time of his decease he had in the press a course of Sermons, on the influences of the Holy

Spirit, which his hearers at Chelsea urgently desired him to publish.

Jan. 17. Aged 46, the Rev. *Francis Freer Clay*, fourteen years Minister of Wroxhall, Warwickshire, and for twenty-four years one of the assistant-masters of the Grammar School at Birmingham. He was the son of William Clay, esq. of London; was matriculated of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1807, and graduated B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

Jan. 18. At St. Andrew's, aged 90, the Rev. *John Hunter*, LL.D. F.R.S. Edinb. Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard in that University. He was a native of Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire. It is about sixty years since he was appointed Professor of Humanity in the University of St. Andrew's. He retired from that chair some years ago, and was appointed Principal of the United College about eighteen months since. He was one of the most learned men of his day, and is known throughout the world for his editions of Virgil, Livy, Horace, and other Latin authors. His son, Dr. James Hunter, is Professor of Logic in the same University.

The Rev. Dr. *Willis*, Rector of Kilmurry, near Limerick, (to which he was presented by the Marquess Wellesley, when Lord Lieutenant,) and Master of the Diocesan School.

Jan. 19. In Half-moon-street, the Rev. *Alexander Charles Louis D'Arblay*, Fellow of Christ coll. Camb. and Minister of Ely Chapel. He was the only child of the late Lieut.-Gen. Count Piochard D'Arblay, formerly of the Royal Artillery of France, and of Madame D'Arblay, the authoress of *Evelina*, &c. and daughter of Charles Burney, Mus. D. author of the History of Music. He graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821, and was presented to the perpetual curacy of Camden Town by Dr. Moore, Vicar of St. Pancras, in 1824.

In his 45th year, the Rev. *William Stephen Dobson*, of Kirkby Lonsdale, eldest son of the Rev. John Dobson, Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Manchester. He was of Peter-house, Cambridge, B.A. 1815, M.A. 1818.

In Grosvenor-street, London, aged 72, the Right Hon. and Rev. *Andrew Windsor*, seventh *Earl of Plymouth*. He was the fourth son of Other-Lewis the fourth Earl, by Catharine, eldest daughter of Thomas first Lord Archer, and succeeded his nephew Other-Archer the sixth Earl, July 10, 1833. His lordship was formerly Rector of Rochford, Essex, and Vicar of Rhaiadar, co. Glamorgan, to the latter of which livings he was presented in 1789 by his brother, and to the former

instituted in 1814; having taken the degree of M.A. at Cambridge, as a nobleman of Trinity hall, in 1786. He was unmarried, and is succeeded by his brother Henry, the only surviving male in remainder to the peerage.

Jan. 20. Aged 86, the Rev. *Thomas Finch*, Vicar of Barrington, and Hauxton cum Newton, Cambridgeshire. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1773, M.A. 1776; was presented to his united churches in 1775, the patronage of the former being in the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, and that of the latter in the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Jan. 21. Aged 69, the Rev. *Edward Harbin*, Vicar of Takeley, Essex. He was the son of the late Rev. John Harbin, Rector of Hampreston, Dorsetshire, and was collated to Takeley in 1804, by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London.

Jan. 22. Aged 77, the Rev. *Richard Fawcett*, Vicar of Leeds. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Richard Fawcett, Perpetual Curate of St. John's church, Leeds. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784. In 1783 he commenced his clerical duties as clerk in orders at Leeds; in 1791 was presented to the perpetual curacy of Armley, Yorkshire, which he resigned in 1815, upon his election to the vicarage of Leeds. Mr. Fawcett was an active and benevolent minister of religion, and much beloved by the principal inhabitants of Leeds, who testified their respect to his memory by attending his remains to the grave. The right of presentation to this valuable vicarage is vested in 25 trustees.

At West Hoathly, in Sussex, aged 36, the Rev. *Charles John Paterson*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822; and was presented to that living in 1827 by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 24. At Edinburgh, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Dr. *Anderson*, Collegiate Minister of the Old Grey Friars Church.

At Standlake, in Oxfordshire, aged 82, the Reverend *James Stopes*, Vicar of Wormenhall, Bucks, and Curate of Standlake and Yelford. He was the son of the Rev. James Stopes, and was born at Britwell, co. Oxford; was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, whence he was elected to a scholarship of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1773; became in due course a Fellow; and graduated B.A. 1777, M.A. 1781. He was presented to Wormenhall in 1795, by Lord Clifden.

Jan. 25. The Rev. *William Farley*, Vicar of Effingham, Surrey. He was the son of Thomas Farley, esq. of West-

bourne, Sussex; was matriculated of Magdalene hall, Oxford, in 1776, graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1784; and was presented to Effingham in 1793, by the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 25. Aged 70, the Rev. *John Stevens*, Vicar of Swalcliffe, with Epwell, Oxfordshire, and Rector of Great Poringland, Norfolk. He was the son of Mr. John Stevens, of Bicester; was educated at Winchester; thence elected to a scholarship at New college, Oxford, in 1787, became actual Fellow in 1789, and graduated B.A. 1794, M.A. 1795. In 1807 he was presented by the college to the rectory of Birchanger, in Essex; which he exchanged during his year of grace for the vicarage of Swalcliffe with Epwell, and in 1813 was presented to the rectory of Great Poringland, Norfolk. He has left a widow and ten children.

At Titchbourn, in Hampshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Samuel Strutt*. He was the son of Samuel Strutt, esq. and born in the city of Westminster; was matriculated at Merton college, Oxford, in 1791; and graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1798.

Jan. 26. At Witley, Surrey, aged 75, the Rev. *John Flutter Chandler*, Vicar of that parish and Woking. He was the son of John Chandler, esq. of Stoke Guildford, Surrey; was matriculated of Brasenose college, Oxford, in 1778, took the degree of B.A. in 1783, and that of M.A. in 1786, as a member of University college. He was presented to Woking by Earl Onslow in 1786, and instituted to Witley, of which he was patron, in 1815.

At Scorton, Yorkshire, in his 80th year, the Rev. *William Bowe*, M.A. for thirty-six years master of the free grammar-school there, and Prebendary of Compton Dundo in the church of Wells, to which he was collated by the present Bishop in 1828.

Jan. 26. Aged 63, the Rev. *Middleton Onslow*, Rector of Bradford Peverel, co. Dorset. He was a younger brother of General Denzil Onslow. He was of King's coll. Camb. B.A. 1799; and was presented to his living by Winchester college in 1814. His youngest son, Charles, died three weeks after his father, on the 17th Feb. aged 23, after a lingering illness caused by the blow of a cricket ball.

Jan. 28. At the Stone, Chalfont, St. Giles's, aged 69, the Rev. *William Jones*, many years an active magistrate for Bucks.

Jan. 29. At Sompting, in his 63d year, the Rev. *Thomas Poole Hooper*, Rector of Kingston by the Sea, and Vicar of Sompting, Sussex, F.L.S. He was born in London, the son of John Hooper, esq. matriculated of Pemb. coll. Oxf. 1791, graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; was presented to the vicarage of Shoreham,

Sussex, in 1801, by Magdalene college, Oxford; to Kingston in 1809 by William Gorringe, Esq.; and to Sompting in 1815 by E. Barker, Esq. and thereupon resigned Shoreham.

Jan. 30. At Hulton, Essex, aged 65, the Rev. *Richard Black*, Rector of that parish, of Copdock with Washbrook, Suffolk, and of Catmere, Berkshire; Chaplain to Lord Walsingham. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1795, as sixth Junior Optime, M.A. 1805; was presented to Catmere in 1810 by J. A. Houblon, esq. to Hulton in 1814 by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, and to Copdock in the same year by Lord Walsingham.

At Bampton, in Oxfordshire, aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas Burrow*, one of the three Vicars of that parish. He was the son of James Burrow, esq. of Exeter; was matriculated of Oriol college, Oxford, in 1784, graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1802, and was presented to his portion of Bampton in 1793, by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

At Beccles, Suffolk, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Harvey Taylor*, Perpetual Curate of Aldeby, Norfolk, and Curate of Weston, Essex. He was presented to Aldeby in 1812 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

Jan. 31. At Yarmouth, aged 86, the Rev. *John Foster*, for fifty-five years Vicar of Tunstead, Norfolk, and late for many years one of the ministers of St. George's chapel, Yarmouth.

At Brampton hall, co. Suffolk, aged 77, the Rev. *Naunton Thomas Orgill Leman*, Rector of that parish and of Worlingham. His paternal name was Orgill; he was of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1782, M.A. 1787; subsequently to which period he took the name of Leman. He was instituted to Brampton in 1793, on his own nomination, and presented to Worlingham in the same year by the Lord Chancellor.

At Lifton, in Devonshire, aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Waddon Martyn*, Rector of that parish, and Luffincott. He was instituted to the latter parish in 1794, and to the former where he had been for thirty-five years Curate, in 1833.

Feb. 2. At King's Repton, aged 54, the Rev. *William Hodson*, Curate of that parish.

At Claydon, Suffolk, aged 54, the Rev. *James Wood*, Perpetual Curate of Willisham, and twenty-five years Curate of Blakenham Parva. He was presented to Willisham in 1830 by T. Myers, esq.

Feb. 3. At Morpeth, the Rev. *Edward Otter*, Rector of Bothal with Hebburn, and a Prebendary of York. He

was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, was collated to the prebend of Ulliskelfe in the cathedral church of York in 1808, by the present Archbishop, and presented to his living in 1810 by the Duke of Portland.

Feb. 4. At Clifton, aged 54, the Rev. *John Storer*, Rector of Hawksworth, Notts. an official of the Peculiar of Bridgnorth. He was the only son of John Storer, M.D. of Nottingham; was matriculated of Christ church, Oxford, in 1800; graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808; and was presented to Hawksworth by his father in 1808.

Feb. 5. In Chelmsford old gaol, in his 82d year, the Rev. *George Somers Clarke*, D.D. Vicar of Great Waltham, Essex. He was the son of Somers Clarke, esq. of London; entered as a Commoner of Trinity college, Oxford, in 1774, and was afterwards a scholar and a Fellow of that Society. He graduated B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781, B.D. 1789, D.D. 1803; and was presented to Great Waltham by his college in 1797. His parishioners had for many years suffered from his eccentricities, when in April 1823 they exhibited twenty-three articles against him "for brawling in church," and other irregularities, and on the 22d May 1824, he was committed to Chelmsford old gaol, for contempt of the Ecclesiastical Court. Since that time, with the exception of a short period, he persisted in remaining in his cell, where he expired. He was master of several languages, and has left behind him a great many manuscripts, translations of the Persian Bible, with marginal notes, &c. but during the last twelve-months he in a great measure discontinued his labours, and became much more quiet in his general demeanour than when he first entered the prison. He has left a widow and two sons.

At Brighton, aged 47, the Rev. *Henry Mortlock*, Chaplain to the workhouse. He was the sixth son of the late John Mortlock, esq. of Cambridge; and was a member of St. John's college, in that university. He has left a widow and seven children.

Aged 64, the Rev. *Joseph Wilson*, Rector of Laxton, Northamptonshire, to which he was presented in 1820 by W. Evans, esq.

Feb. 7. At Dorking, Surrey, aged 70, the Rev. *George Feachem*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793.

At Aspatria, Cumberland, aged 77, the Rev. *J. C. Gilbanks*, Vicar of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Hayle and Culgaith. He was presented to Hayle (in the patronage of the Earl of Lonsdale) in 1782, to Culgaith by the Vicar of Kirkland in 1791, and collated to Aspatria in

1815 by Dr. Goodenough, then Bishop of Carlisle.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, aged 71, the Rev. *Richard Hunt*, Vicar of Felkirk, Yorkshire, and Medmenham, Bucks. He was a native of London, was matriculated at St. Alban hall, Oxford, in 1785, graduated B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; was collated to Felkirk in 1801 by Dr. Markham, then Abp. of York; and presented to Medmenham in the same year.

At Bodmin, aged 87, the Rev. *Joseph Pomery*, for sixty years Vicar of St. Kew, the senior magistrate of Cornwall, and with one exception the oldest incumbent. He was the son of John Pomery, esq. of Liskeard, was matriculated of Exeter college, Oxford, in 1768, graduated B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774, and was presented to his living in 1777. He caused to be buried in the churchyard of that parish, a coffin heven out of moorstone, with a lid of the same granite, properly secured, which was done by his directions above two years ago, that his remains might be deposited therein. There is also a monument now in Bodmin of the same granite, beautifully cut, which is intended to perpetuate his memory—the inscription, written by himself, is to be inlaid.

At East Dulwich parsonage, Surrey, aged 74, the Rev. *Edward Newton Walter*, Rector of Leigh, Essex. He was son of the Rev. Dr. Alleyne Walter, of Bath, and grandson of John Walter, esq. owner of Piercefield, co. Monmouth. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1787; and was collated to his living in 1808 by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London. His son, George Walter, esq. is the Resident Director of the London and Greenwich Railway.

Feb. 8. In Devonshire-place, the Rev. *Stavell Chudleigh*.

Aged 32, the Rev. *Edmund Kerrison*, Curate of East Dereham, Norfolk; grandson of the late Sir Roger Kerrison, Kut. He was M.A. of Corp. Chris. coll. Camb.

Feb. 9. Aged 74, the Rev. *Isaac Bacon*, Rector of Blechingdon, Oxfordshire. He was the son of Mr. John Bacon, of Bridekirk, Cumberland; was matriculated of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1781; graduated B.A. 1785, M.A. 1789, and became a Fellow on the old foundation. He was presented to Blechingdon by that Society in 1807.

Aged 33, the Rev. *John Bathurst Schamberg*, Chaplain to the King, Rector of Belton, Suffolk, and of Edburton, Sussex. He was collated to Belton by his relative, Dr. Bathurst, the present Bishop of Norwich, in 1830, and to Edburton by the Archbishop of Cantex-

bury. He died suddenly of apoplexy in his gig.

Feb. 11. At Epsom, aged 63, the Rev. *Robert Hesketh*, Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, London, and of Acton Burnell, Shropshire. He was the son of Robert Hesketh, esq. of Shrewsbury; was matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1792; graduated B.A. 1797, M.A. 1814; was presented to Acton Burnell in 1815 by Sir Edw. Smyth; and collated to St. Dunstan's (a peculiar) in 1817, by the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Feb. 13. At Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire, the Rev. *George Swayne*, D.D. Vicar of Hockley and South Bemfleet, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Wadham college, Oxford, M.A. 1794; was presented to Hockley in 1819 by that society, and to South Bemfleet in 1827 by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Feb. 15. At Clifton, aged 36, the Rev. *Theophilus Biddulph*, M.A. Minister of St. Matthew's, Bristol; late Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He was appointed the first incumbent of the new church of St. Matthew, Bristol, in 18....

Feb. 18. Aged 48, the Rev. *William Greenwood*, Rector of Thrapston, Northamptonshire. He was formerly a Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; and was presented to Thrapston in 1828 by the Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 21. At Llanbedrog, Carnarvonshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Peter Williams*, D.D. Rector of that parish, Prebendary of Bangor, and for many years a magistrate for that county. He was the son of Mr. Edw. Williams, of Northop, co. Flint; was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, in 1776, graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783, B. and D.D. 1802; became a Chaplain of Christchurch, and subsequently Head Master of Bangor school, and Chaplain to Bp. Majendie, by whom he was collated to the rectory of Llanbedrog in 1802, and to the prebend of Penrynnydd in 18....

Feb. 22. At Trull, near Taunton, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Michael Dickson*, Vicar of Petminster, and Perpetual Curate of Trull. He was presented to the latter church in 1788.

Feb. 27. At Norton Bavent, Wilts, aged 73, the Rev. *George Smith*, Vicar of that parish, and Perpetual Curate of Hill Deverill. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790; was presented to Norton Bavent by the King in 1794, and to Hill Deverill in 1798 by one of the Prebendaries of Heytesbury.

March 7 At Turville, Bucks, aged 62, the Rev. *George Scobell*, D.D. Vicar

of that parish, Rector of Brattleby, Lincolnshire, and a magistrate for Buckinghamshire. He was the son of the Rev. George Pender Scobell, of Penzance; was educated at Blundell's school, Tiverton, and thence elected in 1792, a Scholar of Balliol college, Oxford, where he succeeded to a Blundell fellowship in 1797, graduated B.A. 1795, M.A. 1800, B. and D.D. 1810, and was presented to Brattleby by the college in 1803. He was for some time Master of the grammar school at Henley upon Thames, and was presented in 1823 to the vicarage of Turville by the freeholders of the parish, where he afterwards constantly resided.

March 8. Aged 49, the Rev. *Edmund Probyn*, Vicar of Longhope, and Rector of Abinghall, Gloucestershire. He was the son of the Rev. John Probyn, of Abinghall, was matriculated of University college, Oxford, in 1806, graduated B.A. 1810, M.A. 1814; was presented to both his livings by his father in 1827.

At Launceston, the Rev. *John Rowe*, Perpetual Curate of that place, to which he was appointed by the Corporation in 1808.

March 10. The Rev. *John Matthew*, Rector of Kiloe with Strington, Somerset, and a magistrate for the county; brother to the late Rev. Charles Matthew, of Maldon. He was formerly Fellow of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1785, and was presented to his living in 1797 by that society.

March 13. At the house of his father Mr. Richard Grant, in Little Dean's Yard, Westminster, aged 34, the Rev. *Frederick Grant*. His death was so sudden, that a coroner's inquest was held, which found that it had been caused by an aneurism in the heart.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 11. In Beaumont-st. aged 70, John George Wood, esq. F.S.A.

Jan. 13. In Bolton-row, aged 69, Thomas Lenox Napier Sturt, esq. late of Bucks-haw-house, Dorset; a younger brother to the late Charles Sturt, esq. M.P.

Aged 44, Charles Ely, esq. of Notting-ham-st. and formerly of Cambridge.

Jan. 14. In Welbeck-st. Wm. Gordon Cuming Skene, of Pitburg and Dyce, esq.

Jan. 18. In Chancery-lane, John Steer, esq. special pleader. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 12, 1823, and attended the Home Circuit and Surrey Sessions.

Jan. 19. In Chesterfield-st. aged 77, the Hon. Charlotte Johanna Grimston,

aunt of the Earl of Verulam. She was the youngest child of James 2d Visc. Grimston, by Mary, dau. of J. A. Bucknall, esq.

Jan. 20. In Coldbath-fields' prison, aged 52, Underwood, a notorious begging-letter impostor. For some years he used to travel through the country in a fashionable gig, and with an excellent horse, collecting subscriptions as a disinterested individual, for persons alleged to be in distress. By this means he not only contrived to live as a gentleman while traveling, but also, it is said, to make from 700*l.* to 800*l.* per annum. He had been committed to prison as a rogue and vagabond.

Jan. 21. At Kensington, aged 75, William Weld, esq.

Jan. 22. At Chelsea, Mary, wife of John Charles Denham, esq.

Jan. 23. In Regent-st. aged 59, Richard Raynesford, esq.

Jan. 24. In Harley-st. Janet, wife of James Lewis, esq. of Clifton.

Jan. 25. At Brunswick-pl. Regent's-park, William Pitts Dimsdale, esq. of Cornhill, banker.

At Clapham, aged 10, Edmund Parry, fifth son of John Thornton, esq.

Jan. 27. In Whitehall-gardens, aged 92, Elizabeth-Amelia, widow of Rich. Henry Alex. Bennett, esq. of Babraham, co. Cambridge (only ten days after the death of her sister the dowager Marchioness of Exeter; see p. 218). She was the eldest dau. of Peter Burrell, esq. father of the first Lord Gwydir, and grandfather of the present Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, by Eliz. dau. and coh. of John Lewis, of Hackney, esq. She was mother of the late gallant Capt. Bennett, R.N. and of Lady Gordon and Lady Swinburne. Her body was conveyed for interment to Shorewell, I. W.

Jan. 28. At Chester-st. Grosvenor-place, aged 23, Georgiana-Anne, wife of Robert King, esq.

Jan. 30. Sarah Lane, wife of Thos. Blizard, esq. of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's park.

Jan. 31. In Bryanstone-sq. John Rolls, esq.

Jan. In the prime of life, Mr. Alfred Gomersall Vickers, artist, whose views on the Continent have embellished some of the most highly finished Annuals of latter years. A sale of his works took place at Christie's, on the 16th Feb.

Feb. 11. In Queen-st. May Fair, Mrs. Frances William Laking.

Feb. 13. In Westbourn-pl. Pimlico, W. E. Donnellan, esq. of Mount Talbot, Roscommon, Ireland.

Feb. 14. Mrs. Louisa Barnett, widow of

B. Barnett, of Hereford, for seventeen years mistress of the Jews' Free School.

Feb. 15. Aged 49, Mary, wife of Thos. Leach, esq. of Russell-square.

Feb. 17. In Hereford-street, aged 22, Anne, eldest dau. of the Hon. Chas. E. Law, M.P. Recorder of London.

Feb. 18. In Upper Stamford-st. aged 61, Laurence Keir, esq. of Ledgers, Surrey.

In the Edgware-road, aged 60, James Robertson, esq. late Registrar of Slaves for Essequibo.

Feb. 21. At Blackheath, Elizabeth, widow of Major Anderson, Bengal Service.

Aged 50, Nathaniel Dunbar, esq. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law. He was many years since an officer in the Middlesex militia. He possessed great acuteness and sagacity, and had a good practice at the Surrey Sessions and Home Circuit.

Feb. 22. In Tilney-street, in her 78th year, Eliza, widow of Arthur Stanhope, esq. who died on the 25th Aug. last (see our vol. VI. p. 442). She was the second dau. of the Rev. Robert (not Thomas) Thistlethwayte, D.D. of Southwick park, Hants, by Anne, dau. of Peter Bathurst, of Clarendon-park, esq. and the Lady Selina Shirley. She was married in 1784 to Mr. Stanhope (her sister Selina having previously married his cousin the Earl of Chesterfield), and had issue an only dau. Eliza, who was married in 1810 to Evelyn John Shirley, of Eatington park, Warw. esq. and has a numerous family.

In Park-sq. Regent's-park, John Slater, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 105, Mrs. Latham Brickwood.

Feb. 24. At Peckham, aged 38, Mary Anne, wife of Col. D. Robinson.

Feb. 27. At the residence of his brother, in Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 22, Edmund Osborne, youngest son of Jeremiah Osborne, esq. of Bristol.

March 3. At Kensington, in her 85th year, Miss Nares, sister of the late Archdeacon Nares.

In Manchester-sq. Mary Ann, wife of Chas. Jenyns, esq.

March 5. In Park-crescent, aged 67, Ralph Carr, esq.

March 8. In Bryanstone-sq. William Miller, esq. late of Jamaica.

In Wimpole-st. aged 93, Eliza Diana, relict of James Bouchier, esq.

March 9. Killed by being thrown from his chaise, in his 40th year, Thos. Clarkson, esq. one of the magistrates of the Thames police. He was son of the

Rev. Thomas Clarkson, of Ipswich; was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, May 13, 1825, and for some time practised as a special pleader, and went the Northern circuit. A year ago he was appointed one of the magistrates of the Thames police. He has left a widow and one son.

March 10. In South Audley-st. aged 84, Frances Canning, daughter of the late Stratford Canning, esq. of Garvagh, co. Londonderry, and aunt of the late Right Hon. G. Canning.

March 11. In John-st. Bedford-row, aged 87, John Dickonson, esq.

March 13. At the house of his son, Camden Town, in his 80th year, Dr. Key, late of Lombard-st.

March 14. In Duke-st. St. James's, aged 31, William Palgrave Simpson, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar Jan. 25, 1833, and went the Norfolk circuit

In Powis-place, in his 28th year, James Sayers Turner, esq.

March 15. In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-pl. aged 55, Henry Alex. Douglas, esq. brother to the Marquis of Queensberry. He was the fourth son of the late Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, Bart. by Grace, eldest dau. and coh. of William Johnston, esq. He married in 1812 Elizabeth, second dau. of Robert Dalzell, esq. of the family of the Earls of Cornwall, and has left a numerous family.

In Woburn-pl. Anne, wife of John Whishaw, esq.

At North Brixton, Randle Jackson, esq. barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temple. He was called to the bar on the 9th Feb. 1793; and was Advocate before Parliament to the Hon. East India Company.

The Right Hon. Joan Viscountess Canning. She was the youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of the late Major-Gen. John Scott, of Balcomie, by Margaret dau. of the Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas of Arniston, niece to the 1st Viscount Melville. Her sisters were Henrietta Duchess of Portland, and Lucy Lady Doune, first wife of the present Earl of Moray. She was married July 8, 1800, to the late Rt. Hon. George Canning, after whose death, whilst First Lord of the Treasury, Aug. 8, 1827, she was created a peeress of the United Kingdom by the title of Viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, co. Kilkenny, by patent dated Jan. 17, 1828. She is succeeded by her youngest and only surviving son, Charles-John, M.P. in the present Parliament for Warwick. He was born in 1812, and married in 1835, the Hon. Charlotte Stuart, eldest dau. of Lord

Stuart de Rothessay. Her other children were George-Charles, who died in 1820; the Hon. William-Pitt Canning, Capt. R.N. who died in 1828; and the Most Hon. Harriet Marchioness of Clanricarde. Her body was interred on the 26th by the side of that of her late illustrious husband, in Westminster Abbey.

March 16. At Putney, aged 77, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Cracroft, esq.

March 17. In Portland-pl. in her 77th year, Mrs. A. Marsden, relict of Alexander Marsden, esq.

In Kentish-town. Capt. William Betts, a Poor Knight of Windsor, on the half-pay of the 14th foot: a gallant officer and amiable man. He has left a widow, one daughter, and a son, an officer in the 26th, now serving in India.

March 19. In Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park, the widow of the Rev. Edw. Northey, Canon of Windsor.

In University-st. in his tenth year, Benjamin-Buckingham, second son of Joseph Browne, and grandson of George Davies, of Scarborough, esq.

BERKS.—*Jan. 28.* Aged 47, Thomas Bowles, esq. of Milton hill, a Magistrate for the county. He was a Gentleman Commoner of Oriol college, Oxford.

Jan. 31. At Reading, aged 82, Sarah, relict of Henry Smyth, esq. of Charlton, Northamptonshire.

Feb. 20. At Windsor, at an advanced age, Mr. Baker; during nearly the whole of his life, he had lived in a little four-room cottage in Peascod-street, and was accustomed to purchase the cheapest and coarsest food; he was generally supposed to be rich, and upon the opening of his will, he was discovered to have died worth the enormous sum of 90,000l.

March 14. Aged 80, John Powell, esq. of Kintbury.

Frances Jane, relict of the Rev. John Sike Saw-bridge, Rector of Welford, dau. of Framingham Thruston, esq. of Market Weston Hall, Suffolk.

BUCKS.—*Feb. 24.* At Salt Hill, on his way to Bath, John Smith Barry, esq. of Marbury hall, Cheshire.

CAMBRIDGE.—*March 6.* Aged 88, Charles Hammond, esq. banker, Newmarket.

CHESHIRE.—*Feb. 24.* Aged 65, Ann, wife of the Rev. Joseph Eaton, F.S.A. Precentor and Minor Canon of Chester, and Rector of Handley; dau. of the late Thos. Boydell, esq. of Trevalyn-hall, co. Denbigh, and niece to the late Alderman Boydell.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Caldbeck, Mary, wife of Mr. Richard Harrison; of that place. This amiable individual was

formerly the far-famed and much talked-of "Mary of Buttermere," or, as she was more commonly termed "The Buttermere Beauty;" first brought to public notice by Capt. Budworth, in his "Fortnight's Ramble to the Lakes," and whose unfortunate connexion with Hatfield is well remembered. See an account of her in our Magazines for 1792, p. 1115; 1796, p. 1134; 1800, p. 22; 1802, p. 1013; 1806, p. 134.

DEVON.—*Feb. 7.* At Tavistock, aged 72, George Cudlipp, esq. solicitor.

Jan. 28. Aged 73, John Bulteel, of Fleet, esq. father of John Croker Bulteel, esq. the son-in-law of Lord Grey, and late M.P. for the Southern Division of the county.

Lately. At Calverleigh Court, aged 67, C. Chichester, esq.

At Kingsbridge, advanced in age, Mary, widow of Col. Holland, R.M.

At Haslar hospital, Lieut. John Marshall (*b*) R.N. compiler of the excellent Royal Naval Biography, 10 vols. Svo. (of which we so constantly avail ourselves in this Obituary). He had completed the concluding volume just previous to his last illness: we trust the publishers will provide a Prefatory Memoir of the Author, in due gratitude to one who has been the faithful historian of so numerous a series of his brother officers.

Feb. 1. At Haslar hospital, aged 73, Lieut. Obadiah Newell, R.N.

Feb. 8. Marianne, wife of John Pidsley, esq. dau. of the late Rev. C. Salter, of Clyst St. Mary.

At Totnes, aged 76, the widow of Mr. Brockedon, watchmaker, mother of Wm. Brockedon, esq. F.R.S. London.

Feb. 11. At Exeter, aged 28, Samuel Collyns Walkey, esq. surgeon, second son of the Rev. C. E. Walkey, Rector of Clyst St. Lawrence.

Feb. 12. At Devonport, aged 70, Commander Henry Hutchins Birkhead, R.N. an officer of great bravery.—He was with Lord Hood in the action of the 12th April, 1782.

At Paington, aged 70, J. Talver, esq. late of Greenfold-place, near Harrow-on-the-Hill.

Feb. 15. At Budleigh Salterton, aged 29, Edward-Fry Crosse, esq. of Halberton, son of the late Rev. Edward Crosse, of Colchester, and on the 17th, Edward Sydenham Crosse, his son, aged 21 months.

Feb. 18. At Exeter, B. W. Johnson, esq. surgeon.

Feb. 22. At Dawlish, aged 75, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Benedict Pering, Rector of St. Mary Arches and St. Olave, Exeter.

March 1. At Plymouth, aged 91, Lieut. James Bell, sen. late of the 2nd Vet. Battalion.

March 7. At Plymouth, Dr. Bannie. At Tiverton, aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Claus Pell, esq.

March 8. At Exeter, Louisa, wife of W. B. Moore, esq. eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Lempriere.

March 12. At Hill's Court, aged 73, Elizabeth, widow of George Tripp, esq. of Staveley, co. York.

DORSET.—*Feb. 17.* At Dorchester, aged 64, Benjamin Bowring, esq. a member of the Town Council.

Lately. At Chideock, aged 38, Lieut. John Pyne, R.N.

At Poole, aged 89, Mr. William Price, Master (1777) R.N. who had been the father of the list upwards of 20 years. He served as Master of H.M.S. Duke, under the immortal Rodney, in the ever-memorable battle with De Grasse, which preserved the island of Jamaica to the British Crown.

DURHAM.—*Jan. 2.* Near Stockton, Colonel J. T. Maddison, h.p. Kelso reg.

ESSEX.—*March 10.* At Walton-on-the-Naze, aged 28, Wm.-Francis-Bertie Beaumont, esq. of Buckland Court, Surrey, and Dunmow.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 12.* At Cheltenham, John Thomas, esq. M.D.

Feb. 13. At Bristol, aged 85, John Waring, esq. a highly-respected member of the Society of Friends, the death of whose wife is recorded in p. 220.

Feb. 14. At Cheltenham, aged 76, R. Wetherall, esq.

Lately. Henry Bromfield, esq. In addition to numberless acts of charity performed during his lifetime, he has bequeathed to the trustees of Cheltenham Chapel 200*l.*; and to each of the under-mentioned Institutions 100*l.*:—Cheltenham Dispensary, Female Orphan Asylum, Infants' Schools, Benevolent Society, Union School, London Missionary Society, British and Foreign Bible Society, Naval and Military Bible Society, Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, Hibernian Society, Religious Tract Society, Gloucester Magdalen Asylum.

At Falfield near Berkeley, Capt Harry Lowe, h. p.

At Cheltenham, aged 64, Mary, last surviving child of the late D. Thomas, esq. of Pwllwyrach-house, Glamorgan-shire, and of Bath.

March 3. At Clifton, Wm. Henry Clayfield, esq. a gentleman of high philosophical and scientific attainments.

March 16. At Bristol, aged 69, Mrs. Elizabeth Pocock, relict of William Pocknes Pocock, esq.

HANTS.—*Jan. 25.* At Yufton, aged 31, James Young Hayward, esq. third son of the late Wm. Hayward, esq. of Marden, Wilts.

Jan. 31. At Southampton, aged 65, Mary, wife of Charles Hilgrove Hammond, esq. late Recorder of that town.

Feb. 7. At Fareham, deservedly esteemed and lamented, Annie, eldest daughter of the late Sir William Bennett.

March 10. At Charlton Down Farm, near Andover, Elizabeth Hutfield, in her 106th year!

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, Thomas Bird, esq. F.S.A. At the sale of his library, his valuable manuscripts relating to the county, containing the Scudamore papers from Home Lacy, pedigrees, correspondence, maps, drawings, &c. in eleven thick folio volumes, were sold in one lot to Mr. Vale for 400 guineas.

Feb. 14. At Goodrich Court, the house of his father Sir Samuel R. Meyrick, K.H. aged 32, Llewellyn Meyrick, esq. LL.B. and F.S.A. one of the Equerries of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

HERTS.—*Jan. 16.* At New house, Watford, aged 54, Peter Clutterbuck, esq. a very active magistrate; also, *Jan. 20,* aged 62, Thomas Clutterbuck, esq. of Bushey house, Herts, and Nottingham place, a distinguished patron of the fine arts. They were both brothers to the late Robert Clutterbuck, esq. F.S.A. the historian of Hertfordshire.

Lately. At Rowley Lodge, aged 67, Thomas Goodwin, esq.

Feb. 12. At Ware, aged 78, Martha, widow of J. B. Dickinson, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*Feb. 20.* At Abbot's Ripton, aged 19, Jessie, sixth daughter of J. B. Rooper, esq. M.P.

KENT.—*Feb. . .* The Rt. Hon. Caroline Viscountess Cumbermere. She was the youngest child of Algernon Greville, esq. by Caroline, second dau. of Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. She became in 1814 the second wife of Lord Combermere, and had issue the Hon. Wellington Combermere his heir apparent, and two daughters. Her ladyship caught a cold, which proved fatal, at the funeral of her grandfather, Mr. Greville (see p. 430).

Feb. 18. At Sevenoaks, Robert Gatty, esq. late of Finsbury-square.

March 2. At Brompton, aged 71, Sarah, wife of Capt. W. M. Burton, Royal Marines.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, Major J. S. Powell, 8th regiment.

Feb. 2. In Lancaster Castle, aged nearly 80, Mr. John Cardwell, after enduring a voluntary incarceration of upwards of 20 years. He was impris-

oned for his contempt of the Court of Common Pleas, Lancaster, in not executing certain deeds and conveyances, which he refused to do, although their execution could not have been in any way prejudicial to his interests.

Feb. 3. At Colne, aged 105, Elizabeth Shoemaker. She had a very perfect recollection of the Scotch rebels, in 1745, skirmishing in the neighbourhood of Preston, of which she could give a vivid description. Her brother, who joined the rebels, was executed.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 6.* At the house of her son, at East Acton, aged 87, Mrs. M. G. Wall, widow of John Wall, esq. of Tewkesbury-park, many years Lieut.-Col. of the South Gloucester militia.

MONMOUTH.—*Feb. 10.* At Llanover vicarage, aged 33, Anne, wife of the Rev. John Evans, eldest dau. of the late Robert Farquhar, esq. of Pontypool and Mambilade House.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 19.* At Mulbarton Lodge, aged 36, Harriet-Frances, wife of C. Norris, esq. eldest dau. of the Rev. W. A. Armstrong, of Cheltenham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March 1.* At Bamburgh, aged 95, Mary, widow of the Rev. R. Sandvich, Perpetual Curate of Lucker.

SALOP.—*March 5.* At Market Drayton, Adam Fitz Adam, esq. barrister-at-law, of Birmingham. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, June 19, 1822.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 28.* At an advanced age, W. Harris, esq. of Bath, formerly partner with Attwood and Co. Bladudbank.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 15.* At Woodbridge, aged 41, Lieut. James Hayle, R.N.

SURREY.—*March 16.* At Weybridge, aged 55, Miss Wood, eldest dau. of late Thomas Wood, esq. of Littleton, and sister to Col. Wood, M.P. for co. Brecon.

SUSSEX.—*Jan. 31.* At Brighton, aged 85, Anne, widow of Adm. Sir Richard Onslow, Bart. G.C.B. dau. of Commodore Matthew Mitchell, of Chiltern, Wilts. She was left a widow in 1817, having had issue the present Sir Henry Onslow, Bt. five other sons, and four daughters, of whom the eldest is the wife of Viscount Lake, and the youngest of Adm. Sir Hyde Parker.

SCOTLAND.—*Dec. 31.* At Lauriston, near Edinburgh, Anne, wife of Alex. Cruickshank, esq. and only dau. of the late Miller Christy, esq. of Stockwell, Surrey.

EAST INDIES.—*Aug. 28.* Lieut.-Col. Garrard, Chief Engineer in the Madras Establishment, and a Member of the Military Board at Fort St. George. Also, his eldest son, Lieut. William Garrard, of the same corps.

Sept. 5. At Bangalore, in the 20th year of his age, Lieut. Henry Hardinge, of his Majesty's 39th reg. eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. George Hardinge, of the 99th regiment.

WEST INDIES.—Oct. 15. At St. Vincent's, Mr. Charles Broad, formerly the superintendent of the machinery of pantomimes and spectacles at Drury Lane theatre, and occasionally a performer. He also wrote some second-rate dramas, which have been performed at the minor theatres.

Oct. 30. In Jamaica, aged 84, Mrs. Frances Gordon, mother of the late William Whitehorne, esq. of Lawrencepark, in the same island.

ABROAD.—Nov. 11. At Munich, aged 30, Thomas John, the only son of Richard Heming, esq. of Hillingdon.

Nov. 13. At Malta, Caroline, wife of Lieut.-Colonel George Tovey, 5th Reg. third dau. of Robert Kirby, esq. of Cambridge-terrace West, Hyde Park.

Dec. 21. At Paris, aged 45, Lieut. Ludovick Grant, R. N. eldest surviving son of the late Alexander Grant, esq. W. S., Edinburgh.

Jan. 11. At Paris, aged 66, M. François Gérard, one of the most distinguished painters of the French school. M. Gérard and the late M.M. Girodet and Gros, were the most distinguished pupils of David.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 21, to March 25, 1837.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1347	Males 731	} 1479	Between	2 and 5	137
Females 1235	Females 748			50 and 60	153
				5 and 10	52
				60 and 70	177
				10 and 20	40
				70 and 80	166
				20 and 30	104
				80 and 90	59
Whereof have died under two years old...306				30 and 40	135
				90 and 100	7
				40 and 50	143

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
56 5	33 5	23 6	38 0	38 6	37 4

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. March 25.

Kent Bags.....	3 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to	6 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	2 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to	4 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to	6 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	2 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	2 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to	4 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine).....	8 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> to	9 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	2 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 25.

Smithfield, Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 15*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 6*s.* to 2*l.* 10*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	7 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	8 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, March 27.		
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to	5 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2,700	Calves 110
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	5 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	13,600	Pigs 330

COAL MARKET, March 24.

Walls Ends, from 20*s.* 0*d.* to 25*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 18*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 48*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 47*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 50*s.* Mottled, 56*s.* Curd, 70*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 217. — Ellesmere and Chester, 79. — Grand Junction, 204. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 540. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 99. — London Dock Stock, 54½. — St. Katharine's, 91. — West India, 105. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 203. — Grand Junction Water Works, 51. — West Middlesex, 78½. — Globe Insurance, 151. — Guardian, 33½. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 50. — Imperial Gas, 41½. — Phoenix Gas, 20½. — Independent Gas, 49. — General United, 23. — Canada Land Company, 35. — Reversionary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 25, 1837, to March 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.					Fahrenheit's Therm.						
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb. 25	40	45	37	30, 10	fair	Mr. 12	38	41	35	29, 40	do. cldy. rain
26	39	40	36	, 17	do. cloudy	13	34	43	35	, 90	do. do.
27	39	38	35	29, 96	cloudy, fog	14	36	45	36	30, 30	fair, do.
28	37	42	30	30, 07	do.	15	37	40	38	, 10	cloudy
M. 1	32	38	33	, 34	do. fair	16	36	41	38	30, 18	do.
2	34	41	35	, 27	do. wind	17	35	39	38	, 27	do.
3	35	42	38	, 27	do. rain	18	37	41	34	, 13	do.
4	41	44	35	, 08	do.	19	36	40	34	, 00	do.
5	36	45	40	29, 97	do.	20	35	38	26	29, 87	do. snow
6	40	41	37	, 97	do.	21	27	32	29	, 80	do. fair, do.
7	37	45	39	30, 06	fair	22	31	36	28	, 78	do. do.
8	37	48	40	, 18	cloudy	23	30	37	26	, 70	do. fair
9	44	48	40	, 00	do.	24	30	36	28	, 76	fair
10	44	47	38	29, 40	do.	25	35	41	35	, 80	do.
11	40	45	37	, 30	fair						

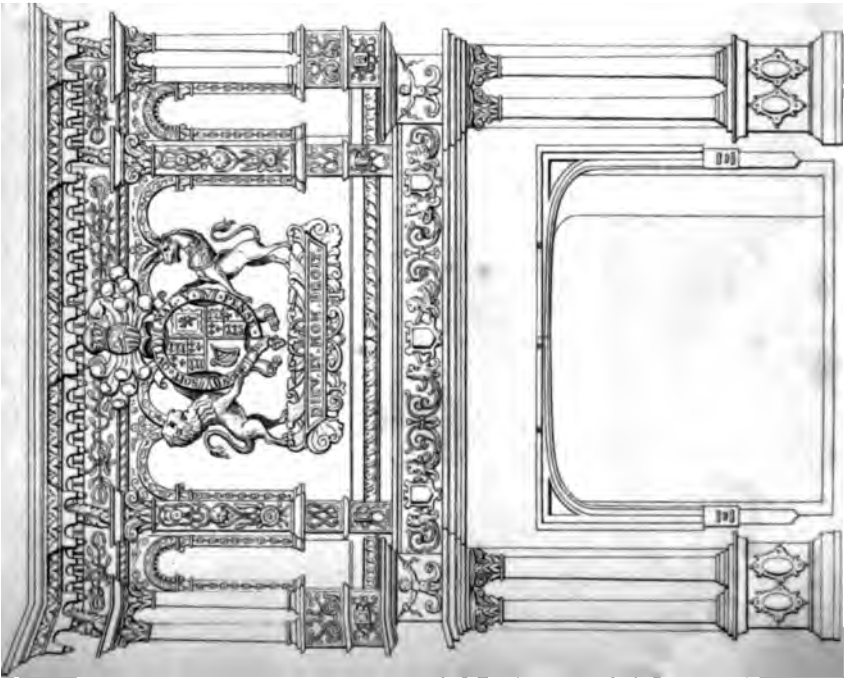
DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27 to March 27, 1837, both inclusive.

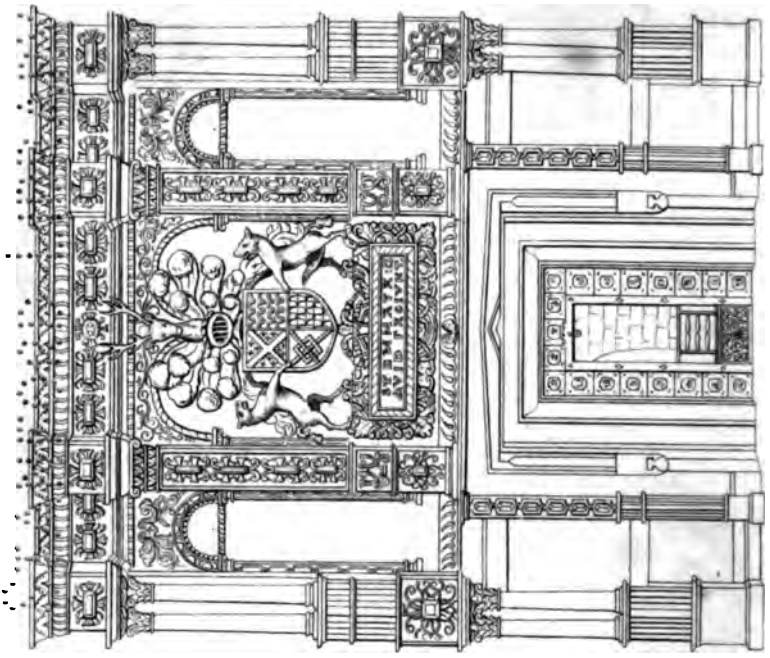
Feb. & March	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	207	90	89 1/2		97 1/2	97 1/2	15	88			26 27 pm.	32 29 pm.
28	207	90	89 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	16			257	27 25 pm.	31 28 pm.
1	207	90 1/2	89 1/2	99 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	15			257	25 23 pm.	29 26 pm.
2	206 1/2	90	89 1/2	98 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2				256 1/2	24 26 pm.	26 28 pm.
3			89 1/2	99 1/2		97 1/2		88			23 25 pm.	25 27 pm.
4			89 1/2			97 1/2					23 pm.	25 27 pm.
6			89 1/2			97 1/2					23 25 pm.	26 28 pm.
7			89			97					23 25 pm.	28 26 pm.
8			90			98 1/2					25 26 pm.	27 29 pm.
9			90			98					27 pm.	28 30 pm.
10			90 1/2			98 1/2					27 30 pm.	29 31 pm.
11			90 1/2			98 1/2					29 30 pm.	31 29 pm.
13			90 1/2			98 1/2					29 31 pm.	29 31 pm.
14			90			98					31 29 pm.	29 31 pm.
15			90			98					28 30 pm.	31 27 pm.
16			90 1/2			98 1/2					26 28 pm.	27 29 pm.
17			90 1/2			98 1/2					27 26 pm.	24 26 pm.
18			90			98 1/2					23 25 pm.	24 26 pm.
20			90			98					23 25 pm.	24 26 pm.
21			90 1/2			97					23 25 pm.	25 28 pm.
22			90			98			101 1/2		27 pm.	26 28 pm.
23			89			97						26 28 pm.
25			90 1/2			98 1/2					28 26 pm.	27 30 pm.
27			90			98						28 31 pm.

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CHURCH PORCH OF ST. MARTIN'S, WESTMINSTER, LONDON



CHURCH PORCH OF ST. MARTIN'S, WESTMINSTER, LONDON

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
MAY, 1837.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. BELFOUR has read D. H.'s meagre and supercilious remarks, to which he will make no reply, not because he (MR. BELFOUR) is incapable of supporting the validity of the opinion he advanced in his paper, by additional argument and the corroborating testimony of other engraved cylinders, bearing incontestably on certain incidents reported in Holy Writ, but from the illiberal accusations of D. H. which can awaken no feeling but indignation in every honourable mind. MR. BELFOUR'S object, however, being to direct the attention of the learned to these valuable remains of antiquity, with a view of arriving at a just conclusion of their nature and import, if D. H. will give to the public a more luminous and less exceptionable elucidation of the objects touched upon than the one he has submitted to the republic of letters, no person will be more ready to confer the meed of triumph on D. H. than MR. BELFOUR.

A Correspondent wishes to know where an autograph signature of the celebrated Duke of Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne in Ireland, may be seen; and whether he wrote his name Schomberg or Schonberg?

A gentleman who has for some years been collecting materials for the Life of Lord Eldon, will gratefully receive any communication addressed to B. M. at Mr. Pickering's, Chancery Lane.

H. G. remarks, "In the description of Mendham Priory (Dec. p. 603) the shield of Brandon is said to quarter 'Beke and Willoughby:' this is not the case. The quarterings in question were those of the Duke of Suffolk in right of his mother, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Sir Henry Brune, Knight, whose ancestors had previously intermarried with the heiress of Rokele. See their descent in Hutchins's Dorsetshire. The arms in the shield are, Brandon, quartering 1st and 4th, Azure, a cross moline Or, for Brune. 2d and 3d. Lozengy Argent and Gules, for Rokele, which agree with the tinctures in the engraved plate, when those of Willoughby and Beke would not. See also the standard of Sir Charles Brandon, in Excerpta Historica, and the account of the arms at Fonthill, in Gent. Mag. XCII. pt. ii. p. 318, 319.

In the same article, p. 602, col. 2, line 29, the total number of monks settled at Mendham was *eight*. In p. 603 a. line 37, for *ff* read *dd*.

Our antiquarian correspondent at Exeter has surely been grossly deceived. The idea of Greek coins having been found in *such numbers* in that city is too preposterous to require serious refutation. *Such few Greek coins as* have occasionally been

found in England, have been lost or stolen from collections, and not brought here at the time they were current.

The SUBSCRIBER (p. 226) is informed that Hopkinson's Yorkshire MSS. form part of the valuable library of Miss Currier of Eshton Hall, who is descended from a sister of the collector, John Hopkinson, esq. of Lofthouse. Copies of the pedigrees are current, and if we knew the Subscriber's address we could refer him to a very fair MS. of them now for sale.

Will the writer of the Memoir on the family of Carew of Ireland allow us to transfer it to the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica?" We shall feel obliged by the communication of his name and address.

The article by T. T. is unavoidably deferred. A. B.'s communication on Prior arrived too late for this month.

A CONSTANT READER inquires for "some authentic information concerning that highly appreciated Dutch Artist, Hobbeina, a painter of landscape. The two best biographers I know (Pilkington and Bryant) speak upon supposition. Now as many of his works are in our Country, and are very highly valued by their possessors, it is not unlikely they may have given themselves some trouble to learn the history of one who has produced such fascinating works."

Mr. W. H. SPARROW asks where Brig. Gen. Houghton, formerly Lieut.-Gov. of Pendennis Castle, was buried. He died in September, 1747.

Mr. E. S. CURLING remarks, "The following memorandum, in the hand-writing of an Ancestor resident at Ramsgate, is copied from the cover of an old Bible." "On Thursday the 16th of April, 1702. The corpse of one Mr. Grinville was brought down from London in a hoy in a leaden coffin, to be buried in the sea, a little within the Goodwin Sand; one Mr. White, minister of St. Petters parish, went off in the hoy, and did read the burial, being in the first year of the reign of Queen Ann. Jno. Curling."—Can any Correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine identify this Mr. Grenville?

ERRATA.—The present Duke of Montrose (p. 316) was married, on the 15th Oct. last, to the Hon. Caroline Agnes Beresford, third and youngest daughter of Lord Decies.—The body of the late Duke was temporarily deposited in a vault of the chapel in South Audley st. until the 21st March, when it was removed towards a new mausoleum, erected on an open spot near Montrose.

P. 289, for the Devil's Bank, running eastward from Winchester to London, read—Silchester to London. P. 288, a. 28, for Edwards read Edmund. P. 374, a. 25, for Ashton read Cobham.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

1. *Bishop of Exeter's Charge, delivered at his Triennial Visitation.* 1836.
2. *Letter to the Bishop of Lincoln.* By the Rev. C. Benson. 1837.
3. *Letter to Archdeacon Singleton.* By the Rev. S. Smith. 3d Edit. 1837.

IT is well known that the whole constitution, discipline, revenues, estates, of the Church of England, as established by law, are at the present time put into commission: and that that Commission, to which unlimited powers are granted, is to exist also for an unlimited time.* Further, that this Board consists of laymen and bishops, some of whom are irremovable, and others hold their situations on an uncertain tenure: that some of the commissioners are persons of very advanced age, and have passed the active business of life; others are but little acquainted with the history, and antiquities, and constitution of the Church; and moreover, that the following SUPPOSITION has been advanced against some part of the constitution of the body. "*If there is in the Commission, or at the Council Board, any secret, or crafty plotter against that body, the Church, which has done more than any other to resist the miserable tendencies of the day, and throw back the torrent of misrule, we can imagine the quiet sneer with which he must listen and subscribe to these preparations of reform.*"† Who this member of that select and sacred body appointed to infuse new vigour into the constitution of our Church is, if such a one really exists, we cannot pretend to guess; but, formed as that Commission is,—some of its clerical members being too advanced in life to act with vigour,‡ some, more active and able, removable at the will of ministers, the ruling power might fall in great proportion into the hands of these "secret and crafty plotters," and then the Church be delivered, bound like Samson, into the hands of its enemies: But, putting that danger aside, we believe that the strong feeling against this Commission so generally diffused over all parts of the community, both laic and clerical, has been derived, not only from its imperfect constitution, but also from the reports it has published, the innovations which it has made, and the regulations it has attempted to enforce. We are anxious to express ourselves as little as we can in our own words, on this afflicting subject; and, fortunately for us, the higher members and dignitaries of the Church have afforded us the means of conveying our sentiments in their more authentic and commanding language. We confess that the objections they have stated, and the strong opposition they have urged to the power and proceedings of the Commission, seem to us too important to be overlooked, if the ancient constitution of the Church is to be preserved at all; and indeed, if the general safeguards to the possession of rights and property under the protection of the law, are not to be sacrificed to the spirit of innovation. The objections may be classed under certain heads:—

* By an Act which bears date, 13th Aug. 1836, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners obtain a *perpetual succession*, and are empowered to purchase and hold all sorts of property, &c.—v. Benson's Letter, p. 1.

† See Quarterly Rev. No. cxv. p. 231.

‡ See Rev. S. Smith's Letter to Archd. Singleton.

1. The first as regards the formation of the Commission, its powers, and its duration.

2. The nature of its acts, as relate—1st. To the Bishops. 2dly. To the Cathedrals. 3dly. The Parochial Clergy.

Some of these acts are described as inexpedient, some as unjust, and some as absolutely *illegal*, and many destructive to the interests of that Church, which they were ostensibly formed to advance and improve.—“If we,” says a sensible and eloquent writer, “were enemies of the Church, we should congratulate its aggressors, as they are congratulating themselves, that they have found a *hand within the Church* to hammer down its gates and level its walls, without any violence of theirs.”* And in another passage, the same writer terms one of the recommendations of the Commission, to be an *act of robbery and a sacrifice* which can never be retrieved;† and in another place he calls it, “an act of spoliation.” Now it must strike the most heedless person, that most rash, violent, and precipitate must have been the measures which could provoke from mild, conscientious, temperate men,—men of high station, grave deportment, and serious minds, men of public character, of private virtue, and of indisputed piety,—the strong expostulations we meet with in their animadversions, and it must alarm the most unthinking to find that a Commission exists which has a legal power over the whole body of the Church, by whom, in any propositions they advance, or laws they frame, the *Bishops themselves*, the guardians of the Church, have never been consulted;‡ but on the other hand, that the most important acts have been hurried through their legal forms, when the Bishops, as legislators, have been necessarily absent in their dioceses, and therefore unable to oppose them; and that new and coercive laws have been framed, and new powers claimed over the body of the clergy, of which they had no previous knowledge, to which their consent was never asked, and to resist which no power nor time was allowed. This tremendous power, such as has not existed in an ecclesiastical body since the days of Laud, if unopposed, may and will affect every part of the Church Establishment. The highest and the lowest will alike feel its effects. It will act upon the well-fed canon, and the hungry curate. It may turn a bishop out of his palace, a dignitary out of his cathedral, a rector out of his house, and a curate out of his profession. It may take the revenues of the church, and bestow them on other purposes for which they were never designed,§ and with which they have no connexion; in fact it is a power too great to bestow on any body of men, constituted as that body is, and considering the sacred and important interests which its acts may affect. We shall now examine its Reports, confining ourselves at present to one branch of the inquiry, and we sincerely trust that our very humble endeavours may assist that most desirable object,—the conviction of the necessity of opposing the proceedings of this Commission by all legal means;¶ and of amending its constitution, by a very extensive alteration of its present structure.

* See Quart. Rev. No. cxv. p. 230.

† Ibid. p. 200.

‡ Part of the revenue of the See of Durham is to go to the *University*, and consequently to be alienated from the Church.

§ See Q. Rev. cxv. p. 207, which speaks of the proposed seizure of cathedral property as a “tyrannical robbery and sacrifice of all constitutional principles;” and advises the trustees of that property to bring the “question to a legal issue.”—*Who are the robbers?*

We believe that the Reports of the Church Commissioners have been productive of nothing but astonishment and alarm among the friends and members of the establishment; and that the public are now fully awake to the necessity of opposing its unwarrantable and unjust propositions. We have on our table various pamphlets containing the observations of churchmen of high character, acknowledged learning, dignified station, and most conscientious attachment to the Church to which they belong: and it is to be observed that these observations are not only in themselves most worthy of attention for the soundness and solidity of their views, but that the language which they use is most strong and decisive, and indeed reaching to the very edge and limit, beyond which it would cease to be compatible with the respect due to the subject and the station of those on whom it animadverts, and altogether, such as seldom comes from the pens of ecclesiastics, on ecclesiastical questions. When persons of such temper, moderation, and knowledge, as the learned Master of the Temple, and the Canon of St. Paul's, and others, make use of language so significant and so strong, we may *presume* that the evils they deprecate, and the errors on which they animadvert, are of no trifling importance. Going with them, then, as we do, to the full extent of their well-founded complaints, we shall, in as brief a compass as we can, recapitulate the leading points, and we prefer making use of their language, as bearing an authority and commanding a respect, which we have no right to expect for our own.

1. The first cause of alarm that rises in the minds of all those who bind up their affections and interests with the welfare of our Church Establishment, is a too well-grounded conviction, that, for the first time since the days of the Restoration, the Church has a government to which it cannot look for fidelity or protection.* The great Lord Chatham once said,—“The Church, God bless her, has but a pittance.” Those who now stand in the place of that noble-minded and patriotic statesman, leaving out altogether the blessing on the Church, are endeavouring to deprive her of that pittance she still possessed. Lord Melbourne owned that the effect of the alterations in the Irish Church Establishment, as introduced by him, would be to weaken the Protestant interest; and Mr. Spring Rice, when he proposed his plan of making the bishops pensioners, by taking away their estates, and confiscating the property of the cathedrals, pre-faced it by saying, “that what he proposed was *in no feeling of hostility to the Establishment* :” a noble and honourable avowal indeed! so that the King, the Head of the Church, may yet congratulate himself that his ministers are *not hostile* to that Establishment which he has publicly sworn, and which he has privately promised, to defend. “That the Government,” says the Quarterly Review, “has neither strength nor zeal to battle in defence of the Church,—that it will abandon even the appearance of defence, if the pressure *from without* becomes too strong, and that its *theoretical principles*, if carried consistently into practice, involve the *destruction of the Church*; all this is too manifest, and it must rouse suspicion and alarm in reference to every measure which they (*i. e.* the Government of the country) sanction.”—Mark, was there ever a statement at once more true, and more afflicting than this. And now let us

* “Now the King is in the hands of his ministers, his ministers in the hands of a majority of the House of Commons, and that majority in the hands of an Irish incendiary Romanist.”—Quart. Rev. No. cxv. p. 228.

follow out this statement into some of its degrading and mischievous details.

2. Let us speak of the Commission itself in the words of a most active, able, learned, and zealous Prelate ; after stating that a commission, if such was necessary for regulating the revenues of the clergy, might have been renewed from time to time, he states :—

“ But this is not the course which has been followed. A machinery of the most formidable and portentous nature has been created, threatening us with a series of changes in our ecclesiastical constitution, so often as the convenience of any Government, which (Government) may be dependant on the will and caprices of a faction hostile to the Church,* (i. e. which Government may owe its support to Dissenters,) shall dictate such changes. That I do not exaggerate the danger will, I think, be manifest on a very slight examination of this part of the Act. Instead of a Commission, there is created a perpetual Corporation to be called by the name of ‘The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England,’ a denomination taken from the ill-omened precedent of a similar body corporate,—The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, created three years ago by an Act of which the first Minister of the crown has recently admitted and proclaimed that no one in his senses can doubt that it was a *discouragement of the Protestant cause* in that unhappy country ; but let this pass. Not only is a *perpetual body corporate* created for managing these affairs of the church,—a matter of itself of fearful danger, as inviting to a perpetual and mischievous activity in managing, but the composition of this body proceeds on a principle (if a principle it may be called) never before witnessed in the construction of any corporation known to the laws of this land, save that disastrous precedent to which I have already referred. In short, the great majority of this (these) members of the body, more than three-fourths, are removeable at the pleasure of the Crown. Thus is the very end and object for which corporations are ordinarily created, permanence and independence, practically defeated. Three only of its members, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, hold their places for life; the re-

maining ten, two of them bishops, (the *Bishops of Lincoln and Gloucester*,) are removeable at pleasure by the king in council, in other words, by the ministers of the day. * * * In the English body, there is a standing majority of ministers and lay nominees of ministers against the Episcopal Commissioners (two of whom are also nominees of ministers) in the proportion of eight to five. As some semblance of security against abuse, provision is made that the seal shall never be affixed to any instrument, unless in the presence of two of the Episcopal Commissioners: nor then, if both of these object. In every case, however, if a single bishop assents, though all the other four object, the act may be ratified. If, therefore, the Minister shall at any time be able to find, or make, a *single bishop of the English bench subservient to his views*, he has only to place him among the Commissioners, and the *without direction* of the powers of this body is at this Minister’s absolute disposal. * * The Commissioners can recommend the seizure of all the lands and revenues of every See as it shall fall, making the successor of it a mere stipendiary, and what they recommend becomes the law of the land, when approved by his Majesty in Council ; in other words—*what the Minister of the day shall carry, his standing majority among the Commissioners becomes law, as soon as the same minister shall approve it, by those members of the Privy Council whom he shall himself select and summon to council for the purpose*. A depository of power, a permanent and perpetual depository of power, is thus created and placed under the controul of the Minister of the day, to which all the concerns of the Church may gradually be drawn. In the fourth Report we see announced a vast enlargement of the operations of this body ; and every passing year will probably be marked by some

* There can be no doubt but that the present Administration is mainly supported in power by the Dissenters ; nor is there any doubt that the Dissenters are most hostile to the Church ; is not the Government therefore in a situation in which it cannot do justice to the Church and preserve its powers ; and is not Mr. S. Rice’s proposition on church-rates, a proof of this ? what but the force of the Dissenting interest drove back Lord John Russell’s proposition and advanced the other ? We hope Archbishop Bathurst has by this time had enough of his friends.

fresh accessions, until the country be accustomed to see it invested with attributes compared to which the highest au-

thority over the Church, claimed by the Tudors or the Stuarts, will appear powerless and insignificant.*

We now turn to Mr. Benson's † views on the same subject :

"It may excite some surprise that any set of individuals who were anxious for the stability and integrity of the Church should ever have thought of soliciting from the Legislature that *permanent* and extensive authority which is conferred upon the commissioners. By that Act, they obtain 'a perpetual succession,' and are empowered to purchase and hold all sorts of property for the purposes of the Act. The purposes for which this perpetuity and these privileges are granted, ought certainly to be both of a very innoxious and beneficial character, and ought to be proved to be indisputably and immediately necessary, as well as incapable of being carried into effect by any other means, in order to justify such a grant, which, to say the best of it, is not in exact harmony with the free and popular principles of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. . . . Four long Reports, full of the most intricate questions, and affecting every diocese, cathedral, and clergyman in the kingdom, have been, or will hereafter be, constituted the law of the land, most probably without any Parliamentary investigation or discussion as to the merits or bearings of the particular measures themselves. It will afterwards be left to the discretion of a few individuals to say how much or how little of these Reports shall be carried into effect. Who are these individuals?—Honourable men, no doubt. But some of them can have but little knowledge, and others but little time to bring to the consideration of the questions at issue; they must necessarily therefore devolve this legislative authority upon those still fewer, but more active individuals, who may choose, for whatever reason, to take upon them the labour and responsibility. I say, my Lord, that by this act, the great body of the manifold schemes of the Commissioners are at once

made law; and I speak it advisedly. For what effectual restraint is there in the required sanction of the King in Council?—The King in Council is, to all intents and purposes of practice, the King consenting by his ministers; and they are in a great measure committed upon this subject. The heads of the Government have already, as commissioners, agreed to the Report, and supported the Act, and unless roused to a different view of things from that which they have already taken, it is scarcely reasonable to expect that they will not carry into full effect the recommendations they have hitherto seemed to approve. The only thing that can be said is, that this required consent of the King, affords a sufficient respite to prevent despair. It is far too feeble a barrier to inspire much hope of preventing any of the schemes of the Commissioners, however pernicious, if indeed they be in any instance pernicious, from becoming law. I must say, that in every case I think this wholesale method of legislation is to be deprecated. It is a time most full of fear for the liberties of the land, when the Parliament declines the duty of carefully canvassing every measure, and part of a measure, which affects public or private property, and eases itself of its legitimate burden, by delegating the power of dealing with the interests of the King's subjects, to a few selected Commissioners to whom it gives a perpetual existence, and over whose acts it gives up almost all subsequent controul. . . . In the case of the Poor-law Commissioners, and the Church Commissioners, a precedent has been introduced, which, if vigorously acted upon, may place a much larger portion of our rights and privileges and possessions under the management of a few powerful boards, than any wise and prudent men would approve."

This surely is the language of a wise and enlightened man, not unsupported by other voices of similar power.

"We cannot (says the author of an excellent article‡ in the Quarterly Review on this subject) conclude without recording a protest against the greatest and most alarming evil of all: this is assuredly the existence of the Commission itself in its present form. Temporary

commissioners for particular purposes have not been uncommon, and the prolongation of the duties of the present body may be necessary now from the nature of the funds to be distributed. Nor is it necessary to suppose that any direct attempt against the liberties and inde-

* v. Bishop of Exeter's Charge, pp. 20, 21.

† Letter to the Bishop of Lincoln, p. 2, 3, &c.

‡ See No. cxv. art. vii. Feb. 1837.

pendence of the Church of England has been planned by the Ministers of the Crown, whatever may have been contemplated by the sectarian members of the House of Commons; but, undoubtedly, a machine has been constructed, which, if permitted to establish itself, and proceed any further with its present operations, may, in a very few years, lay the Church prostrate at the feet of an Irish demagogue, or Socinian manufacturer, who may happen, for the curse of his country, to be thrust into power in the legislature. The Bishop of Exeter* was the first to point out the magnitude of this danger; and we refer to his Lordship's last Charge for the best exhibition of its character. We are indeed in a great strait. We have made the monarch, in his own person, the supreme ruler of the Church—and the monarch is now in the hands of a majority of the House of Commons—a majority no longer secured even as lukewarm nominal members of its religious communion: and yet a body has been

established, which, with all its seeming precaution of oaths, and its conditions of co-operation, may soon be completely manageable by any Minister of the Crown, whoever he be. It is fixed on an independent basis—has its seals, its officers, its power of administering oaths, and examining witnesses, and has become, in fact, the depository of a very large portion of the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the King. It commences with proposing to cut down our cathedral institutions to such a point, that their longer existence will be impossible; to make a vital change in their patronage—to take into its hands a considerable portion of the episcopal revenues, and distribute them to the Bishops as their stipendiaries—to interfere with the parochial superintendence of the Bishops in their own dioceses—and to receive, and distribute at will, a large portion of ecclesiastical revenue, which was never intended to be so distributed, least of all by such a body.'

Having thus seen the *unconstitutional* nature of this Commission, both as regards the duration of its existence, and the extent of its power, we come now to some more most objectionable and anomalous circumstances in it; and for this purpose we refer again to Mr. Benson's admirable Letter: †

"After all, I fear my appeal to you must be altogether in vain: not because of your unwillingness to listen to the suggestions of others, or because of your determination, from a mistake between obstinacy and consistency, to persevere in any course you have begun; for I know no one more ready than yourself to revise your opinions, and reconsider the grounds on which they rest. But you do not hold now the same relative situation upon the Commission which you once enjoyed. When the Commission first was issued under the administration of Sir Robert Peel, you were selected, as others, to be a member, and with the same authority, and upon the same condition as others. The new Commission, instituted under the Act of Parliament, has altered all that, counting it perhaps among the evils it was called upon to rectify. With talents, experience, and judgment equal to those of any other bishop on the bench, you are made at all times 'removeable by his Majesty'; that is, at the pleasure of his Majesty's ministers. This is a fate you share with many other excellent indi-

viduals. The permanent commissioners, practically speaking, who remain, are the two Archbishops and the *Bishop of London*: for the King's Ministers, the only other commissioners, are themselves an extremely changeable body, and also removeable from their situations, and consequently from the Commission, at the pleasure of the King. There is a reason why the Archbishops, for the time being, should always have a seat at the Board; but why any *subordinate bishop, as the Bishop of London, should be permanently, and officially, and irremoveably a commissioner, whilst yourself, as Bishop of Lincoln, is a commissioner only at will, it is not easy to discover*. Such however is the fact; and the difference is so marked and great, that henceforth the whole ecclesiastical power and responsibility of the Board must be ascribed to *those three only* who have been selected as official and permanent commissioners from the Church. The uncertain tenure of your situation must impose such fetters upon your free movements, and so injure the independence of your actions and the force of

* The vigilance, zeal, and constitutional knowledge of the Bishop of Exeter, and his manly opposition to the truckling, compromising, and dangerous acts of the Ministry, have drawn down on him, as seen in a late debate, their bitter wrath and hatred.

† Page 28.

your opinions, as to detract most seriously from your authority in consultation, and your influence in carrying into execution your views. For commissioners removable at all times, like the subordinate members of a ministry, may labour for their colleagues, and give them the benefit of their suggestions: but if once they se-

riously differ from them as to what should be done, there is only one honourable course for them to pursue:—they may remonstrate and resign. That honourable course, my Lord, I am sure will be yours, whenever you find yourself in this unhappy predicament.*

This passage is of importance, both in itself and as leading us directly to a further view of the Commission, to which we are now coming. We have seen of what the *body* of this Commission is comprised, and we have seen in how small a part of that body is any active vitality existing: but what shall we say when we find from the following passage that there is but *one limb, one member*, which usurps all the life, engrosses all the action, and commands and governs the rest.

"The lay commissioners (we use the words of the Rev. S. Smith) who are members of the Government, cannot and will not attend. The Archbishops of York and Canterbury are quiet and amiable men, going fast down in the vale of life; some of the members of the Commission are expletives, some must be absent in their dioceses. *The Bishop of London is passionately fond of labour; has certainly no aversion to power,* is of quick temper, great ability, thoroughly versant in ecclesiastical law, and always in London.* He will become the Commission, and when the Church of England is mentioned, it will only mean *Charles James of London*, who will enjoy a greater power than has ever been possessed by any churchman since the days of Laud, and will become the *Church of England here upon earth.* As for the Commission itself, there is scarcely any power which is not given to it. They may call for

every paper in the world, and every human creature who possesses it, and do what they like to the one and to the other. It is hopeless to contend with such a body, and most painful to think that it has been established under a Whig Government. A commission of Tory churchmen, established for such purposes, should have been framed with the utmost jealousy, and with the most cautious circumscription of its powers, and with the most earnest wish for its extinction when the purposes of its creation are answered. The Government have done everything in their power to make it vexatious, omnipotent, and everlasting. This immense power flung into the hands of an individual, is one of the many foolish consequences which proceed from the centralization of the Bill, and the unwillingness to employ the local knowledge of the bishops in the process of annexing dignified to parochial preferment."

It is quite clear that this is all clumsy enough in its design, and very improper in its execution. From this statement the whole active and real working of the Commission would be in the hands of the Bishop of London alone, and certainly not the bishop whom we should single out for the exercise of such a "monopoly." But this is not all:

"As the *Reform* was to comprehend every branch of churchmen, bishops, dignitaries and parochial clergymen, I cannot but think it would have been much more advisable to have added to the Com-

mission some members of the *two lower orders* of the clergy; they would have supplied that partial knowledge which appears in so many of the proceedings of the commissioners to be wanting; they would

* "If a clergyman has a living of £400 per annum, and a population of 2,000 souls, the bishop can compel him to keep a curate—in other words, he may *take half his income and ruin him.* I think I remember that the Bishop of London once attempted this before he was a commissioner, and was defeated. I had no manner of doubt that it would speedily become the law, after the Commission had begun to operate. The Bishop of London is said to have declared, after this trial, '*that if it was not Law, it should soon be Law!*' and Law you will see it become. *In fact he can slip into any ecclesiastical Act of Parliament anything he pleases,*" &c. The trial Mr. Smith alludes to, was that of the Hon. Mr. Capell, Rector of Watford.

have attended to these interests (*not episcopal*) which appear to have been so completely overlooked,* and they would have screened the Commission from the charges of *injustice and partiality*, which are now so generally brought against them. There can be no charm in the name of a bishop: the man who was a curate yesterday, is a bishop to-day. There are many prebendaries, many rectors, many vicars, who would have come to the reform of the Church with as much integrity, wisdom, and vigour, as any bishop on the bench; and, I believe, with a much stronger resolution that all the orders of the Church were not to be sacrificed to the highest; and that to make their work respectable and lasting, it should in all, even its minutest provisions, be grounded upon justice. . . . Why could not one or two such men† have been added to the Commission, and a general impression been created that Government in this momentous change had a parental feeling for all

orders of men whose interests might be affected by it?—A ministry may laugh at this, and think if they cultivate the bishops, that they may treat the other orders of the Church with contempt and neglect. But I say, that to create a general impression of justice, if it be not what common honesty requires from any ministry, is what common sense points out to them. It is strength and duration; it is the only power which is worth having; in the struggle of parties it gives victory, and is remembered, and goes down to other times. A mixture of different orders of the clergy in the Commission, would have at least secured a decent attention to the representations of all;‡ *for of seven communications made to the Commission by cathedrals, and involving very serious representations respecting high interests, six were totally disregarded, and the receipt of the papers not even acknowledged!*"

Having now briefly seen how this Commission is constituted, of whom it consists, who are its nominal, and who are its vigilant and alert members, having also seen that all the clergy of whatsoever rank are excluded from a newly constituted body in the Church, possessing immense powers over them, we will give, from Mr. Benson's words, some idea of the extent of this power, before we proceed to examine how it is likely to be used: and if, after perusing this, the creators of this monstrous form do not start, like Frankenstein, at the being which they have endowed with their unhallowed vitality, we shall only conceive them further gone in delusion than we expected.

"The Act not only authorises the commissioners to make an entirely new arrangement of the dioceses according to the proposed boundaries, but to introduce at their discretion such variations in the proposed boundaries as they may think advisable. It gives them power to determine the mode of confirming the acts of certain Bishops who are named. It enables them to apportion fees and make compensation for officers who may be prejudiced by the proposed alterations. It tells them to arrange, alter, apportion, and exchange the Episcopal patronage.—It gives them a demand upon the incomes

of the richer sees; a demand, the extent of which the commissioners themselves, within certain limits, are to fix, for the augmentation of the poorer sees. It commands the Bishops to make periodical returns of their revenues, in order that the scale of payments may be revised according to the commissioners' judgment—and that judgment is allowed to extend to the *transfer of real estates*. It empowers them to provide fit residences for certain Bishops, and for that purpose to buy, sell, exchange, or borrow money upon houses or lands belonging to certain sees. They may create archdeaconries,

* "There are very few men in either house of Parliament (ministers or *any one else*) who ever think of the happiness and comfort of the working clergy, or bestow one thought upon guarding them from the increased and increasing power of their encroaching masters. What is called taking care of the Church, is taking care of the bishops."—S. Smith, p. 46.

† As the Rev. Mr. Jones, the commissioner appointed to watch over the interests of the Church in the Commutation of Tithes.

‡ Some mistakes made for want of this local knowledge, which acting parish ministers could have given, will be mentioned in our next number.

regulate their jurisdictions, and pass over parishes like purses from hand to hand. Again, the commissioners may appoint, remove, and remunerate officers of various descriptions; and remunerate them, I apprehend, they ultimately must, out of the ecclesiastical funds submitted to their control:—for it is hardly to be expected that Parliament would long, if ever, consent to burden the general revenue for the purpose of remodelling the Church, by taxes raised from Dissenters as well as Churchmen, when any other source can be found from which the expenses may be drawn. Lastly, it is lawful for them to require the attendance of *any person, no matter what, who, or where he may be, and to detain and examine him upon oath if they please. They may make any inquiries, call for any answers or returns, and also cause to be produced before them upon oath, all statutes, charters, grants,*

rules, regulations, bye-laws, books, deeds, accounts, writings, whatsoever in anywise relating to any matter within their cognizance. This is a tremendous power of disturbing, and harassing, and prying into the most secret transactions and the most sacred deposits of men and bodies. It is given without one single word being said of any compensation being made to those whose time and domestic happiness is broken in upon, or who, whilst attending on the Board, are obliged to leave duties neglected, or to pay for their fulfilment by others. It is given without a syllable of any regard being made to the scruples of such as conceive, that by their previous oath taken under the statutes of the founder of their body, or the giver of their estates, they are bound in honour or in conscience to decline compliance in any case, with the requirements of this despotic Board."

Surely, a statement advanced with such just indignation, consequent on a sense of the injurious principles on which this Commission is founded and is acting, cannot be neglected or passed over in silence, as the petitions from the Cathedrals were. We sincerely hope, that Mr. Benson's signal of alarm will awaken and arouse the whole body of the Clergy to a strong and general remonstrance. Now let us listen to the results to which the powers bestowed may necessarily lead.

"I feel, my Lord, that this detail of the provisions of the Act is tedious; but I fear that it is fatally instructive. For what possible interference with Ecclesiastical persons and property can the Parliament hereafter propose, for which they may not find a precedent in the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners themselves? Is it thought fit to reduce two dioceses into one? The Commissioners have sanctioned not only the power but the right of the Legislature to effect it, and they have said nothing which should make it necessary at the same time to create a new one. Is it deemed expedient to revise, alter, and reduce the scale of payments to the said Bishops? Parliament may do it for its own purposes, for the Commissioners have required them to do it for theirs. Do they wish to remove a Bishop from his habitation,* or traverse some of his real estates? What should hinder them from performing at their own will, what for the will of the Commissioners they have already agreed to? And what should hinder them from

continually requiring all sorts of returns of property, its value, its title deeds, its securities? What makes it more tyrannical in them than in the Commissioners, to call for them from every corner of the land and examine them as they please, and as long as they please, and say not in the beginning a word about not violating their consciences or criminating themselves, and drop not a hint at the conclusion, about their losses or their compensation? The Church Commissioners have taught the principle, by giving to Parliament the occasion of intermeddling with Ecclesiastical property in the most extensive degree, and searching into it in the most inquisitorial manner. They have by their example instructed the Legislature to change, buy, sell, tax, borrow money upon the possessions of the Church and set up a board, and a secretary, and clerks, and officers, for the purpose, and pay them, as it would seem probable, out of the very possessions which are to be so deranged. That is, the Commissioners have led the way for the love of patronage

* The Bishop of Rochester is to be removed from his pleasant palace at Bromley, and his agreeable neighbourhood, *sorely against his will*, to be set down by the Commissioners somewhere in the new paradise they have found for him—in the hundreds of Essex, where he may exclaim—*nos dulcia linquimus arva, &c.*

to exercise itself, and shown how the newly created institutions may be paid without appealing to the public, which is wisely not willing of itself to pay for such things. They have, in fact, destroyed one of the best securities for the permanency of Ecclesiastical property; the undisturbed antiquity of its title, and the long prescription it has enjoyed. They have placed it, at least the Episcopal possessions, upon a purely Parliamentary production.

Henceforth, every Bishop must plead his right to what he retains, or receives as the revenues of his office, not upon what his predecessor for time immemorial had by an ancient custom held as their sacred portion, but upon a statute of yesterday. The statute of William IV. chap. 77, is now the basis of their possessions, a basis which the hands that placed in the past year, may in the very next disturb or remove."

We think enough has been now said, to prove the very unconstitutional nature of this self-existing, never-ending, and all-powerful Commission, and the most injurious alterations it has already produced in the nature and tenure of Ecclesiastical property. It has made the Bishops stipendiaries, like the police magistrates: and a docket will be issued from the treasury for the future salary of William Howley, commonly called Archbishop of Canterbury: it has altered their spiritual and temporal estates; and following the French revolutionary system, changed the old Provinces into new departments, without any benefit that we can see, or any desire expressed by the public for such changes. It has also new modelled, and with two or three exceptions, and these to a very trifling amount, it has increased the income of the Bishops, and augmented the poorer sees from what was deemed the superfluity of the rich. Now this may look very well in figures, and appear most satisfactory on paper; but we think a more unfortunate or unwise arrangement was never made, nor one which could be more generally unpopular. It was perfectly well known to the Commissioners that the dioceses of those wealthier bishoprics abounded with livings that could hardly remunerate the humblest curate: with dilapidated vicarages, houseless, homeless, glebeless rectories, and with means insufficient to supply spiritual instruction to the people. We know too, that people do not like to see their money go away to a distance from them; but are vastly more contented, or rather, the unpleasant act of paying is more alleviated and softened by the belief that what is taken from them is spent near home, and may return to them in a more immediate circulation. At any rate, they do not like to see it carried beyond the limits and boundaries to which they belong.—Would it not, therefore, have in every respect been more wise, and an act more popular, and would it not have met the more urgent necessities first, to have appropriated this Episcopal superfluity to the relief of the miserable and destitute clergy, to the purchase of houses and glebes, and to the instruction of the poor in their own diocese, than to spread it over distant channels, and appropriate it to purposes rather of convenience than of necessity. It would have been better to have strengthened and widened the basis of the Ecclesiastical structure, than to have built up new pinnacles, or given the old irregular Gothic structures a more compact and regular formation. The most popular landlord is he who lives among his tenants, and spends his rents in the neighbourhood of his estate: and we cannot imagine that this new destination of the Episcopal revenues will pass without much discontent, or opposition; but putting that objection aside, supposing that the Bishop of Exeter may receive a draft on the Durham bank for two thousand pounds, which without inconvenience may be cashed at the Dock, still the greater good is sacrificed to the lesser.—What did the country wish for when they raised the cry of Church Reform?—we mean

that part which consisted of religious people, and attached to the Church. What was their complaint? and what part of the Church did they wish to see improved and made more useful?

Did the people care one farthing for the shape of the Bishops' dioceses, or the site of their palaces? did they mean by *reform* an increased Episcopal income, or two palaces instead of one? Assuredly not—not one iota of such thoughts ever crossed their minds. Some, indeed, considered the Bishops too wealthy;—some thought there was too great a disproportion between them and the clergy: some thought that this disproportion led naturally to the distance between the Bishops and the clergy, and the degree of reserve or repulsiveness with which they were treated,* and which is never seen in any profession but the Church. They thought, and justly, that there could not be a true friendly and Christian community of feeling between a nobleman, with a palace and ten thousand a-year, with chaplains, and his coach and four, and his liveried menials; and a poor Norfolk vicar with six dirty children, an old Concordance, a breeding wife, and not sixpence in his pocket. The thing is *contra naturam*: it could not exist. In one thing they all agreed, that one part of Church reform was a larger appropriation of income to the working and parochial clergy; and a better provision for the smaller livings. They grieved to see the clergy of a Church established and recognised as part of the constitution of the wealthiest kingdom in Europe, paid far less than the Dissenters pay their ministers, and far less than will afford even the most frugal and decent maintenance: in many cases, less than would be the interest of the money spent in their education. Now, this they expected, as far as was possible, to see rectified: they considered this as one of the evils most importunately crying out for removal; and this, both for the sake of the clergy and the people. Now this Commission has sat for some time; it has been very busy, and made several reports,—it has enriched the Bishops, new modelled the dioceses, and made other innovations which we shall reserve for our consideration next month, having entirely confined ourselves now with the Commission as applying to the *Episcopal bench*, but has it done one single thing for the relief of the distressed and poorer clergy? or has it in any way satisfied the nation with its first steps in the reform which it undertook to model and execute? We believe, on the other hand, that there is a wide-spread feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction: a feeling strong, not only in the laity, but among the clergy, extending from the Bishops downwards to the curate. It has meddled and interfered with matters beyond all fair and reasonable jurisdiction; it has made alterations and innovations more violent than were at all required; it has demanded and acquired power which cannot be constitutionally granted to it. It has concentrated that power in a manner that may be, as we shall hereafter show, most dangerous to the Church and prejudicial to individuals. It has bestowed on the higher orders what should have been given to the lower. It has made regulations so severe and unjust against the body of the clergy, that they could not be allowed to pass into law.† It has made the most violent innovations

* "I have seen clergymen," said Mr. S. Smith, "treated by Bishops with a violence and contempt, that the lowest servants in the Bishop's establishment would not have endured for a single moment."

† We allude to the proposition of trying a clergyman by a jury of other clergymen selected by the Bishop.

The commissioners say, that to give increased efficacy to the Established Church,

on the constitution of the Ecclesiastical body, without ever admitting them into their councils, or applying for their advice. We shall next enable our readers to judge in what manner the Commission has acted towards the cathedrals, and the dignified clergy in the grade just below them, and we shall see the wisdom and knowledge they have displayed in some miscellaneous circumstances of no little importance to themselves and the public.

(To be continued.)

JOHNSONIANA. Murray, 1836. 8vo.

Οὐκ ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ τοῦ ἐν, ἀλλὰ ἐν τῷ ἐν τοῦ μέγα.—(*Syltani Urbani Dictum.*)

WE were agreeably interrupted in our review of Boswell's Life of Johnson, by a present of the volume mentioned above, to which we shall give our present attention. It is illustrated by many portraits of persons and views of places connected with Johnson's history, and is opened by a view of the great Philosopher himself, striding along with one arm elevated, and the other grasping his oaken sceptre, evidently spouting as he goes—

'Let observation with extensive view,' &c.

His dress is most congenial to his person,

The grizzle grace
Of bushy peruke shadow'd o'er his face,
In large wide boots, whose ponderous weight
Would sink each other wight of modern date,
He strides, well pleas'd—so large a pair
Not Garagantua's self might wear;
Nor he of nature fierce and cruel,
Who, if we trust to ancient ballad,
Devoured three pilgrims in a sallad,
Nor he of fame germane, light Pantagruel, &c.

Mrs. Piozzi's portrait is very pleasing, her eyes showing her talent, and her mouth her temper. Flora Macdonald looks like a heroine, with no lath and plaster about her, as in Kitty Clive's house at Twickenham. But who is that Bum-bailiff, or sheriff's officer, standing at the steps of Bolt-court in pantaloons, unknown in Johnson's days? And why are two *jack-asses* drawn opposite to G. Steevens's house at Hampstead? Was he one of the "ordo asinorum" described by Cyprian Apol. Reform. cap. vii., or did he belong to that noble Italian family of the Asinelli? We miss very much the portraits of the publisher and editor of this volume, while we have Boswell's 'vultus porcinus' iterated to satiety.

P. 71. "Nothing more certainly offended Mr. Johnson than the idea of a man's faculties (mental ones, I mean) decaying by time. It is not true, Sir, would he say." &c. We have several books (as that by Baillet, and one that was Jcr. Markland's,—Jo. Klefikeri Bibliotheca Eruditorum Præcocium, 1717) which give account of Intellect precociously displayed, as

they should attempt the accomplishment of two objects *indispensable* to the attainment of that end.—One is, to improve the condition of those benefices whose population is of considerable amount, but which are so scantily endowed as not to yield a competent maintenance for a clergyman.—Good.—How have they advanced in this object? and how does the new Church-rate Bill promote this desirable measure? or how came the new scale of Bishops' incomes to be arranged and passed into law, before a fund was secured for the working clergy; which fund has now dwindled to a *physical possibility*,—a kind of volatile essence too subtle to retain.

in Lucan, who wrote his *Pharsalia* at the age of 19 ; of Congreve, of Chat-terton ;—but the Physiologist and the Philosopher would equally desire instances of intellect preserved in advanced age. Is any one recorded more remarkable than that of Fontenelle ? What great work was ever written after the age of 70 ? Yet this observation, if correct in science and literature, would not apply to the fine arts. Read the age of Titian, M. Angelo, and other painters in Vasari. Is the mixture of mental and mechanical employments more favourable to health ? Quære.

P. 75. " He will not talk, Sir ; so his learning does no good, and his wit, if he has it, gives no pleasure. Out of all his boasted stores, I never heard him force but one word, and that word was *Richard*." It is well known that this anecdote relates to Dr. John Taylor, the editor of Demosthenes. He was a very retired and laborious scholar. His " *Elements of Civil Law* " is a very *learned* work ; and though it has not much *wit* in it, it abounds with so much curious and interesting information, as to make it a very delightful performance. See some verses by Taylor in Nichols's *Select Poems*, vol. viii. pp. 154—172. Bell's *Fugitive Poetry*, vol. xviii. p. 27 ; and Brydges's *Restituta*, vol. iv. pp. 404—407. A pamphlet was published in 1738, " *Remarks upon Dr. Warburton's Preface, in answer to the uncommon Liberties taken by him with respect to Dr. Taylor, Chancellor of Lincoln.* " The indefatigable Mr. Nichols collected, at Dr. Parr's suggestion, some fugitive Pieces of Taylor's, and published them in 8vo, in 1819.* Most of Dr. Taylor's classical books were interleaved, and filled with collations, notes, &c. Dr. Parr considered his Latin style to be sometimes incorrect, as he introduced Anglicisms, and sometimes a violation of the Latin idioms. He particularly (said the doctor) used to blunder about ' *ut.* ' So did Toup and other illustrious scholars. We know no Latinity by an English scholar superior to *Lowth's*, though *Sir George Baker's* is excellent. Dr. Copleston's " *Prælectiones* " is a work of the greatest merit, and should be in the hands of all students and scholars. He is indeed *πολύπους και πολυμαθής*.

P. 88. Mr. Croker has done justice in his note to the character of Markland, who was a most ingenious and profound scholar. The language quoted from the *Quarterly Review*, which speaks of his *respectable* portion of judgment, does not do him justice ; nor is Mr. J. H. Markland's phrase of his devoting himself ' to *COLLATING* the Classics,' the one that was most appropriate. Certainly, when Markland was editing an author, he collated the MSS. he could obtain ; but as he did not live a collegiate life, nor in the reach of rich public libraries, he could not collate, except in particular cases. But he did spend his life in *correcting* and elucidating the Classics ; and hardly an author escaped his diligence and attention, from Homer to Manetho, and from Ennius down to Salvian and Mart. Capella. We possess at least thirty volumes of classic authors (among which is his own copy of *Statii Sylvæ*) from his library, all of them filled with the marks of his laborious learning ; among which his Cicero and his Clem. Alexandrinus are peculiarly valuable. Reüke, whenever he mentions him, calls him the *Reverend* Mr. Markland ! We shall now indulge our readers with a Poem by this eminent scholar.

* How does Mr. Croker translate the following couplet in Taylor's *Alcaic Ode* :—

Densare gaudens agmina lurida
Luces adustis incubuit notis ?

TO THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK, IN DEFENCE OF MR. ADDISON, AGAINST THE
SATIRE OF MR. POPE. BY MR. JEREMIAH MARKLAND.

When soft expressions covert malice hide,
And pitying satire cloaks our weening pride;
When ironies revers'd right virtues show,
And point which way true merit we may know;
When self-conceit just hints indignant rage,
Shewing its wary caution to engage;
In mazy wonder we astonish'd stand,
Perceive the stroke, but miss the emittent hand.
Thus, if old Homer's credit may avail,
(And when was Homer's credit known to fail,
When stipulative terms are form'd for peace,
And foes agreed all hostile acts to cease,
Sly Pandarus, the battle to renew,
Amongst the adverse ranks a javelin threw;
The Greeks saw Sparta's injur'd monarch bleed,
But saw not who perform'd the perjurd deed.
So the skill'd Snarler pens his angry lines,
Grins, loudly fawning, biting as he whines,
Traducing with false friendship's formal face,
And scandalizing with the mouth of praise;
Shews his intention, but his weakness too,
And what he would, but what he dare not do.
While launching forth into a depth of praise,
Whose kind attempts the mind attentive raise,
When suddenly the *Pirate* colours show,
Beneath the Friend's disguise, the lurking foe.
O, Pope! forbear henceforth to vex the Muse,
Whilst, forc'd, a task so hateful she pursues.
No more let empty words to rhymes be brought,
And fluent sounds atone for want of thought.
Still Addison shall live, and pregnant fame
Teem with eternal triumphs of his name;
Still shall his country hold him more endear'd,
Lov'd by this age, and by the next rever'd.
Or, if from good advice you turn your ear,
Nor friendly words, imparted timely, hear;
Exert your utmost energy of spite,
And, as each envious heat arises, write.
So shall his deathless glory never cease,
And you by *lessening*, will his fame *increase*.

We suppose Mr. Croker knows who 'W. H. Armigero' is, to whom Markland dedicates his treatise 'De Græcorum Quintâ Declinatione,' &c. It was a Mr. Hall, of whom we believe "melius est silere." For the last twenty years of his life Markland lodged with a widow, Mrs. Rose, at Milton Court, near Dorking; not a very good place for *collations*. There is a mezzotint engraving of him, with a flowing Ramillies, and frogs on his laced coat, as if he was going to Court. Burman calls him—"Vir ingenio et eruditione florens" (see Claudian, p. 188) and G. Wakefield says—"Marklandus doctissime atque ingeniosissime semper, et admodum feliciter persæpe suum munus administravit." And Toup Emend. in Suidam, pt. i. p. 71, "Marklandus solum in hujusmodi rebus nasum, atque oculos habens." This is a truer character than that in the Quarterly just quoted. It is most probable, as Mr. Croker says, that Johnson respected Markland, but he knew little or nothing of the merit of his writings, as Johnson's reading did not extend to minute verbal criticisms in Latin,—certainly not in Greek. Does his namesake and descendant know that of the illustrious and orthodox Jeremiah, who,

he says, devoted himself to illustrating the Scriptures, it was insinuated that he dropped *Socinianism into some of his emendations*. This, however, was false, and gave him pain. The MS. remarks of Bentley on Markland's "Epistola Critica," and on his Emendations of Horace, may be seen in *Class. Journal*, March 1818, p. 13, de Marklando Critico. See Heinrich Expl. Horat. Proem. Kilixæ, 1808, and Koppiersii Observ. Philologicus, pp. 90, 132. Svo. We have now done, and fall back into τὴν θεῖον σωπῆν: only adding, that Jeremiah was very fond of his rubber of whist in the evening, as were Dean Vincent, Dr. S. Parr, and other good men and true.

P. 116. "ALL pleasure preconceived and preconcerted ends in disappointment. But disappointment, when it involves neither shame nor loss, is as good as success; for it supplies as many images to the mind, and as many topics to the tongue."—Whether such a sentence as this was extracted to do honour to Johnson's fame as a logician and a moralist we cannot say:—of which the major proposition is false, the minor obscure, and the conclusion irrelevant. We believe that *some* of the highest and best pleasure is that which is preconcerted. We deny that disappointment is as good as success in its pertinent and appropriate sense; i. e. as pleasurable. And we dismiss the reasons given; because pleasure and disappointment relate to the will and the feelings, and not to the intellect. Who is the editor of this part?

P. 135. "Johnson's account of Lord Lyttelton's envy to Shenstone for his improvements in his grounds," &c. This is a specimen of Sir John Hawkins's style, hardly to be excelled by Boswell himself. We do not believe the accusation against Lord Lyttelton. The grounds at the Leasowes were of a character so different from Hagley Park, as not to fall within the scope of rivalry—their beauties were of a different order.* And see Shenstone's Letters, where he describes the visits of the Lytteltons and their friends with pleasure, and particularly letter cix. Jan. 4, 1763, where he calls the Leasowes 'the little Amoret,' and Hagley 'the stately Sacharissa.' The following inscription is on an urn in a garden at Edgbaston, mourning the destruction of the poet's grounds.

AH! MUSE PERFIDÆ,
AH! NAIADES DRYADESQUE,
MALE TENUISTIS
NOSTRUM PRÆDILECTUM
G. SHENSTONE.

The account of the Leasowes, which may be seen in Shenstone's Works, was written by Dr. Percy, *who had never seen them*. We question whether the term "ferme ornée" was not first used by Shenstone. The frontispiece to the second volume of Dodsley's edition of Shenstone, 1773, 3 vols., beats in absurdity most things of the kind. Shenstone is standing in an open mountainous country, in a sort of surplice or night-shirt, over part of which hangs a sort of hood of bearskin. He has sandals peaked and slashed, and tied with thongs. He is playing a kind of instrument, uniting the piano and harp, supported by dolphins, and ending with Daphno on the top, stretching her arms like wheatsheaves. Apollo, stark naked, is approaching and putting a crown of laurel on his head; while a gigantic

* Shenstone returned thanks to God, among other causes of gratitude, "for that there is an intermediate hill interrupting my view of a nobleman's seat, whose ill obtained superiority I cannot bear to recollect." Was this seat Hagley?—See his Works, vol. ii. p. 21.

kingfisher, as big as both the god and the poet, is looking on. In his copy of Prior's Poems Shenstone writes—"Prior's Chloe was a facetious, cheerful, gay old woman, that used to laugh with a profusion of good humour, until she was almost ready to die, at the conceit of her being a poet's flame; and Prior, we may be sure, was equally delighted at the excellence of her understanding." Shenstone's Latin Rural Inscriptions are neat and elegant, and are unrivalled, but not always correct in Latinity.

P. 142. "He thought Jortin's Life of Erasmus a dull book." And so it is, though the subject of it was one that would have afforded, more than most, entertainment and instruction; and both Erasmus and Jortin were men of wit and humour. Coleridge gives the real reason of the failure. "Every scholar well read in the writings of Erasmus and his contemporaries must have discovered that Jortin has neither collected sufficient nor the best materials for his work; and perhaps for that very cause he grew weary of his task, before he had made a full use of the scanty materials which he had collected."—See *The Friend*, vol. 1. 226; and also Horace Walpole's Letters to Lord Hertford, pp. 250—252.

P. 143. "When I was a young man I translated Addison's Latin poem on the Battle of the Pygmies and the Cranes, and must plead guilty to the following couplet:—

'Down from the guardian boughs the nests they flung,
And kill'd the yet unanimated young.'

This was not the only line Johnson wrote, which contained what he calls a *poetic bull*. We once heard in a common room in the University, two very learned professors, the leading men of the day, contend most fiercely for and against the propriety of the line,

And sell for gold, what gold could never buy.

To us, we confess, who were bystanders, this battle of the *bulls* seemed of little use; for, if a poetical passage can evolve its own meaning, as this surely can, it is of little consequence what is the verbal construction. The words *buy* and *sell* are here used in a popular and metaphorical sense, and demand of course a proper latitude of signification.

P. 143. The note on 'Hammond,' we are afraid, shews how little the Annotator is acquainted with the character or the writings of that illustrious man, to call him a voluminous writer, and his *best known* work his Paraphrase of the Old Testament!!! Is it to this that our Taylors, Barrows, Hookers, and Hammonds are coming? and is this he who, *par excellence*, was called—"the Divine Hammond." We are afraid Mr. Murray's commentators are more acquainted with French Novels than English Divines. Let us, in happy contrast with this note, give our readers a taste of the style of the older biographers—"It will be below (says the writer of the Life of Hammond) the *greatness* of the person, as well as of his loss, to celebrate his death in womanish complaints, or indeed by any verbal application: his worth is not to be described by any words besides his own; nor can any thing beseem his memory but what is *sacred and eternal as these writings are*. May his just fame from them and from his virtue be precious to succeeding times, grow up and flourish still; and when that character, engraved in brass, shall disappear, as if they had been writ in water; when elegies, committed to the trust of marble, shall be illegible, or whispered accents; when pyramids, dissolved in dust, shall want themselves a monument to evidence that they were once so much as ruins; let that remain a known and classic history, describing him in his full portraiture

among the best of subjects, of friends, of scholars, and of men."—So much for this *roluminous* writer!

P. 149. "Colman never produced a luckier thing than his first Ode in imitation of Gray: a considerable part of it may be numbered among those felicities which no man has twice attained."—Colman told Dr. J. Warton "that he repented of this burlesque." Our taste differs so widely in respect to these odes, from that of Dr. Johnson, that we could never read them through.

We shall close this portion of our remarks with Colman's "Sketch of Dr. Johnson in Chiaro-Oscuro," which we do not find in these *Johnsoniana*.*

A SKETCH OF DR. JOHNSON.

"Dr. Johnson is certainly a genius, but of a particular stamp. He is an excellent classical scholar; † perhaps one of the best Latinists in Europe. He has combined in himself two talents which seldom meet; he is both a good English and Latin poet. Had his inclination led him to mix with the fashionable world, where he was warmly invited, and had he been a nearer inspector of the follies and vices of high life, he would certainly have been called, by the election of the best critics, to the poetical chair, where Pope sat without a rival to his death, and then the laurel, like the kingdom of Macedonia, at the death of Alexander, was divided among many. ‡ It must be owned that Dr. Johnson's two Satires in imitation of Juvenal, are among the best titles that have been produced for the poetical inheritance. Indeed, his morals and manners are so ill suited with loose opinions and thoughtless dissipation, that it is no wonder he was soon disgusted with what he saw and heard, and which he so well painted and felt in his *London*. His second Satire, the tenth of Juvenal, though written with great force and energy, yet seems more the fruit of study and observation. His sagacity is wonderful, though *near-sighted*; he can discourse and describe with great humour the nice discriminations and almost imperceptible touches of the various characters of both sexes. His 'mind's eye' has a keenness and certainty that seldom misses the mark; and did his pen convey his discoveries in characteristic language, he would be equal to the best writers—but

here he fails. In his *Ramblers* and *Idlers*, whenever he introduces characters, their actions, deportment, and thoughts have a most accurate and minute resemblance to nature, but they all talk one language, and that language is Dr. Johnson's. Words are the vehicles of our thoughts, as coaches are of our persons. § The state equipage should not be drawn forth but on solemn occasions. His peculiarity of diction has given the public a suspicion, that he could not succeed in Dramatic composition. His tragedy of *Irene* is a work of just and great sentiment, of poetical though not dramatic language, fine imagery, and the *os magna Sonaturum*; but the very soul of tragedy, pathos, is wanting, and without that, though we may admire, our hearts will sleep in our bosoms. Dr. Johnson has wit, however, and a strong imagination, which are often exerted with great effect in conversation. I will give, in few words, the best advice I can to your readers. Let them admire and study his strength of argument, richness of imagery, and variety of sentiment, without being dazzled with the splendour of his diction. Let them listen with attention and delight to his entertaining and improving conversation, without imitating his *dress* and *manner*. The *simplex munditiis* of Horace may perhaps, for the first time, be as properly applied to the dress of the mind as of the body; the best taste will ever be shewn where ease, elegance, and simplicity are combined.

London Packet, CHIARO OSCURO.
Dec. 22, 1775.

* We do not possess Mr. Croker's edition of Boswell, and are unable to say whether he has inserted this character in his volumes.

† Johnson was not an *excellent* classical scholar, nor one of the best *Latinists* in Europe; at a time when Wyttenbach, Ruhnken, Valcknaer, Scheller, &c. were alive: nor was he a good Latin poet. He knew the grammatical structure of the Latin language with correctness; but was not acquainted with the critical niceties and elegancies of it; and thus his Latinity is not devoid of Anglicisms. In his epitaph on Thrale—*litteras elegantes*, would be much better than '*litterarum elegantiam*.'

‡ We should rather say, that the laurel was not *divided* at Pope's death, but *withered away*, and a new shoot came up afterwards to adorn the brows of Collins, Gray, and Akenside.

§ Words are more than the vehicle of our thoughts—they are our *thoughts* themselves; but a man's *carriage* is not his *person*.

MUTE HISTORY ;

Or Documentary Ruins of Nature and Art in Italy ; illustrated by a Volcanic and Antiquarian Map of the Italian Continent and Islands.

(Continued from p. 256.)

The still-active volcanoes on the globe are about two hundred, of which more than half are in *islands*, and fifty on the Cordilleras in South America. It may here be observed that volcanic eruptions have become much more frequent during the last and present century. Many curious and interesting details of the volcanic ruins of our globe may be found in the works undermentioned :—Raspe and Humboldt on the German Volcanoes ; Ferber's Travels in Italy ; St. Fond's Travels in England and Scotland ; Poulet Scrope's Considerations on Volcanoes ; Lyell's Principles of Geology ; various descriptions of 200 ancient Volcanoes in central France, by La Condamine, Guettard, Daubeny, St. Fond, Dolomieu, D'Aubuisson, Montlosier, Poulet Scrope, and Steininger. Also the valuable Geological Travels of Leopold von Buch, a Prussian gentleman of fortune, who has, during the last thirty years, explored every province in Germany, and visited Scandinavia (including Lapland), Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Italy, and the Canary Isles. This able and enlightened naturalist has contributed largely to the common stock of geological knowledge, and he was certainly the first who explained with clearness and accuracy the various phenomena of volcanic power, and their effects upon the external form and constitution of the globe.

In antiquarian and topographical respects the accompanying map has a double object ; being intended to exhibit the architectural ruins of two widely separated periods. The ruins of the first period, which are indicated by the mark II, and consist principally of massive and rudely constructed walls, are easily distinguishable from old Roman structures. These ruins originated with a people unknown to history ; and of whose successors the Læstrygones, Thucydides, who lived 400 years before the Christian æra, acknowledges that their origin was unknown. Constructions exactly similar are found at Argos, and near

Delphi, in Greece ; in several Greek islands ; and on the coast of Asia Minor ; which proves the identity of the builders. Pausanias, whose description of the still existing gate of Argos exactly corresponds with the recent account of it in Dodwell's Greece, called the people who erected it Cyclops, and says that this gate was built long before the time of Homer. On this evidence of Pausanias, these structures have, in modern times, been termed Cyclopean, but whether the builders came to northern Italy from Sicily, Asia Minor, or Phœnicia ; or whether they were the Autochtones of Greece, is still a subject of conjecture. The Cyclopean ruins consist of huge and irregular masses of rock, uncemented, but joined with considerable art, and in many places indented and dovetailed. The belief, still existing in Sicily, that the Cyclops, or primitive inhabitants, were a race of giants, has doubtless originated in the colossal scale and materials of their constructions.

In Italy these ruins appear in the places undermentioned :—

At Fiesole, near Florence. The gate and part of the walls are constructed of immense blocks of stone, and upon an elevated site. In the valley between Fiesole and Mount Reggi are remains of an aqueduct, destroyed by Cæsar. These fragments are enormous pieces of rock.

At Cortona ; in the foundations of the modern walls. On the north side they are very little impaired by time.

At Vetulia ; in remarkable extent and abundance ; the stones very large.

At Populonia ; of enormous size, and great extent.

At Ansidonia ; a city of remote antiquity and one of the first destroyed by the Goths.

At Volce, the Volgentium of Pliny.

At Saturnia ; Todi ; Corneto ; near Cività Vecchia ; at Ceri ; Corc ; Norba ; Piperno ; on Monte Circello ; at Anagni ; Ferentino ; Alatri ; Segni.

In Sicily the traveller will find Cyclopean ruins in Rondazzo ; in the

ancient remains of Tyndaris; in the ruins of the ancient Egesta; near mount Eryx, now San Giuliano, where Homer placed his Cyclops; in Terra degli Pulici; near Sciacca, Mazzara, and Iato; in the ancient remains of Agrigentum, now Girgenti; in and near Alymita, Traina, Castro Giovanni, Centorbi, Syracuse, and Camerina. Also, in Sardinia, many similar ruins are still remaining in the mountains.

It is worthy of remark, that in continental Italy these ruins appear only in the Tuscan and Roman states, and principally near the shores of the Mediterranean; and that no corresponding ruins have yet been discovered in Naples, nor on the coasts of the Adriatic. From these circumstances it has been inferred by some, that the builders of these massive walls came across the Mediterranean to the coasts of Etruria and Latium, and that they did not come from either Sicily or Greece.

The architectural ruins of old Roman Italy and Sicily, which are indicated on the map by the mark \dagger , are not more than a thirtieth part of the whole, but they comprise all most interesting to the traveller from their extent or beauty, and from historical association.

In Italy are the ruins undermentioned:—

At Verona, a well preserved amphitheatre and three triumphal arches. At Pisa, the remains of a temple built in the time of Adrian. At Lucca, old Roman substructions. At Sienna, the semicircular site of an ancient theatre, now the market-place, and some ancient substructions. At Perugia and Spello, are ancient substructions. At Spoleto, a theatre, and the temples of Concordia, Jupiter, and Mars. At Narni and Otricoli, two ancient bridges built in the reign of Augustus: the latter is still entire. In Rome and its vicinity the traveller will find an inexhaustible fund of gratification. In the adjoining Campagna old Roman ruins will be found at Ostia, Albano, Aricia, Nemi, Genzano, Velletri, Core, Norba, Piperno, Ardea, Nettuno, Astura, Terracina, Marino, Frascati, Monte Porcio, Gabii, Palestrina, and Tivoli. The still perfect and useful emissarium, or subterraneous canal, of Lake Albano, built in the time of *Furius Camillus*, is accurately marked by three crosses

on the map. A similar, but now ruinous emissarium, between the Lago Fucino and the ancient Liris, built under Claudius, is indicated in the same manner. At Gaeta and Mola di Gaeta are the ruins of the *Formianum* of Cicero, and other old Roman constructions. On the road from Gaeta to Naples are the ruins of *Minturnæ*; Caleno; Old Capua; Arpino (where the ruins of the villa in which Cicero was born may be seen in a Dominican convent); Aquino; Interamna; Valle Porcina; Telesse (where are the passes of *Caudium*); Caudio; Benevento; Linternò, and the classic line of coast by *Misenum*, *Baie*, *Pozzuoli*, and *Posilippo*. Proceeding from Naples will be found, upon or near the road marked on the map, the following ruins. *Herculaneum*, under 50 feet of lava, and beneath the modern *Portici*. *Pompeii*, overwhelmed in the time of *Pliny the elder*, and now partially disclosed. The ruins at *Sorrento*. At *Pæstum*, the ancient *Possidonium*, are the mighty ruins of three Doric temples. The columnar portions of these majestic edifices are nearly entire; the pillars fluted and severely simple; the origin of these temples is unknown. Here also are remains of an amphitheatre, an aqueduct, and of walls composed of huge polygonal stones, somewhat resembling the Cyclopean walls in Tuscany. Further south are ruins at *Policastro*; *Monte Leone*; *Medama*; *Reggio*; *Gierace*, the ancient *Locris*, supposed to be the remains of the famous temple of *Proserpine*. At *Squillace*, the ancient *Scylletius*; *Cattanzaro*; *Capo di Mezzo*; *Capo delle Colonne*, where are five remains of the great temple of *Juno*, mentioned by *Livy*. *Hannibal* passed a summer near this temple, in which he fixed a marble slab recording his exploits in Greek and Punic characters of gold.

At *Crotona*; *Taranto*; *Capo S. Maria*, where once stood a magnificent temple of *Minerva*; from *Gallipoli* to *Otranto* and *Brindisi*, the traveller proceeds along the *Appian way*, on the sides of which are many ancient, half-ruined tombs. Ruins appear again at *Bisceglia*; at *Canossa*, near which *Hannibal* slaughtered 40,000 Romans at the battle of *Cannæ*. The plain is still called *il Campo di Sangue* (the field of blood). At *Cerigola*; *Ordo-*

na; Sipontum; Gerione; Istonium, a fine old theatre; Saro; Bocca; Aquilonia; Poligno; Corfinio; Forcone; Armiterno, a noble theatre and several temples; Ascoli; Piceno; Fermo, an ancient castrum; Alia, remains of temples; Ancona, a triumphal arch of Trajan, and old substructions; Sentino; Fossombrone; Fano, triumphal arches of Augustus and Constantine; near this city the Carthaginian forces, under Asdrubal, were destroyed by the Romans. At Luceoli; Rimini, a fine triumphal arch of Augustus, and a bridge of white marble in good preservation, built by Augustus and Tiberius at the junction of the Æmilian and Flaminian ways; the famed rivulet of Rubicon. At Ravenna are some remarkable monuments of the Gothic and Lombard periods; and at Pola a fine amphitheatre, an arch, and temple.

In the Valle di Diano, near Salerno, is a singular natural curiosity, an emissarium or subterraneous canal, three miles in length, through which the waters of a lake pass, and re-appear in a grotto on the other side of the mountain.

In Sicily are the following remarkable ruins of Græcian and old Roman construction.

At Taormina, a colossal theatre, of which a large portion is hewn out of the rock; at Jaci; at Catania, an amphitheatre and two other theatres, a part of the ancient city wall, a circus, a circular temple in good preservation, now called the Rotonda, another temple now called Bocca del Fuoco, remains of the celebrated temple of Ceres, of the temple of Vulcan, part of an aqueduct, and many ancient tombs. At Syracuse many ancient tombs, and enormous masses of ruinous substructions, two large Doric pillars of the temple of Diana, a Roman amphitheatre, a Greek theatre, an aqueduct, the enormous latomiæ, or stone quarries, employed as prisons by Dionysius and others, the spacious and labyrinthine catacombs, and immense portions of the ancient walls. Modern Syracuse does not cover a twentieth part of the ancient city, which was twenty miles in circumference, and contained more than a million of inhabitants. At Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, which once contained 800,000 people, and covered five hills,

are more remains of fine old Doric architecture than in any other city of Sicily, Italy, or Greece. The principal one, the temple of Juno, of which much is preserved; the magnificent structure called the temple of Concord, which is nearly entire; the immense temples of Hercules and Jupiter, now two piles of stones and prostrate columns. The latter was the largest temple in Sicily; and, according to Diodorus, 340 feet long and 120 feet high, but was never finished. The columns are 34 feet in circumference, and the flutings large enough to contain the body of a man. The portico was adorned with basso relievos of exquisite workmanship. This immense edifice has apparently been overturned by earthquakes; certainly no human power could have piled up these huge fragments in such chaotic and singular accumulation. There are also remains of two other temples, originally resembling the temple of Concord, and other ancient ruins.

At Selinus, the ancient city of the Selinunti, are the ruins of three Greek temples, which lie in confused heaps, as if thrown down by earthquakes. The tapering Doric columns are of enormous dimensions, and one of the few still remaining upright, is nearly 30 feet in circumference.

The remains of the ancient city of Egesta consist of an ancient theatre on a hill, and two temples, one of which is in as good preservation as the temples of Pæstum. It is surrounded by two steps and 36 Doric columns of very large dimensions.

On Mount Eryx (S. Giuliano), where once stood a celebrated temple of Venus, are now the ruins of a Saracen castle, in the walls of which some columns of the temple have been inserted horizontally. Various Greek and Roman ruins exist also at Noto; Palla-zuolo; Pantalica; Poggio lungo; Alicata, the ancient Gela; Carini; Termini; Cefalu; and Golesano.

In Sardinia are the ruins of an amphitheatre near Cagliari; and other ruins exist in Palma di Salo, in Fordingiano, and Sassari.

In Corsica are ruins near Ajaccio; in Sagona; near Nebbio; in Mariana and Accio; near Aleria.

Old Roman ruins are found also in the lesser islands on the *Mediterra-*

nean coast of Italy; especially in Troja; in Porto d'Ereole; in Ischia; and in the mountain-island of Capri, in the bay of Naples, are remains of the twelve villas of Tiberius.

Some Remarks on Historical Painting: with a comparative Critique, translated from the German of Goëthe.

ENGLAND, no doubt, contains at this moment thousands of persons both able to appreciate, and willing to encourage, by patronage and applause, the noblest efforts of the most ambitious and most highly-gifted artist. But what is this? If the same toned remark could reasonably be made relatively to literature, that no doubt the country contained thousands of readers, would it not be quite clear that the poet, the philosopher, aye, even the novelist, must starve for want of patronage such as that now enjoyed by them, and which is hardly adequately described by being said to proceed from thousands in every—the humblest class of society?

In the following paper we suggest a scheme for the removal of this evil. We wish to prove that by an extension of good taste, the number of artists will be diminished, and their condition, consequently, improved. But in doing this, we would not for a moment forget that the cultivation of the arts is not encouraged by the nation like emigration, as another channel by which to relieve itself of the necessitous part of its population; but upon it, as a source of mental culture, the validity of which mainly depends upon its purity—plenteousness only as it is thoroughly impregnated with this quality.

Historical painting is very justly placed at the head of the pictorial art, because it has for its main object the representation of the actions and passions of man; whilst the consideration of the animal and landscape painter is wholly confined to the mere external appearances presented in the brute creation and in inanimate nature.

It is superior to all other styles of painting, for no other reason than that it alone may be made an instrument for raking the slow heart until the fruit of that good, which is in all hearts, appear. There is a charm derived from gazing on the swimming

beauties of a sun-set Claude so physically felt, that it may almost be called sensual; whilst the contemplation of a Landseer affords us a puerile delight, than which perhaps no possible pleasure is sweeter or more innocent. But the mind, in both these instances, lies lapped in that pernicious ease which usually accompanies the perusal of a romance; it thinks not—it sees, like an eye—and does no more. It is a prerogative of historical painting to affect the heart of the spectator through the medium of the understanding. Study and reflection are always necessary before the pregnant canvass will unfold a moiety of its unfathomable beauty; then it is, as after an attentive perusal of a scene in one of Shakspeare's plays, that our admiration of the author's genius arrives at that pitch which arouses in us the consciousness of man's divine origin, and teaches us to set a higher value upon our nature than we did before.

When will *all* men believe that the merits of historical painting are not imaginary? Not till Eutopia comes, we fear; for when all are fully capable of appreciating such things as Guercino's Incredulity of St. Thomas in the Vatican at Rome, all will have felt within them, howbeit but for a moment, the soul of the Redeemer!

The superiority of the historical, to any other line of painting, is cleverly enforced by Sir Joshua Reynolds, where he says: "The value and rank of every work of art is in proportion to the mental labour employed in it, or the mental pleasure produced by it." This extract from the writings of the great champion of painting in England was affixed as a motto to the catalogue of last year's exhibition in Somerset House. Alas! how miserably did the contents of that catalogue fulfil the promise of its motto! But how should it be otherwise, when there is not an artist in the land, who, though his brush be the wand of genius, does not know, perhaps from sad experience, that the mental labour thus bestowed, by increasing the depth of his picture, will also diminish its chances of being understood, and thus the probability of its meeting with a purchaser? As things stand, however, we must not blame the public, on whose character for intelligence *vis*

fact, at first, should seem to cast a slur.

If Sir Joshua Reynolds could confess to disappointment with his first inspection of the finest works of Raffaele—if the high polish worn by these jewels could at first baffle the acumen of an intellect like his, so that for some time defying his analysis, he was unable honestly to appreciate them, is it reasonable to suppose that the mass of visitors to the annual exhibition in Somerset House, would not shun the works of depth as incomprehensible to them, for the shallow gauds which even daws would peck at?

This, like every other evil, cannot long subsist without giving rise to another. It is from the simple circumstance, resulting from this general deficiency of intelligence in these matters, of his not meeting with the applause of a single voice for his first production, that many a man of genius, trembling at his rashness and presumption, becomes for ever after the obscure, the hired labourer in the provinces of talent only.* His nervous mind, in the moment of humiliation, startled at beholding the success of soulless talent, conceives itself mistaken;—the young aspirant, if we may so say, ashamed of having exposed the ambitious yearnings of his spirit, resolves to wipe away the imaginary stain by henceforth rigorously adhering to a humbler walk, from whence, so does habit pervert his views, he is apt at times to cast a sneer

* Speaking of genius, Kant, in his 'Anthropologie,' p. 308, note, observes: "You must not expect it will appear at command, or, like a fabricated god, for money, but as by inspiration, which the poet himself cannot say how he came by, *i. e.* with an opportune disposition (*scit genius nata comes qui temperat astrum*)" Talent is a faculty as much at command of its possessor as the hands or the lip which are its instruments. A man of talent is never at a loss to produce you what he may for money; talent is his servant: genius, on the contrary, is never familiar to any human being but as a ruling spirit. This mental gift, so capricious and so arbitrary, at one moment torturing with its reserve, at another intoxicating with its lavishness of favour, is surely intended to be typified by the eastern fable of the Genie.

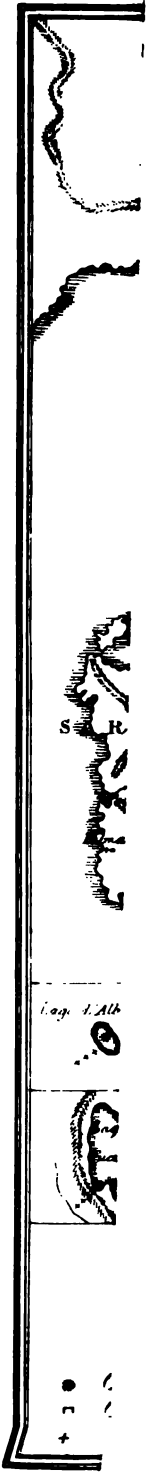
of contempt at the heights he once vainly endeavoured to scale, attributing the success of others in the same attempt to some mental delusion on the part of the public, which prevents it from seeing that they are all lost in the mist of absurdity, and are not a whit nearer to the realms of perfection, than is he who seeks her in the vale below. This is one of the most lamentable results of a rarity among visitors, of public exhibitions of the power to appreciate the more imaginative work of art, or to detect, in the crude productions of a youthful genius, the promises of better things; genius nipped in the bud, and not unfrequently blasted in its bloom. It is owing to these circumstances that the finest pictures annually exhibited, are now, for the most part, such things as the enthusiast in art, it may almost be said, weeps to look at; much in the same manner as Sterne has drawn himself affected by his vision of the captive,—they are each of them a prison, wherein a full grown genius is seen wasting in durance vile its fire away—things which the vulgar-minded come and grin at for the very misery they observe, fancying this, as indeed it is for them, the only charm in the picture: happiness, genius in unlimited activity, they contemplate with no more pleasure than in comparison with that derived from looking at an execution, the heavens, and the firmament.

We are persuaded that numberless persons, wanting the independency of thought openly to express the opinion, conceive the art of Painting, from an incapacity to appreciate its remotely influencing beauties, to be little deserving of the unqualified reputation, as a source of moral amelioration and intellectual refinement, which it every where enjoys, or, to drop the negative form in the expression of their sentiments, that they attach to the *Ecce Homo* lately added to the collection in the National Gallery, the same intrinsic value as that which inheres in the paper 10*l.* note, respecting it nevertheless—as they respect their fellows, according to the money they are worth—for the sum of money which they hear it cost. These persons, moreover, are frequently of opinion that, whereas a picture of the character above mentioned is not much better,

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as far as what regards its effects upon the beholder, than a sign-post; the black-lead specimens of their daughters' proficiency in the science of touchology (if we may venture to enrich the English language with a word it has long stood in need of) give indications of genius, and form not unprofitable sources of ocular amusement.

We have now sufficiently illustrated the fact, that the want of patronage experienced by historical painters, results from incapability, not disinclination, on the part of the public to appreciate the productions of the latter: a fact which we think affords sufficient grounds for the assumption that before painters can hope for, or be deserving of, patronage, they must extend the taste for art by the same means, which procured to them their critical knowledge of it.

How often have we not known a feeling of disgust or ridicule to arise in the breast of persons, upon witnessing the most able representation of, or even upon perusing some of the most elevated and highly-wrought passages of Shakesperian tragedy! This arises in consequence of the reader or spectator's taste not being cultivated. His heart and mind have not been exercised, and therefore will not expand to the pitch which is necessary to the full comprehension of the writer, or (to indicate at once our purposed comparison) the artist's views. He cannot yet embrace so vast an idea; and, upon meeting with it, is repulsed at first sight, supposing that he has come against a chaos, because at a glance he could not see the world. If women, half of those who frequent the theatre, could or would grasp the monstrous passions that agitate the breast of Macready's Othello, they would faint away—it must overpower them.

The wild tremendous feeling of awe and veneration expressed in the attitude and gesture of the woman in the Transfiguration, is exactly the feeling, and the height of feeling, with which a proper appreciation of that sublimest picture would impress the heart of the beholder. To say it would not, is to say that the greatest painter in the world, perhaps in the finest passage of what for centuries has been allowed by the greatest connoisseurs to be his

masterpiece, is out of tune! For the spectator of any picture of this sort, is, mentally speaking, only another figure in it. Instead of this, however, thousands of people derive more real satisfaction from looking at the portrait of a dirty Savoyard fleeing himself,—“the Adventures of Peregrine Pickle” being much more generally relished and delighted in than the stately tragedy of “Hamlet, Prince of Denmark.”

It appears, then, that some instruction is as well necessary, in order to render us sensible of the higher beauties of the art of Painting, as of those of Poetry and Music. It has been found by experience, that the mere heightening the character of their productions, conduces as little towards the procuration of more liberal and extensive patronage, with painters, as with authors, the abstruseness of whose writings was the original cause of their unpopularity. We therefore propose to them the following scheme, as the only probable means of ultimately insuring to them the employment they desire.

It is with bodies of men, as with individuals, improvement of their condition can arise, in the first instance, only out of their own unassisted exertions. Let therefore a stakes be established, to be painted for by as many artists as are willing to enter the appointed subscription. Let the exhibition of the competition take place in a room appointed for the purpose in the New National Gallery, where the public may have a good view of it for some time previous to the adjudging of the prize or prizes; this event will by such means acquire for them an interest sufficient to make them desirous of being informed as to the nature and application of the principles which prompted and regulated the decision of the committee; a small pamphlet full of first-rate criticism should be the medium of this information. No industry, no genius, should be spared to make this publication a genuine source of improvement to the public taste. The successful picture, as by previous appointment and valuation, should be offered for sale immediately afterwards, first to the National Gallery, and then to the public at large; and if this system did not tend to diminish the evils

complained of, we are completely mistaken in our impression of the character of the English people, lovers of straight-forward competition in all shapes, admirers of genius, and patronizers of merit as they have ever and invariably shewn themselves from time immemorial.

To render this plan effectual as a source of instruction, the subject of the competing paintings must of course be the same throughout. As a specimen of comparative criticism, we subjoin a translation of a paper by Goëthe, extracted from the fourth volume of his "Posthumous Works." We are satisfied that there is hardly a being in existence who will not derive an augmentation of taste for, and interest, in historical painting by the perusal of it; so that, in the event of our suggestions being actively followed up, we anticipate for a certainty the speedy diffusion of a speculative spirit touching matters of taste, as universal and independent as that affecting the current topics of parliamentary debate.

In the subjoined translation, we have preferred the preservation of the sense of the original to a strict observance of elegance and propriety in our language. The poem we render almost literally. It is without rhyme in the German, and contains all that vagueness and looseness of construction which may be noticed in our version. We consider this correspondence between the character of the subject and that of the construction, to be singularly felicitous.

"CHARON,

a modern Greek Poem; proposed as a Prize Subject to Painters.

"The mountain heights, ah! why so dark?

From whence yon billow-vapours?
Is it the storm contends above,
Or rain, the hill-tops lashing?
'Tis not the storm contends above,
Not rain, the hill-tops lashing;
No Charon 'tis, he rushes by,
And bears off the beholders;
Before him he the youthful drives,
Trails after him—the aged;
And suckling babes, he pettingly
Strings up beside his saddle.
But now the old up to him cry,
The youth the while all kneeling:
"O Charon, pause, pause at the field!

Pause at the cooling fountain!
The aged there refresh themselves,
The youthful—they cast pebbles,
The tender children spread themselves
And gather painted flowers."
"Not at the green fields do I pause,
I pause not at the fountain;"
To fill their pitchers women come,
They recognise their children,
Them also recognise the men,
Can be no separation.

"As often as I read this poem, though that which was to be foreseen came to pass, it had an extraordinary effect upon me; every energy of soul, mind, and spirit was stirred up by it; but most of all it excited the imagination: for there is no person who would not desire to see it painted,—I was seized with this wish myself.

"Though it should appear whimsical to wish to have detained and held stationary before the eye, the most evanescent, and wildly by-hurrying objects, it should be recollected that the power of representing at the same moment things which alike belong to the past and to the future, has ever been one of the most beautiful privileges of the painter's art. It is maintained so that the glory of victory in the present instance will be the greater, that a rich and various design is not easily to be conceived:—the youth who throw themselves down; the horse that for a moment pauses and rears that, like the conqueror over the conquered, he may leap over them; the aged who make use of this pause to overtake him, the Tartar-bashaw-like horseman, who swears at them and seems to urge on his steed! The children at the saddle-bow should be tastefully and naturally slung.

"One may imagine the movements being from right to left, and in the space to the right, which the fleeting apparition has just left open, one would wish to see symbolically handled,—the mountain, the fountain, and the women fetching water, who, as the storm goes roaring o'er their heads, evince themselves terrified.

"It may be important to know that almost every member is of opinion that this representation should be executed in a bas-relief manner, and thus sent to exhibition entirely of one colour; which upon closer consideration is still held to be most advisable, for the reason that the present question can be of form and character only—in no wise of colour, for which there are no back-grounds. The landscape painters only were watchful over their interests, and thought they might also venture to try their hands upon this subject.

"It is no longer our plan, as it was customary with us for a time twenty years ago, to point out, according to settled and formal rules, the manner in which we should wish to see a given subject handled; but we could not entirely neglect to direct attention to this circumstance, when the higher claims of art seem to require it."

"The above, which is to be found in the second part of the fourth volume of 'Kunst und Allerthum,' had the good effect that it was taken up by the *Stuttgard Kunstblatt** of 19th of January, 1824, both poem and the remarks that follow, accompanied by an explanation on the part of Herr von Cotta, who was well pleased with it, that he would forward to Weimar all the drawings upon the subject which should be sent to him, and that he would honour the author of that which should be decided upon as the best, by having it engraved.

"A short time after, the Weimar friends to the arts received, totally unconnected with the above competition, from an old and faithful ally, a coloured sketch in oils, representing the fabulous spectacle in question, accompanied by a clear intimation that there was no object in so doing but our amusement; and the worthy man received from us, therefore, the following confidential communication:—'You place before our eyes a poem of the most animated character, in a picture equally animated; every time we look on it anew, we are astonished as at the first sight of it. The easily discovered order preserved amidst the inquietude which pervades it, next demands our attention; one readily refers the whole impression received from it to the copiousness in detail which is so judiciously disposed, returning again and again with renewed sympathy to the singular spectacle, which every time affords excitement and delight.'

"In due season we received from Stuttgart six drawings by different artists, which we consider ourselves called upon to compare one with the other; and whilst we progressively pass sentence upon the merits of each of them, we submit to the art-loving public the grounds of our judgment respecting the last.

No. 1.

"Drawing upon yellow paper, pen and sepia wash, heightened with white. Size 22½ inches by 13 inches.

"Honest endeavours are every where

* Journal of Art, probably edited, certainly published, by Herr von Cotta.—*Transl.*

evinced in his drawing, the expression in the heads is spirited and various; some are happily ordered; the group, for instance, consisting of three youthful male figures and a child, which the horse appears to have just thrown down, and to be in the act of leaping over; also the children hanging from the mane of the horse, and several others. We regret that the representation is not executed wholly in the spirit of the poem, and with that poetical freedom which is necessarily allowed to a painter. It is not the Romanic Charon, or the right idea of Fate, not the powerful, severe, inexorable, 'all-upsetting,' according to the words of the poem—*Emhersumende* (the by-roaring), who drives the youthful before him, dragging the aged after him: here the horseman seems rather himself to be the victim, he threatens with doubled fist, and defends himself; it must therefore appear that he is attacked, with a rudder swung back, high over his head.

"To the adoption of this demeanour and this attribute the artist was probably led by the recollection of the Greek ferryman; that, however, must not be confounded with the wild horseman of a more recent imagination, which is to be represented for itself and by itself, and without any regard whatever to anything else.

"The present drawing, however, differs from all others in the circumstances, which do not indicate anything apparition-like. There is nothing in them partaking of the spiritual or ghostified. All takes place upon the earth—so to speak—upon the high road. The horse actually raises a dust, and the women who are drawing water on one side, take a direct part in the whole business. On the contrary, the other five artists have concurred in imagining to themselves Charon and the figures accompanying him on clouds, passing by them like an apparition, and from important considerations we are inclined to esteem such treatment of the subject as the most appropriate.

No. 2.

"A large drawing upon grey paper, etched with a pen. Size 44 inches by 31 inches.

[The preceding criticism will form a specimen of the spirit of the remainder, for the whole of which we have not room. In the present instance (No. 2) the landscape is chiefly examined, and its merits and defects pointed out.—EDIT.]

No. 3.

"A drawing like the last, etched with a pen, but upon white paper. Size 32 inches by 22½ inches.

* * * * *

No. 4.

"This next is the smallest of all the drawings which have been sent: it is not above 16 inches in length by one foot: it is neatly outlined with a pen, powerfully washed, and heightened with white.

No. 5.

"The clever artist who executed this drawing, which is carefully washed in brown paper, and only here and there slightly heightened with white, 21 inches in width and very nearly 14 inches in height, displays in its great and homely talent. The outlines are well conceived, the figures are spiritedly moved, in part consisting of muscular forms completely finished: the heads are full of life, and in these winning drapery beautifully disposed: it is in this particular more considered, the picture is admirable in complete the general good effect.

No. 6.

"This number, however according to our estimation, deserves the prize. The drawing, 1 foot in width and 14 inches in height, is upon yellow paper finished with a pen, brown wash, and the lights brought out with a brush. The subject, the inventor of printing, is commanding in a more artist-like manner than any and grander in form, with a greater degree of truth in nature, his best model himself to be master of the subject. The treatment is light and masterly, but a too much in the account the less successful. The lines are however good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others.

"The drawing is a fine specimen of the art, and the artist has shown a great deal of skill and judgment in the execution of it. The subject is well chosen, and the treatment is masterly. The lines are good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others. The drawing is a fine specimen of the art, and the artist has shown a great deal of skill and judgment in the execution of it. The subject is well chosen, and the treatment is masterly. The lines are good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others.

scene, and which it is clear must soon be left behind. Other men, so to speak, suspended—full of routine, waiting, and trying out for energy, four after the following Charon. In the foreground are several youthful figures of different ages, some and others at the approach of the thundering horse. A feet and sprightly pair, boy and girl, who, young as they are, are yet in active embracing each other and passing—and impregnated, in nature, a little teasing-hearted youth, as if announcing the entrance of the sweet, joins in a young friend, who leans in his arms, a manly female struggles against the progress of the horse, as if she would yield it in the end. As he, the horse hurt on a turn—now a girl scolds from the nearest corner of the crowd that she may make use of the lines that show in profession in the foreground. Further to the right, a young man, hat leaning—hat checking points with a gesture of indignation at a fellow that follows in the career of the victory. In this however we think to put a still softer construction. For if we reverse of the advantage some three wings, female will manage to get water at a fountain. The table and overhead figures, with downward eyes, and a comical expression of distress and sorrow, we attribute to the willow of the horse, mistaking it for a man, who, therefore, according to an interpretation, which we think is the correct one, but also is the appropriate one. The scene is a fine specimen of the art, and the artist has shown a great deal of skill and judgment in the execution of it. The subject is well chosen, and the treatment is masterly. The lines are good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others.

"The drawing is a fine specimen of the art, and the artist has shown a great deal of skill and judgment in the execution of it. The subject is well chosen, and the treatment is masterly. The lines are good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others. The drawing is a fine specimen of the art, and the artist has shown a great deal of skill and judgment in the execution of it. The subject is well chosen, and the treatment is masterly. The lines are good, and the effect is more pleasing than any of the others.

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not render a source of edification to the most sensitive and fanciful of our readers. The paper closes with a short address, the introduction of which would be here extraneous.

Out of such a close comparative critique as the above, the reader sees arise to his mind's eye, a picture than which it is impossible to find anything in reality more beautiful, and which therefore may serve as an inexhaustible source of instruction to the lover, and of improvement to the practiser of art. The critic in this case, it should be observed, is not to be looked upon as a single individual liable like the rest of his fellows to caprices, which may mislead as easily as ignorance, but as the chosen spokesman of many gifted and concurring minds. This particular article too has the merit of carrying with it conclusive testimony that there are souls, not the souls of painters, capable of appreciating the deepest and remotest beauties which the greatest painter could embody or imagine: those beauties which, as they mostly stand out only whilst the picture is in a half-finished state, the painter is very apt to conclude will be lost in the completion of it amidst the general appearance of comparative perfection, which for the unthinking mind is certain to conceal the merits of art; and *the rather*, that amidst professed connoisseurs, he is so frequently in the habit of meeting with instances of blindness, ignorance, and bad taste.

There is no branch of criticism so liable to the intrusions of ignorance and sophistry, as that which pretends to watch over the interests of painting and sculpture. Among the many baneful tendencies of false criticism, is that which it has to diminish, (as an injudicious exposition of the scriptural doctrines undermines the cause in which it was undertaken,) and often entirely to overturn the novice's faith in the infallibility of any acknowledged standard of perfection, which, erected by genius in the first instance, has ever subsequently been confirmed by it in the legitimacy of its supremacy, is the most to be deplored.

To cite examples of false criticism in recent popular treatises upon painting and sculpture, which we believe ourselves too easily capable of doing,

were to necessitate discussion in support of our remarks misproportioned in length and character to the other parts of this essay, the leading object of which is to set forth the advantages of a scheme, whereby we are convinced that artists, independent of all aid either from government or the public at large, may remedy the evils at present complained of by them, to the infinite advantage of all such of their fellow-creatures as wish them, like every other honourable body of men, contentment and happiness.

What we propose is the improvement and extension of the public taste by the purification of art through highly judicious and rigorous criticism. If this be carried into effect, artists will very soon cease to complain, for there will be none existing who are not in the greatest request.

Painting is a source of instruction which strongly corresponds with that of the theatre, and like this it is effectual where no other species of instruction, excepting the pulpit, can be brought to bear. It is the short cut towards the production of that state of sensibility and refinement in the heart and mind, which results in the highly educated classes from the acquisition of two or three foreign languages, and from the perusal of two or three hundred books.

The reason the lower orders take more pleasure in the theatre than any other, is, that therein their very natural curiosity, as to what is going on in the world of which they are not, is in a manner gratified. So debarred by ignorance from the perusal of the Greek and Latin authors, and therefore unable to learn how the Greeks and Latins dressed and cooked, and in a similar manner shut out from the enjoyment of Milton, also in consequence of the indistinct conception conveyed by their laborious and imperfect reading—very often from that of the Scriptures even—it appears to us that painting should be a source of boundless amusement and instruction to this class in particular, and that therefore, above all other reasons, it should be kept pure and by bad taste undefiled, and that for this purpose the vigilant superintendence of criticism is necessary, the principles of which, by degrees, should be

so thoroughly disseminated in the people as to render them like an audience in the theatre, fully competent to judge for and take care of themselves. There can be little doubt that in Athens, nay, at one period, even in Rome, this state of things existed, and to this circumstance we are inclined to attribute the great state of excellence to which in those days the art of sculpture was carried. Thousands of artists of the present day must depend for their livelihood upon the bounty of purse-proud ignorance; and it will be gratifying to know that when the latter disappears a large number of active and talented young men, instead of pandering to the frailties, will be employed in ministering to the wants of society, in the capacities of compass makers, oculists, and horologists.

Thus having purged herself of the several evils which a long subjection to misfortune had suffered to creep into her system, Art will once more give astonishment to the world in such feats as hers of old—feats which truly it will be found difficult again to equal, but which she *may* surpass. It is too rarely a habit among even persons of the most consummate abilities to aim at performances surpassing any on record; as if between a Michael Angelo and a Raphaelle there was no room for a star of equal, nay, superior magnitude. When we shall have seen the skill of a Landseer in the imitation of animal and inanimate nature, combined with the characteristic powers of a Raphaelle, and again, the result of such a combination united in the same person with the awful genius of a Buonarotti, it will be time to suspect that art has found her Sun.

R. B. D.

MR. URBAN, *Lincoln, April 6.*

HAVING been for some time in the habit of amusing myself by tracing the derivation of English surnames, I have been surprised at the singularity of what may be called a large family of them, which have the common termination of cock. Many of them have evidently been borrowed from the animal creation:—as Peacock, employed to designate a vain

showy fellow:—Woodcock, applied to a silly coxcomb without brains: and Shilcock, that is, Shril or Shril-cock, a Derbyshire provincialism for the throistle. Bocock, or Bawcock, is of course nothing more or less than the French Beaucoq, fine fellow:—whilst Alcock, Badcock, Drawcock, Grocock, Slocock, and others of similar combination, may be accounted for, though somewhat at the expense of decency. Lacock or Laycock is, I believe, local, derived from a place of that name in Wiltshire. Luccock, or Luckock probably designated some lucky individual; and Maycock, which, at first, I felt inclined to believe might be used for a cuckoo, as returning to this country in that month, on after consideration seems to be the same as Meacock, which Skinner mentions as a term for an uxorious man. With respect to the name of Hitchcock it appears to have been synonymous with Woodcock, and employed to signify a silly fellow. Thus in Peele's work, edited by Dyce, vol. II. p. 293, we read:—"There was among them one excellent ass, that did nothing but frisk up and down the chamber. Dinner ended, much prattle past, every man begins to buckle to his furniture, among whom this *Hichcock* missed his rapier," &c.—Whence the former part of the name is to be derived, I am altogether at a loss to imagine.

Thus far I have endeavoured to throw some little light upon this description of names; but what is to be said of numerous others, as Glasecock, Adcock, Mulcock, &c.? These seem to bid defiance to all etymology: but recollecting that Whitaker in his *Manchester*, vol. I. p. 318, had made the remark, that it is a purely British form which wrote Apricock for Apricot; and hence transformed Capet into Coppock, Mallet into Mallock, Willet into Willock, &c. I was led to believe that by subjecting such names as we are at present considering, to this species of test, much might be done towards their elucidation. Thus Glasscock becomes Glas-cote or Coyte, Adcock assumes the form of Ad or Atcote, and Mulcock is resolved into Moel-coyte. Following up, however, this train of reasoning, it seems highly probable that Adcock and Alcock, Hiccock and Wilcock, are but

varieties of Adcot and Alket, Hickot and Wilkot, the familiar terms At and Hal, Hick and Will, for Arthur and Henry, Isaac and William, with the addition of the French diminutives (ot) or (kot). As far as relates to the latter name Wilcock, I am decidedly of opinion that such has been its original form: corroborated as it is by the surnames of Wilcocks and Wilcoxon still existing among us. In fact, the patronymic Wilcoxon, which some might be inclined to deduce from Will Cockswain, as Gospatrick from Cos, Patricius for Comes Patricius, first raised a suspicion in my mind of its true origin; because it strikes me that, with but few exceptions, and those easily accounted for, all names ending in *son* are either corruptions, as Townson for Townsend, Fieldson for Fieldsend, Blunson for Blunsham

or Bluntesham, Teverson for Tever-sham, Gulson, Gamson, Snelson, &c. for Gulstone, Gamstone, Snelstone, &c., or true patronymics derived from forenames, of which it is unnecessary to give any examples at present, though some of these in process of time have become anything but easy of derivation. Besides, in the second part of the 95th volume of your entertaining and instructive miscellany, at the 468th page, mention is made of one Wilcock Turberville: and this affords me the fullest confirmation of the opinion I had formed on this point. Perhaps, however, some one of your numerous correspondents may have it in his power to give other instances of such forenames, and thus throw light upon a subject which, in my case, has beguiled many a weary hour.

J. A. C. K.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.

LETTERS OF SIR JOHN VANBRUGH,
TO TONSON THE BOOKSELLER.

(Continued from p. 245.)

Whitehall, Dec. ye 31st, 1719.

I HAVE been out of town some time, but writ to you before I went, to thank you for a very kind and welcome letter on all accounts, I had rec'd from you, of the 14th November. I doubt whether you had mine, your nephew telling me this morning, you had not mention'd it to him, in those he has lately rec'd from you. There was no business in't however; so, if you han't it, you have mist nothing but the repetition of a few friendly congratulations, and a line or two of my wife's to accept of your invitation to a dinner at Barnes when you come over; which I'm glad to find by your nephew may probably be in a month.

The Duke of Newcastle is in Sussex for the Christmas; I must do him the justice to say, he loves you well enough to be downe right in some concern, when in your letters to me you happen not to mention him, for he has really a great regard to you in a serious as well as merry way: and on the former head, we have very often talk'd of you. The Brigadier has had some terrible ruffles since you went; but the ladys are (in compassion to his infirmity) very usefully his friends;

not but that the Duke has now and then some small bowells towards him, but not half what he wants, for his distempers increase, both in number and strength.

The little Collonel has been some months in worse disgrace than ever the Brigad^r was; and I don't know whether he'll ever recover his station again. The case was his breaking out one drunken night at Haland's, like Clitus at the Banquet; in short, he attack't his chief; allow'd him his virtues, but claw'd him off upon his vices; of which he made a vast overbalance in the account. The company wou'd have stopt his carier, but in vain; nor could they pull him from the table, so his Grace quitted in his stead, and not so drunke but he remembred every word next morning, and discharg'd the Col^l his house. He has not, however, turn'd him out of his place of Secretary, which employment perhaps you don't know he ever was in. But the Duke brought it about for him a good while since, and Sir John Stanley has a pension instead.

I wish I may find means to change my place in the Board of Works for something else; being very uneasy in it, from the unparrellel'd ingratitude of the present Survey^r Hewet, who owes his coming in entirely to me; and that

in so known a manner, that he has not the confidence to deny it to any body; but he's a son of a w——, and I'll trouble you no more about him.

I know no State matters worth writing; but when you come over, you'll be astonish'd to see the low'ring venom that hangs in the countenances of the male-content Whiggs; the success of the foreign negociations, upon the prosperity of our arms, they cannot bear with common decency; the Tories seem good friends, in comparison with them, and (in the present juncture) I really believe are less embitter'd enemies. However, I see no great fear of any extraordinary mischiefs from these ill-tim'd broyles, tho' I doubt many good things will be slipt which are not to be hop'd for in common reigns. But perhaps the want of them may neither disturb you at Barnes, nor your humble servant at Greenwich, and so let us be easy.

A Monsr Monsr Tnson, chez Monsr Gandouin, Libraire, sur le Quay des Augustins, à Paris.

London, Feb. ye 18th 1719-20.

Tho' your nephew tells me, you'll be soon here, I take it for granted you may meet with such delays, as may give you time to receive an answer to the last letter I had from you, which so pleased the Duke of Newcastle, that he took it from me to shew the Dutchess, Mrs. Pelham, &c. and said he wou'd write three sides of a sheet in answer to it, and then give it me to fill up the fourth. He has not however found time to do it yet, but every day says he will.

Our South Sea is become a sort of young Messissippi, by the stocks rising so vastly; I am however only a looker-on, and a rejoicer, not an envyer, of other people's good-fortune: in particular, my brother, (who was with you at Paris) who had about £5,000 there, which is now near doubled.

People in general are much pleas'd with the Parliamentary schemes lately started; but S^r R. Steele is grown such a malecontent, that he now takes the ministry directly for his mark, and treats them (in the House) for some days past in so very frank a manner that they grow quite angry; and 'tis d as if it wou'd not be impossible

to see him very soon expel'd the House. I don't know whether you have heard he has a month ago work'd a quarrell so high with my Lord Chamberlain,¹ that a new licence has been granted to Wilks, Cibber, and Booth, which they accepting of, and acting under, have left with him his patent, but not one player; and so the Lord Chamberlain's authority over the playhouse is restor'd, and the patent ends in a joke. I take hold of this turn, to call upon those three gentlemen about the stock they had of mine, and think they will be willing to come to some tollerable composition.

The Opera will begin about the 10th of March, under the Accademy of Music. It will be a very good one this year, and a better the next; they having engag'd the best singers in Italy, at a great price, such as I believe will bring the expence to about twice as much as the receipts. But the fund subscrib'd being about £20,000, may probably support it, till musick takes such root, as to subsist with less aid. The King gives a £1000 a year to it.

Heidigger's masquerades go on with their wonted success; they are limited to six in a year; the 5th is to-night, and I am going to it *en famille*, neither myself nor my gentlewoman having been there before. She calls upon me to come away, and says she can afford me no more time than to present her humble service to you.

A Monsr, Monsr Tnson, chez Monsr Gandouin, Libraire, sur le Quay des Augustins, à Paris.

London, June ye 18th, 1722.

You have regal'd me with the best sider (cyder) I ever drank since I was born; but if you had sent me a bit of a letter along with it, I should have thought it better still; for the more we are pleas'd, the better we are dispos'd to every thing that comes in our way.

I can regale you with nothing in return but a short account of what I was e'en now told by one that knows, of my Lord Marlborough's Treasure;² which exceeds what the most ex-

¹ The Duke of Newcastle.

² The Duke died on the 16th June 1722, two days before the date of this letter.

travagant believer I ever heard guess at it, came up to. The grand settlement (which 'twas suspected her Grace had broken to pieces) stands good; and hands an immense wealth to my Lady Godolphin,³ and her successors; how much I can't yet say; but a round million has been moving about in loans, as land-tax, &c. This the Treasury knew, before he dy'd; and this was exclusive of his land, his £5000 a year upon the Post-Office, his mortgages upon many a distrest estate, his South-sea Stock, his Annuitys, which were not subscrib'd in, and besides what God Almighty knows of in foreign banks; and yet this man wou'd neither pay his workmen their bills, nor his architect his salary.

But he has given his widow (may a Scotch ensign get her!) £10,000 a year to spoil Blenheim her own way; £12,000 a year to keep herself clean, and go to law; £2000 a year for ever to Lord Sunderland; ⁴ and as much to the Duchess of Montague ⁵ for life; £4000 a year to Lord Ryalton ⁶ for present maintenance; and to Lord Godolphin, only £5000 jointure, if he outlives my Lady. This last is a wretched article. The rest of the heap (for these are but snippings) go's to Lady Godolphin and so on; she'll have £40,000 a year in present.

¶ I suppose you don't care a farthing for the towne; if you did, you'd look into it now and then. I can't blame you however, for you spend your life I believe much as I wou'd do, had I made a good voyage to the Mississippyp. I'll tell you at the same time that, in spite of all the misfortunes and losses that have occasion'd more crying and wailing than I believe was ever known before, the Opera has been supported at half-a-guinea, pit and boxes, and perform'd 62 times this last season; and with all this, the fine gentlemen of the buskin in Drury Lane,

ride about in their coaches. The remnants of Rich have play'd something, and some how, six times a week; and Aron Hill has set up a new playhouse, to come in for a snack with them, in the Haymarket where the French acted. But with all this encouragement from the towne, not a fresh poet appears; they are forc'd to act round and round upon the old stock; tho' Cibber tells me, 'tis not to be conceiv'd how many and how bad plays are brought to them. Steele however has one to come on at winter, a comedy, which they much commend. He tells me he'll make you a visit in his way to Wales, and Congreve says he'll poke out a letter to you, to thank you for his syder too.

I am now two boys strong in the nursery. It wou'd be great comfort to me, to see you (the only one left) come in at last and pin the basket. Have a care of this retir'd country life—we shall hear of some Herefordshire nymph, in your solitary walks—bounce out upon your heart, from under an apple-tree, and make you one of us: but end it so or not, a married man or batchelor, while you and I are in this world, I shall continue, both your friend and humble servant,
J. VANBRUGH.

To Mr. Tonson, at the Hazle, near
Ledbury, in Herefordshire.

London, Augst ye 12th, 1725.

You will perhaps think me a little chang'd (and not for the better) that I shou'd be six weeks in telling you how kindly I really took the proof of your remembrance of me, in a present of your rare good cider. A dwelling that produces such liquor, must mean well to mankind; I cannot therefore blame you for passing such a share of your life in it, tho' I cou'd wish it might turn to account in your passing your days agreeably, that a few of them might be spent at Barns, a place formerly so pleasing to you and your friends.

I am now newly return'd from a good agreeable expedition I have been making for six weeks past; my Lord Carlisle being in Towne with his daughters, and something better in point of gout than usual, had a mind, in his way back to Castle Howard, to oblige them with a tour, in which they

³ His eldest daughter, who succeeded to the Dukedom.

⁴ Husband of his second daughter Anne, and father of Charles Duke of Marlborough.

⁵ His fourth daughter.

⁶ Son of the Earl of Godolphin, and subsequently to this date styled Marquis of Blandford, but who died in his mother's lifetime 1731.

might see some fine places that wou'd entertain them. I was of the party; and having leave to form the journey as I wou'd, I carryed them to Oxford, seeing several places by the way, as the Duke of Portland's, Coll. Tyrrel's, &c.; for 'twas agreed not to stint them in time, a piece of husbandry that usually spoils all journeys of pleasure. We stay'd in Oxford (in a Whig inn) as long as staying was good, and then went on to Woodstock. This put me in mind of our expedition (in former days) with poor Lord Essex, &c.; and had the same master of Rowsham been at Rowsham now, we shou'd have pleas'd him and ourselves in dining with him, as we did then.

We stay'd two nights in Woodstock, my lord and the lady's having a mind to view Blenheim in every part with leisure. But for my own share, there was an order to the servants, under her grace's own hand, not to let me enter anywhere, and lest that shou'd not mortify me enough, she having somehow learn'd, that my wife was of the company, sent an express the night before we came there, with orders, if she came with the Castle Howard lady's, the servants shou'd not suffer her to see either house, gardens, or even to enter the park; which was obey'd accordingly, and she was forc'd to sitt all day and keep me company at the inn.

From hence we went to Lord Cobham's, seeing Middleton Stony by the way, and eating a chearfull cold loaf at a very humble alehouse; I think the best meal I ever eat, except the first supper in the kitchen at Barns.

The company were so well pleas'd at Stowe, that they stay'd four days; my Lord Carlisle then went on for Castle Howard, and we stay'd at Stowe a fortnight—a place now so agreeable, that I had much ado to leave it at all.

You may believe me when I tell you, you were often talk'd of both during the journey, and at Stowe; and our former Kit-cat days were remembred with pleasure. We were one night reckoning who were left, and both Lord Carlisle and Cobham express a great desire of having one meeting next winter, if you came to Towae, not as a club, but old friends

that have been of a club, and the best club that ever met.

And now I speak of chearfull things, it puts me in mind of asking you, whether there is any truth in what one often hears people say of the cyder countrys; that there is not in any measure so much spleen and vapours as in other parts of England, which they attribute to the constant drinking of cyder instead of malt liquors; nay, they go farther, and say, that neither gravel, gout, nor cholicks, are known as in other places. I don't doubt but if there is any thing in this, you have observ'd it. Pray let me know what your thoughts are of it.

The Duke of Newcastle ask'd me t'other day when I heard from you; He's very much pleas'd with being quite friends again with you, which gives the Brigadier some serious and chearfull thoughts.

I am, my dear old friend, as sincerely and as heartily yours as ever,
J. VANBRUGH.

To Mr. Tonson, Herefordshire.

Greenwich, Oct. ye 25th 1725.

A letter you much oblig'd me with some time ago (and which now lyes before me), I rec'd just as I was in a hurry, setting out upon a norther expedition; I found time however to shew it to the Duke of Newcastle, and he (though deep in business) found time to read it, with many expressions of pleasure. I have not seen him since (being but just returned), nor master Harry neither; but when I do, I will endeavour to please him as well as his brother, with the latter part of your letter, and I do not doubt but he will chearfully accept of the club's invitation, to dine with them one day, or one hundred, if so God pleases. I'm sorry a meeting cou'd not be on the day and at the place you mention; both, I am sure, wou'd be highly agreeable to the members of it. But they will not so soon be within call; when they are, we'll try to find some other day of happy remembrance.

I have a pleasure in believing you may have so much friendship for an old and intimate acquaintance as to take some small part in the good or ill that attends him, and therefore it is I'll acquaint you that, through

great difficultys and very odd oppositions, from very odd folks; I got leave to dispose, in earnest, of a place I got in jest, Clarendieux King of Arms, and sold it well.⁷ Since that, being forc'd into Chancery, by that b.-b.-b.-b— old b— the Duchess of Marlborough! and her getting an injunction upon me, by her friend the late good Chancel^r, who declar'd I never was employ'd by the Duke of Marlborough, and therefore had no demand upon his estate for my services at Blenheim—I say, since my hands were thus tyed up, from trying by law to recover my arrear, I have prevailed with Sir Rob. Walpole to help me, in a scheme I propos'd to him, by which I have got my money in spite of the huzzy's teeth, and that out of a sum she expected to receive into her hands towards the discharge of the Blenheim debts, and of which she resolv'd I shou'd never have a farthing. My carrying this point enrages her much; and the more, because it is of considerable weight in my small fortune, which she has heartily endeavour'd so to destroy, as to throw me into an English bastile to finish my days, as I begun them in a French one. But I forget that you don't love long storys; so, begging your pardon for this, I am most truly and faithfully yours, and shall be mighty glad when your affairs and your inclinations join, to bring you to London.

J. VANBRUGH.

To Mr. Tonson.

SIR WALTER SCOTT—FATHER AND DAUGHTER.

Some feelings are to mortals given,
With less of earth in them than heaven:

⁷ On this disgraceful business, see Vanbrugh's former letter in our number for last July, p. 28.

And if there be a human tear
From passion's drop refined and clear,
A tear so limpid and so meek,
It would not stain an angel's cheek,
'Tis that which pious Fathers shed
Upon a duteous Daughter's head!

LADY OF THE LAKE.

SUCH is the well-known tribute that Sir Walter Scott pays to the connection that subsists between a Father and Daughter. It has not been noticed how strong a hold this relationship appears to have had on his mind, so as even to modify the creations of his imagination. The characters of a Father and Daughter are continually appearing, with more or less prominence, through the whole series of his fictitious writings; so that, with few exceptions, much of the interest of the fable is made to turn on their behaviour to each other. Let the reader run over in his mind the plot of almost any one of the Waverley Novels, and he will find this to be the case. For example, in Waverley, we find the Baron of Bradwardine and his daughter Rose; in Guy Mannering, we have two instances of the same relationship, Colonel Mannering and his daughter Julia, Mr. Bertram and his daughter Lucy. In the Antiquary, the same relationship re-appears. With some modification, the analysis of all the subsequent novels will give the same result. Such a marked preference for representing the *dramatis personæ* in one unvaried relationship is, perhaps, unparalleled in any other equally voluminous writer. Such a constant dwelling on the same characters would seem to constitute a remarkable feature in the moral character of the author himself, as it strikingly shows the fertility of the imagination which could produce so many new combinations from the same materials.

M. H. R.

Historical and Literary Curiosities, consisting of Fac-Similies of Original Documents; the Scenes of remarkable Historical Events; interesting Localities celebrated in Poetry; and the Birth-places, Residences, Portraits, and Monuments of eminent Literary Characters; with a variety of Reliques and Antiquities connected with the same subjects. Engraved by CHARLES JOHN SMITH. No. V. 4to. Twelve Plates.

THIS is a continuation of the very curious and interesting work to which we have already repeatedly directed

the attention of our readers; but the first produced on the enlarged plan, a summary of which is given in the title

which we have quoted at length. It contains four plates of Views, four of Antiquities, and four of Fac-similes of Original Documents.

The Views consist of the residence of Cowley at Chertsey, accompanied by a fac-simile of part of his autograph poem of "The Garden," addressed to John Evelyn, the author of *Sylva*; the house occupied by the Royal Society in Crane-court, Fleet-street, from 1678 until about the year 1760; the residence of Sir Isaac Newton in St. Martin's street, Leicester-square (from which Mr. Smith formerly published the interior of the Observatory); and a view of the tomb, at Hillingdon, of John Rich, the founder of Covent-garden Theatre, accompanied by a fac-simile of his *coalition* agreement with Charles Fleetwood, the proprietor of Drury-lane, in the year 1735, by which they arranged that all receipts above 15*l.* a night should be mutually divided.

The Antiquities consist of:

1. An illuminated initial L. with part of the text, from the commencement of the *editio princeps* of the "Historia Naturalis" of Caius Plinius Secundus, printed at Venice by Johannes de Spira in 1469. This is a folio plate, and very beautifully coloured.

2. An enamelled Jewel, presented by Mary Queen of Scots to George Gordon fourth Earl of Huntly, and still preserved at Gordon Castle. A lock of Mary's hair, of a light auburn colour, is attached to a small ivory skull, which is connected by a twisted skein of silk with the figure of a Cupid shooting an arrow, and standing upon a heart, which is transfixed by a dart, scribed WILLINGLY WOUNDED.

3. The Bible used by King Charles the First upon the scaffold. On this we must own we are somewhat sceptical. It has certainly belonged to a Charles Prince of Wales, from the initials and devices of the binding, but it cannot be the Bible given by the King to Mr. Herbert; elsewhere are the "many annotations and quotations?"

4. An exhibition-bill of Matthew Buckinger, the dwarf of Nürnberg, born without hands or feet, written by himself at London 1716-7.

The Original Documents of which Mr. Smith has here given fac-similes are,—

1. A sheet of several designs made by Mr. Evelyn in 1660, for the arms of the Royal Society. These are rather emblematical than heraldic, and were rendered unnecessary by the King, in his charter of incorporation, granting a coat derived from his own royal bearings. Why two talbots were given for supporters is not so clear; was it merely because the arms were procured and "brought to the Society," as Evelyn says, by Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel-House?

2. A letter from Thomas Barlow, D.D. Bishop of Lincoln, to the Rev. George Thomason, dated Oxford, Feb. 7, 1676, relating to the removal from the Bodleian Library, of the collection of pamphlets, now called the King's Tracts, and preserved in the British Museum. The very remarkable history of this unparalleled collection is briefly related in a printed bill which was inserted by Beloe in his "Anecdotes of Literature," but we find a manuscript account of them, drawn up shortly after the Restoration, here first published. This is so curious, that we shall receive thanks for making it more generally known:

"There have been greate charges disbursed and paines taken in an exact Colleccion of Pamphletts that have been published from the beginning of that long and vnhappy Parlem^t w^{ch} begun Novemb^r 1640; w^{ch} doth amount to a very greate numb^r of pieces of all sorts and all sides from that time vntill his Maj^{ties} happy restauration and coronacion, their numb^r consisting of neere thirty thousand several pecces, to the very greate charge and greater care and paines of him that made the colleccion.

"The vse that may be made of them for the publiq^t and for the p^{re}sent and after ages may and will prove of greate advantage to posterity; and besides this there is not the like, and therefore only fitt for the vse of the Kinges Maj^{ties}. The w^{ch} colleccion will necessarily employ six readers att once, they consisting of six severall sorts of paper, being as vni-formely bound as if they were but of one impression of bookes. It consists of about two thousand severall volumes, all exactly marked and numbred.

"The method that hath been observed throughout is tyme, and such exact care hath been taken that the very day is written vpon most of them that they came out.

"The catalogue of them fairly written doe containe twelve vollumes in folio, and of the numb^r aforesaid, w^{ch} is so many that when they stand in order according to their numb^r, whilst any thing is asked for and shewed in the catalogue, though but of one sheete of paper (or lesse), it may be instantly shewed: this method is of very greate vse and much ease to the reader.

"In this numb^r of pamphlettes is contained neere one hundred and seu'all peeces that never were printed [*i. e.* published] on th' one side and on th' other, (all or most of which are on the King's side), w^{ch} no man durst venture to publish here, without the danger of his ruine.

"This colleccion was so privately carried on, that it was never knowne that there was such a designe in hand, the collecto^r intending them onely for his Maj^{ties} vse that then was, his Maj^{tie} once having occasion to vse one pamphlett, could no where obtaine or compasse the sight of it but from him, w^{ch} his Maj^{tie} having seen was very well satisfied and pleased with the sight of itt, hee comanded a person of honour (now) neere his Maj^{tie} that now is, to restore it safely to his handes from whom hee had it, who faithfully restored it, together with the charge his Maj^{tie} gave him, w^{ch} was with his owne hand to returne it to him, and withall expresst a desire from his then Maj^{tie} to him that had begun that worke, that hee should continue the same, his Maj^{tie} being very well pleased with the design, w^{ch} was a greate encouragem^t to the undertaker; els hee thinks hee should never have beene endued to haue gon through so difficult a worke, w^{ch} he found by experience to prove so chargeable and heavy a burthen, both to himself and his serv^{ts} that were employed in that business, w^{ch} continued above the space of twenty yeares, in w^{ch} time hee buried three of them, who tooke greate pains both day and night wth him in that tedious employment.

"And that hee might prevent the discovery of them when the Army was northward, hee packt them vp in severall trunks, and by one or two in a week hee sent them to a trusty freind in Surrey, who safely preserved them; but when the Army was westward, and feareing their returne that way, hee was faine to have them sent backe againe, and thence safely received them; but durst not keepe them by him, the danger was so greate, but packt them vp againe and sent them into Essex; and when the Army ranged that way, to Tripleheath, was faine to send for them back from thence, and not think-

ing them safe any where in England, att last took a ressolucion to send them into Holland for their more safe preservation; but considering wth himselfe what a treasure it was, vpon second thoughts hee durst not venture them att sea, but resolved to place them in his warehouses in forme of tables round about the roomes covered over with canvas, continuing still without any intermission his going on; nay, even then, when by the Vsurper's power and comand hee was taken out of his bed and clapt vp close prisoner att Whitehall for seaven weekes' space and above, hee still hoping and looking for that day, w^{ch} thankes bee to God is now come, and there hee putt a period to that vnparralled labour, charge, and paines hee had been att.

"Oxford Library Keeper* (that then was) was in hand wth them, ab^t them a long time, and did hope the publi^c library might compasse them, but that could not bee then effected, it rising to so greate a sume as had been expended on them for so long a time together.

"And if that trayterous Vsurper had taken notice of them by any informacion, hee to secure them had made and signed an acquittance for one thousand pounds, acknowledged to be received in parte of that bargaine, and haue sent that immediately thither, and they to have challenged by virtue of that as bought by them, who had more power than hee had that collected them to have contended wth him for them, by the power that they and their friends could have made.

"All theis hard shifts and exigents hath hee been putt vnto to preserve them, and preserved they are (by Providence) for the vse of succeeding ages, w^{ch} will scarce have faith to believe that such horrid and most detestable villanyes were ever comitted in any Christian comonwealth since Christianity had a name."

It appears from a minute of the Privy Council that Anne, widow of Samuel Mearne, his Majesty's stationer, had leave, in 1684, to sell the collection, which her husband had purchased by the King's command; and the only subsequent particulars known of its history are that it came into the possession of John second Earl of Bute, for a sum under 400*l.*, was by him sold to King George the Third for the same sum in 1761, and soon after presented by his Majesty

* This was Thomas Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, the writer of the letter which Mr. Smith has engraved.

to the British Museum. Its value, for the minutiae of history and biography, is incalculable; and its preservation when deserted by King Charles II. and during the period when it was of less antiquity, and therefore less esteemed, furnishes as much reason for congratulation as its immunity during the perilous times of its first collection.

MR. URBAN, *Norwood.*
BEING on a visit at Stanway in Essex, in the October of last year, I was induced to ask of the Rev. Thomas Harrison permission to walk over his venerable mansion, known by the name of Oliver's.

The exterior of the house is in no way striking, save in its fearful state of dilapidation, which tells that in a very few years it will cease to exist. It is a long, low, red-brick pile with modern windows; the room, once a library, has fallen entirely down, as has a great part of the parapet on one side; and the ceiling of the great dining-room is sustained by two rudely-squared stems of trees placed under its beam. The house stands on a manor embracing 327 a. 2 r. 36 p.

Over the fire-place in the great dining-room is still preserved that portrait of "one of the Eldred family" which was engraved at the expense of the Society of Antiquaries for the 15th volume of the *Archæologia*. The worthy here represented is Thomas Eldred* of Ipswich, merchant, who accompanied Thomas Cavendish in his voyage round the world in 1586—88, and not, as generally supposed, Alderman John Eldred of Great Saxham Hall, Suffolk, whose voyage to Tripoli in Syria, and Babylon, in 1583, has been printed in Hackluyt's collection of Voyages.

The origin of this supposition I am at a loss to conjecture; as one of the two paintings which accompany the portrait, plainly identifies it. This painting represents a globe, with the following inscription under it:

— Eldred, of Gnatshall, Suffolk; buried there. — bur. at Gnatshall.

Nicholas Eldred, of Gnatshall, Gent. Will dated 27 Aug. 1566, proved 17 Feb. following; bur. at Gnatshall. — Migitta, survived her husband.

Thomas Eldred, *living 1566.* Edmund. A daughter, married to Stephen Rookwood, living 1566. †
William, living 1566.

The other autographs in this portion of Mr. Smith's work are letters from Charles Earl of Sunderland to John Duke of Newcastle, 1708; Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Secker, 1753; Lord Somers to Sir Hans Sloane; and Lord Bolingbroke to Dr. Swift. We have only to repeat our wishes for the prosperous continuation of this singularly curious work.

'Thomas Eldred went out of Plim-mouthe 1586 July 21, and saild about the whole Globe and arrived againe in Plim-mouthe the 9 of September 1588. What can seeme great to him, that hath seene the whole World and the wondrous workes therein, save the Maker of it and the World above it?'

A further proof of its identity is to be found in the arms of Eldred of Essex, which are, Az. a cross botonée fitché Or, on a chief of the Last three globes Az.

These arms, commemorative of his parent's voyage round the world, were granted 14th Feb. 1630 to John Eldred, of Colchester, the first of the family who resided at Oliver's. The arms of Alderman Eldred, who was born at New Buckenham in Norfolk, and whose connection with the Essex family has not been shewn, are, Or, on a bend ragulée three Bezants, in sinister chief point a martlet.

There are nine other portraits of the Eldred family in this room, (five males, four females,) including those of Counsellor Eldred, John Eldred, Esq.—the last male of the family—and his two unmarried sisters, Dulcibella and Mary.† The other paintings are, the Ship with four masts, described in the *Archæologia*; an ancient hunting scene; and a portrait of Miss Barefoot, afterwards Mrs. Harrison, and grandmother to the present worthy lord of the mansion.

The following pedigree of the Eldreds of Oliver's, is compiled from the Visitations of Essex in 1634 and 1664, from monumental inscriptions, and Morant's *Essex*, &c.

copy of this picture, drawn by Vertue, was in the possession of Dr. Dean
portrait of Anne Eldred is at Earl's Colne Priory.
on the Reg. of the Archd. of Sudbury.

Thomas Eldred, of Ipswich, Suffolk, merchant, (q. the Thos. Eldred above?) — Margery, dau. of .. Stud, of Ipswich. .. Eldred of Hadleigh.

<p>Thomas Eldred, of St. Clement's, Ipswich, Merchant. Will proved 23 June 1624, bur. at St. Clement's 3 May 1624-5. mar. Susan</p>	<p>... mar. ... John Eldred, of Colchester, 1634, Merchant, Alderman, and Justice of the Peace; afterwards of Little Birch Hall, Essex, and of Oliver's; d. 9 Oct. 1646, æt. 81. bur. at Little Birch. Will dated 11th March 1643 and 24 Feb. 1645. pr. 21 Oct. 1646.</p>	<p>Eliza- beth, dau. of John Rus- ham of Lon- don. Died before her hus- band.</p>	<p>Philip El- dred of Had- leigh, Alder- man of that town and twice mayor, a commis- sioner for levying the subsidy 1 & 4 Charles I. d. 22 ... 1630, æt. 58, bur. at Hadleigh, Will dated 26 Mar. 1630, Proved 3rd Mar. 1630-1.</p>	<p>Ann, Wil- liam sur- vived El- her dred, hus- died be- fore 23rd June 1624.</p>	<p>Thomas.</p>
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John Eldred, of Colchester, 1634, afterwards of Oliver's, Justice of the Peace, M.P. for ... and a Collector of the Sequestrations for the co. 1645, d. 16th Nov. 1682, bur. at Colne on the 29th.

— Ann, dau. and coh. of Thomas Good- man, of Lether- head, Surrey.

Edward Eldred. Mary, mar. John Brand, of Little Birch. Aquill, married Edmund Thurstan, gent. of Colches- ter, died 24 May 1681, æt. 71, bur. at St. Peter's, Col- chester. †

Elizabeth, married Thomas Smith, of Bury. Anne, marr. Edward Gaell. Philip. Jane bap. at Hadleigh 11th May 1611. Jane bap. there 9 June 1618.

John Eldred, of Oliver's, Councel- lor, M.P. for Har- wich 1688; died 2 Sep. 1717, æt. 87, and eleven weeks, bur. at Colne on the 17th.

— Margaret, dau. of Richard Har- lackendon, Esq. of Earl's Colne Priory, Essex.

Thomas Eldred. William Eldred, died 3d May 1691, æt. 63, se- pult. at Stanway, marr. Joannah, dau. of John Goodwin, Esq. who d. 15th July 1696, æt. 58, bur. at Stanway.

Olive, marr. Thomas Arris, M.D. Elizabeth. Anne.

John Eldred, of Oliver's, sepult. at Colne, 14 Nov. 1732.

— Mary, d. of Robert Horsman, Esq. of Stratton, Rutland- shire, half-sister to Richard Harlacken- don, Esq. of Earl's Colne Priory, the last h. m. of that ancient family.

Goodman Eldred. Oliver Eldred, d. y.

Margaret, mar. Solo- man Grim- stone, of Chapel, in Great Tey, Essex, A. V. at Law, surv. her husb.

Mary, marr. John Bare- foot of Lin- coln's Inn & of Lambourn Hall, Canew- don, Esq. Elizabeth, d. unmarried.

John Eldred, of Oliver's, d. 10th Oct. 1738, æt. 33, sepult. at Colne s. p.

— Susannah, dau. of Samuel Rawston, of Lexden, Essex, Esq. d. 3 Ap. 1780, æt. 84. b. at Colne.

Dulcebella, Mary, d. unmarr.

Anne, marr. 4th Jan. 1738, JohnWale, Esq. of Earl's Colne Priory. She d. 19 Feb. 1770, æt. 65., bur. at Colne 22 Mar. 1761, bur. -

In the passage leading from the hall, I noticed the portrait of a gentleman in black, with moustachios and long hair, holding in his hand a paper, whereon the following :

Y Π Π Ο Κ Ρ Α Τ Ω
Α Φ
Obscurat[â]
disquisitio[ne]
intellect[â]

Above the portrait is inscribed, "Blaze Allen, ætatis suæ 25. Ann. 1649." Another portrait in the passage represents a lady of the time of James II. who is said to have married into the Winchelsea family.

In the sitting-room over the chimney-piece is a very fine original portrait of Cromwell, in armour, with truncheon. There are also portraits here of John Cox, Esq. of Cogges Hall, barrister-at-law; of his lady, Anne daughter of Major-General Hezekiah Haines of Copford Hall; and of their only daughter and heir, who married a Harrison.

On the wall of the landing, which is hung with worsted tapestry representing scriptural subjects in figures as large as life, are the portraits of three gentlemen of the reign of James

II.; on one of which is inscribed, "Benjamin Allen marry'd to Katherine Draper 1709." There is also the portrait of a lady of the same time, and portraits of two children. These are said to be Allens.

Mr. Harrison informs me that there was formerly in the house much table-linen with the arms of Cromwell upon it. A large brass medal found on the premises bears on it the figure of Cromwell on horseback, and in armour, surrounded with this inscription:—"Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip. Angl. Scotie. et. Hiberniæ & Protector." It may be supposed that this had been worn by a soldier of the Commonwealth.

The following extracts relating to this family, are from the register of St. Clement's, Ipswich :

"Mary Eldred, daughter of Thomas and Anne E. bap. 23 July 1626.

"Mrs. Eldred, widow, buried 27 Dec. 1638."

I cannot take leave of this subject without acknowledging the great courtesy of the owner of the house, and his brother the Rev. Hezekiah Harrison, to both of whom I owe much of the information collected in this paper.

I am, yours, &c.

STEINMAN STEINMAN.

ANCIENT MANSION AT WORCESTER.

(With a Plate.)

FOR a general description of the very magnificent mansion at Worcester, formerly belonging in succession to the families of Windsor and Warmstrey, and now occupied as the "Royal Porcelain Works" of Messrs. Flight and Barr, we must refer to our number for January 1836, p. 14.

In the accompanying plate are represented two very splendid specimens which it contains, of carved architectural chimney-pieces, designed in the style which has been invested with the name of Elizabethan. That one of the present examples, however, is of a date subsequent to the accession of King James the First, is shown by the presence of the arms and supporters of Scotland; whilst the correspondence in the ornaments of both

designs proves the other also to have been erected at the same time.

It was mentioned on the former occasion that the arms on the second chimney-piece, are those of the Lords of Windsor (the family of the Earls of Plymouth) quartering Blount, Echingham, and Beauchamp of Hache. The crest, a buck's head, is the same now used by the Earl; as, no doubt, are the supporters, two unicorns, though somewhat mutilated and disfigured. The motto, *STEMMATA QUID FACIUNT?* is different from that now given by the Earl of Plymouth; but it has also been used by other families.

This chimney-piece is in one of the parlours of the ancient mansion. The other, which displays the royal arms,

is in the room called the "Library;" which has also a cornice of an arabesque pattern, nearly resembling that immediately above the fireplace, carved in oak, and its shields bearing the arms of the family of Warmstry. These shields are alternately;—1. a crossmoline between four crescents, Warmstry, quartering—three lozenges in fess; and 2. Warmstry, impaling a chevron between three mullets.

For the drawings from which our

plate has been engraved, we are indebted to the respectable proprietors of the Porcelain Works, who are as worthy of honour for the good feeling with which they preserve the interesting features of this venerable mansion, as for the more refined taste and zealous perseverance with which they have pursued their grand object, of advancing the beauty and excellence of their elegant branch of manufacture.

INVENTORY OF CHURCH GOODS OF ST. OLAVE, SOUTHWARK,
1558.

This inventory, made by John Thomas, Wyll'm Wylsone, Wyll'm Jonys, Richard Westtraye, and Harry Muskyne, latte beyng chyrche wardyns of the parrysche of Sentt Tollos in Sothewarke, of all the platte, goods, and ornametts belonggyng to the sayed chyrche and parrysche, and delyvard the xvj daye of Octobar, in the yere of owre Lored, 1558, untto Ollyfe Bure,² Randalie Smythe, Rogare Hyppy, Charllys Pratte, and Rutte Langgar, beyng newe chyrche wardens alle thes sells [parcels] following.

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Platte.</i></p> <p>Inp'm's a Crosse of sylvar wt Mary and John, weying $\frac{xx}{iiij}$ and vj oz.³</p> <p>It' ij Comunyone Kuppes of sylvar, gyltte bothe w^t in and wythe owt, weying $\frac{xx}{ij}$ and xiiij oz.</p> <p>It' a Massar⁴ garnyssechyd w^t a</p>	<p>bande of sylvar and gyltte w^{ch} weyed by estymacyon v oz.</p> <p>It' a Challys⁵ weying ix ox. iij qts. <i>Koppes.</i>⁶</p> <p>It' a Cope of tyssue rassed⁷ w^t blewe welfatt.</p> <p>It' a Coppe of clothe of goled w^t rede welfatt.</p> <p>It' a Cope of blewe welfatte w^t Sent Tolly⁷.</p>
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¹ Saint Olave's.—In like manner St. Olave's Street became corrupted to Tooley Street.

² Oliff Burr was returned to Parliament as Member for Southwark, in the 5th, and again in the 14th of Elizabeth.

³ See the 19th chapter of St. John, v. 27 and 28. This must have been a handsome and weighty cross, 86 oz.; the weight of the Communion Cups was 74 oz.

⁴ A Mazer, a maple cup.—See Ducange.

"Then lo, Perigot the pledge which I plight,
A mazar wrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tigers, that make fierce war."

SPENSER.

⁵ In the Inventory for 1556, is the following:

"It' a challys gyvne by Sentte Tanys (St. Anne's) systars, thene beyng Elzabeth Eglyfered, Ione Whytte, ——— Maryatt, Jone Vestrame, and M'g'tte Rutte, w^{ch} challys weythe xi onays qtr. and d: qtr. One of the four aisles of St. Olave's Church (which fell down in 1736), was called St. Anne's aisle, and in it was a chapel and altar dedicated to St. Anne.

⁶ The cope, cappa, called also pluviale, used for the choir service and ceremonials. It resembles in its shape a large and flowing cloak, open in the front, and fastens on the breast by clasps. The copes were of various colours and materials, and differently ornamented, as is shewn by this inventory.

⁷ Raised, ornamented with blue velvet sewed on.

It' a Cope of tawny welfatt, w' flowres de luices and tonges⁸.

It' a Cope gyvne by Mr. John Rycharde, oure p'sone, of clothe of goled wrought w' grene welfatt, with Sent George apone the bake.

Westements.⁹

It' a Sutte of Westements of blewe tesseue & golde, w' albys¹⁰.

It' a westementte and a tynacolle¹¹ of blewe clothe of tyseue w' grene crossys w' all the apparrelle.

It' ij westementts of grene badekyne¹² w' rede crossys of saltyne, w' albys.

It' asutte of westemetts w'ch warre Mr. Lek's, of rede welfatt wroghtte w' ayngylls and splede egylls.¹³

It' a westementt gyvne by Syr Antony Sellynger, Knyghte,¹⁴ of clothe golede, wroghtte w' rede wellefatte w' the garitar and hys armys apone the bake, w' all the apparrelle thereunto belonggyng.

It' a westementte of whytte badekyne w' a rede crosse and garitars.

Altar Clothys.¹⁵

It' ij altar clothys of rede clothe of golede, the one for the owar p'tte of the altar, and the other for the nether p'tte.

It' ij alttare clothys of blewe tysesewe.

It' ij alttare clothys of rede and grene w' ankars.

It' ij altar clothys of whytte damaske wrought w' flowrs.

It' ij altar clothys of grene badekyne.

It' a oled altar clothe of blewe welfate wrought w' starys.

It' vj altar clothys peynttyed w' ymagery or pyctores.

It' xv altar clothys of dyapare, goode and bade.

It' iij playne altar clothys.

It' more vj pessys of oled peyntyed clothys.

It' a playne awttar clothe gyvne by Mastrye Awefeled.

It' ij awttar clothe of blewe aud yelowe peyntyed, the owar clothe w' a crusyfyxe, and the nethar w' Sent Clementte¹⁶ and Ankars.

⁸ Qu. Tongues? This was probably a cope to be worn on Whit Sunday, when "there appeared to them cloven tongues, like as of fire, and it sat upon each of them." Acts, ii. 3.

⁹ The garment particularly called the vestment, is the chasuble, casula, or planeta, an outer vestment pulled over the head and cut open at the sides to the shoulder, which the priest wears at mass. It derives its origin from the Roman garment, called paenula.

¹⁰ The alb is a white linen garment worn by the priests, deacons, and sub-deacons, reaching down to the feet, and tied round the neck and at the wrists, and gathered by a girdle round the waist.

¹¹ Tynacoll, tunicalla, the sub-deacon's garment.

¹² Baudkin or bodkin, a rich kind of stuff made of gold and silk.

¹³ Angels and spread eagles. Mr. Leke was an opulent Brewer, in this parish, of German origin, who died in 1559, and by a bequest in his Will, was the cause of the foundation of the excellent and now well endowed Grammar School of St. Olave's.—See Gentleman's Magazine, N. S., vol. V, p. 15.

¹⁴ Sir Anthony St. Leger, Knight of the Garter, Deputy in Ireland to King Henry 8th, and ancestor of the Viscounts Doneraile. He was actively employed in the dissolution of the monasteries, and received a grant of the inn in St. Olave's parish, belonging to the Abbat of Augustine's at Canterbury. His arms were Azure, fretty Argent, a chief Or.

¹⁵ The altar cloth is often called in English MS. "frontell" (antependium).

¹⁶ St. Clement and Anchors. The anchor was the emblem of St. Clement, who is said to have been cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck, and according to the legend, on the first anniversary of his death, the sea receded three miles and discovered a superb marble temple, in which was a monument containing the remains of the Saint. There was in St. Olave's church, a fraternity of St. Clement, and one of the four aisles was called St. Clement's aisle, in which was his chapel and altar. He was probably a favourite Saint of the mariners, to whom St. Olave's church, being situated at the river side, was very convenient.

*Corttyens.*¹⁷

It' ij corttyns of whytte sylke.
 It' ij corttyns of tawny sylke.
 It' viij peyars corttyns peyntted of
 lynyne clothe of yellow and rede boke-
 ram.
 It' ij long corttyns of yellowe.
 It' iiij corttyns of rede and grene
 saye, gyvene by Mr. Bonyvantte.

Bokkes.

It' iiij anttyfonars¹⁸ prentyed.
 It' a grette anttyfyнар of parche-
 mentt.
 It' iiij grayllys¹⁹ of parchementte.
 It' iiij legyons²⁰ of p'chementt.
 It' iiij masse bokks.²¹
 It' iiij hymnalles.²²
 It' v pressessynars.²³
 It' ij manuells.²⁴
 It' ij salttars²⁵ lyttlylle.
 It' a ordynary boke callyed a pye.²⁶
 It' iiij prykesyonge bokys²⁷ covered
 w^t parchement.

It' a grette prykesong boke of parche-
 mente.

Dyvars othar Ornaments.

It' a canapy clothe,²⁸ gyvene by Mr.
 John Rychards, owre p'sone, panyed²⁹
 wythe crymesyne welfate, pyrched³⁰
 w^t golede and blake tynssoue.³¹
 It' a polpytte clothe, gyvene by the
 sayed Mr. Rychards, panyed as afore-
 sayed w^t crymesyne welfat and blake
 tessoc.
 It' a covare³² for the Sakarmentt,
 gyvene by the sayed Mr. Rychards.
 It' a clothe for the Sakarmentte,
 gyvene by the sayede Mr. Rychards,
 wroghte w^t sylke and goled w^t iiij
 grette tasselles of goled hangyng there-
 atte.
 It' more ij sakarmantte clothys.
 It' vij diapar twelles.³³
 It' xvij albys, sum paryllyed and
 some one paryllyed.³⁴
 It' x amyssys.³⁵

¹⁷ Anciently curtains were used against the altar screen, but that custom was in disuse at the time of making this inventory. The curtains here mentioned were to cover the tabernacle.

¹⁸ Antiphonar. A book for the service of the choir. It contains the responses or antiphons, hymns, verses, and singing of the canonical hours.

¹⁹ Graduals. The gradual takes its name from the prayer chaunted gradatim, after the epistle. It is the choir book used for singing mass.

²⁰ The legend. It contains the lessons to be read in the Matin Office, taken from the Old or New Testament, or the Homilies, Sermons, and Saints' Lives.

²¹ Missals, containing every thing belonging to the mass.

²² Hymn books.

²³ Books of the order and service for the ecclesiastical processions.

²⁴ Manual, the ritual containing all things belonging to the sacraments, sacramentals, and benedictions.

²⁵ Psalters, containing the Psalms of David.

²⁶ A service-book, so called, as supposed, from the different colours of the text and rubric.—*Johnson*.

²⁷ Music books, pricked or scored.

²⁸ The canopy cloth was borne over the Eucharist on solemn processions, as on the feast of Corpus Christi, and in visitations to the sick. John Richards was instituted to this Rectory, on the 6th of January, 1556-7, and died in 1558.

²⁹ Covered in panes or compartments.

³⁰ Ornamented.

³¹ Tissue.

³² The cover for the Sacrament, was the veil used at mass over the chalice and paten containing the sacred elements, and the cloth for the sacrament of silk and gold with four tassels was probably for the same purpose, or it might have been the scarf which the priest uses when he carries the sacrament in procession, or at benedictions. It was not the cloth called the corporal on which the Eucharist is laid at the altar; that cloth was always of fine linen, and is considered so sacred that it must not be touched by lay hands, and it is never even washed, but when old or dirty is burned.

³³ Towels. The altar linen for various purposes.

³⁴ Appareled and unappareled. The priests', deacons', and sub-deacons' albs, were sometimes plain and sometimes ornamented on the lower part of the garment.

³⁵ The amice is an oblong piece of fine linen, which the priest wears at mass, upon his shoulders, over the cassock and under the alb.

It' ix lyttlylle hande twelles of diapare.

It' a twelle wroghte w' sylke, gyvene by Mrs. Maryatte.

It' xvij surplyssys, goode and bade.

It' a hersse clothe¹ of clothe of goled of sondrye pessys, rassed w' rede wel-fatte.

It' ij herse clothys, one for mene, and another for cheledarne, some-tyme Sente Clementt's.²

It' a crosse of coppar.³

It' xij lattyne kanstyks.⁴

It' a peyar of grette standards⁵ of lattyne.

It' v sakaryng bellys.⁶

It' ij barrys of yarne for the sepulkar.⁷

It' a lyttlylle crowe⁸ of yarne.

It' ij bassyns⁹ of tyne, gyvene by Rob'te Johnstone.

It' ij sensars¹⁰ of lattyne.

It' a schepe¹¹ of lattyne.

It' a lampe of lattyne.

It' a fyar showlle.¹²

It' a crysematory¹³ of tyne.

It' a rowllare of wode.

It' ij formys.

It' a laddare.

It' ij corporys cassys.¹⁴

It' a rede stolle¹⁵ of sylke and goled.

It' a hally wattare stoke¹⁶ of lattyne.

It' a lanttarne.

It' ij hally brede basckatts.

It' a valle for the awttare.¹⁷

It' a clothe for the rode.¹⁸

It' iiij stavys¹⁹ for the canapy.

It' iiij stavys w' castelles²⁰ for to carry lyght abowght the sakarmentt.

It' a cheste in the vestry wt barrys of yarne, and a bolte of yarne w' ij grette hangyng lokes.

It' iiij other chests belonging to the chyrche.

It' the lesse of Horseydowne,²¹ w' dyvars othar wryttingys lyyng in the aforesayed chests.

It' a banar clothe of grene scylke for the crosse wt the trenyte²² upon ytte.

It' ij flags of sylke w' the Queenys armys in them.²³

¹ It was usual on the death of persons of any note to erect in the church a herse or stage, decorated with palls or herse cloths, tapers, &c.

² Belonging to the fraternity, or priests of St. Clement.

³ The copper cross was probably a processional cross.

⁴ Candlesticks of latten, an alloy of copper and zinc.

⁵ Standards of latten, seem to mean candelabra which stood on the floor.

⁶ A little bell which is rung to give notice of the approach of the Host when carried in procession, and also in other offices of the Roman Catholic Church.

⁷ Bars of iron, probably to fasten the sepulchre in which the consecrated Host was deposited on Good Friday, until Easter Day.

⁸ A small iron crow, probably to perform the ceremony of opening the sepulchre on Easter Day.

⁹ Basins for washing the hands of the priest at mass.

¹⁰ Censers. Vessels to burn frankincense in.

¹¹ A small vessel in shape of a ship or boat to hold the frankincense.

¹² A fire shovel.

¹³ A chrismatory, or vessel for the holy oil.

¹⁴ Pockets for the corporals.

¹⁵ A narrow scarf or band thrown over the priest's neck, and descending to his feet.

¹⁶ The holy-water stock, for sprinkling holy water from the vessel called the stoup.

¹⁷ Veil for the altar, used from Passion Sunday till Easter Day.

¹⁸ A cloth to cover the holy rood, from Passion Sunday till Good Friday.

¹⁹ Staves to support the canopy when carried over the Host in processions.

²⁰ Staves with lantorns in the form of castles, to be used in visiting the sick at night.

²¹ Horseydown, now Horalydown, was then a large Down or Grasing Field, containing 16 acres belonging to the parish of St. Olave, in which the parishioners turned out their horses and cattle to graze. See Gentleman's Magazine, N. S. vol. V, p. 15.

²² Banners of green were used in procession, on vigils and fasts, and often had depicted on them, either the personified representation of the Trinity, or more frequently the heraldic emblem or diagram, drawn in a triangular form, and reading Pater est Deus, &c. &c.

²³ Processional banners.

It' vj bannars of scylke.
 It' a stremare of bokrame w' Sent
 George apone yt.¹
 It' ix banar polys.
 It' a crussyfyxe of whyte sylke,

gyvyne by *Mastres Blanke*,² and sette
 apone the best awttar clothe.
 It' ij grette kusschynes kov'ed and
 stufte w' fethars.³

MAID MARIAN.—ROBIN HOOD BALLADS.

Mr. URBAN,

SOME circumstances connected with the Robin Hood ballads ought to be duly weighed; and I communicate them accordingly. Whether they were not originally mere French imitations, shall therefore be submitted to consideration.

MAID MARIAN. This was (according to Steevens) a name originally assumed by Matilda, daughter of Lord Fitzwalter, while Robin Hood remained in outlawry; afterwards poisoned by King John, at Dunmow Priory, when his attempts failed upon her chastity. In her degraded state, when she was represented by a strumpet or a clown, she was the lady of a Morris dance, or "Whitsun Ale."

This is factitious, and derived from the ancient custom of endowing every saint with miracles, and every hero with marvels. The following extracts from Cotgrave will show, that Robin and Marian are only French denominations of a rogue and a w—:—

"Marion, f. *Marian*, a proper name for a woman.

"Robin a trouvé Marion, Jack hath met with Gill, a filthy knave with a fulsome queane.—V. Marion." Again,

"Robin a trouvé Marion. Prov. A notorious knave hath found a notable queane." V. Robin.

Of Robin Hood, Cowel (v. *Roberdmen* or *Roberdsamen*) says that they were a sort of great thieves, mentioned 5 Ed. III. 14, and 7 R. II. cap. 5, and then quotes Lord Coke (3 Inst. fol. 197) as saying,

"Robin Hood lived in Richard the First's time, on the borders of England and Scotland, by robbery and spoil, and these Roberdmen took their names from him."

Warton (Poetry; Emend. to vol. i. p. 298) gives the same origin.

According to this etymon, *Robin Hood* ought to have been *Robert-hood*; but Cotgrave defines *Robert* by "a name," *Robin* by "a proper name;" and it is plain, from the previous extracts, that the latter was a French slang word for a thief. *Robert* is the term, almost without exception, if not wholly so, used as a Christian name by the Chroniclers. And if this opinion be correct, Robin was a French term, applied (at first at least) exclusively to a knave; and therefore any allusion to *Robert* Earl of Huntingdon (or claimant of the Earldom, as Stukeley), is out of the question. But when Robin was so used by us, it was in an hilarious sense, for *Robin Goodfellow* is defined by Cotgrave (v. *Lutin*) as a *merrie* devil. The postfix of *Hood* is of more difficult explanation, unless we consider it to be a mere corruption of *wood*. And if so, "Robin's wood," means no more than "a robber's wood," one from which a thief was likely to issue, or make for his home; an appellation, too, very suitable to our ancient history. But whence came the origin of the

ROBIN-HOOD BALLADS. Cotgrave has again

"Chanson de Robin. A merry and extemporall song, or fashion of singing, whereto one is ever adding somewhat, or may at pleasure adde what he list."

This definition explains the humorous incidents added to, or rather forming the substance of these ballads in the main, legitimate inventions or embellishments of a *Chanson de Robin*. It should be stated, however, that *Chanson de Robin* could not be applied to

¹ This is the second time we meet with Saint George in this inventory, but I do not find that he had any particular connection with the church.

² Thomas Blancke was Sheriff of London in 1574, and Lord Mayor, as Sir Thomas, in 1582.

³ Cushions for the priest to kneel upon at the altar.

the bird, for that is not a French name of it.

Le petit Jean [de Santre], a well known tale, seems to indicate a slang French term, assimilating our *Little John*, Robin's friend.

Who were the authors of these ballads? That question Percy, Warton, and numerous writers upon Minstrelsy and Music, must answer; but nothing, generally speaking, can be more void of artificial merit, than our ballads. Nor was there any desire of such merit in these compositions, as appears from those in Shakespere; but they have often an affecting simplicity, far beyond study and refinement. The authors, according to some accounts, we should find in Grub-street; but not at least in later times, for they went by the name of "Holborn Rhymes." "Poor Holborn Ballads," says Otway, in his Prologue to the Atheist; and in his Address to Creech upon his Lucretius, he has these lines:—

"Secure great injured Maro from the wrong, [long;
He unredeemed has laboured with so
In *Holborn Rhyme*, and lest the book
should fail,
Expos'd with pictures to promote the
sale." *Otway's Poems*, ii. 364.

Perhaps your black-letter readers may improve upon these hints. They claim no higher character.* T. D. F.

Mr. URBAN, *St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, March 12.*

AS I have observed in your excellent Magazine,† that a few years ago the public had taken a deep interest in the restoration of Sir Thomas More's monument in the Church of Chelsea, the place which was destined by that excellent and amiable man for the interment of his body, but which is in fact an empty cenotaph,‡ I trust that less will not be felt by many of your readers for the *spot where his head* was placed; which was obtained (after its exposure on London Bridge) by his beloved daughter Margaret, and brought to her residence in *St. Dunstan's, Canterbury*, and deposited, by her request, in the same vault with her after her decease. Your readers are aware that she was married to one of the Roper family, who had a mansion in this parish, the gate of which—a curious piece of brick work—is still standing, and is the entrance to a brewery; but no vestige of the house is left.

In the chancel of the church is a vault belonging to that family, which, in newly paving of the chancel, in the summer of 1835, was accidentally opened; and, wishing to ascertain whether Sir T. More's scull was really there, I went down into the vault, and found it still remaining in the place where it was seen many years

* The communication of our respected Correspondent requires a few remarks. When we say, "birds of a feather flock together," we mean generally that people of the same character or station frequent each other's society; in other words, that you may know a man by the company he keeps: but it by no means follows, that birds mean *bad* people. So the French proverb, *Robin a trouvé Marion*, which, like the English one just mentioned, is taken generally in a bad sense, may be explained by "a notorious knave hath found a notable queane," without by any means requiring as a consequence, that *Robin* means a *knave*, or *Marion* a bad woman. In fact, they mean nothing of the sort; they are familiar names which, throughout all old French poetry, from the time of the beautiful early pastoral drama of *Robin et Marion*, were used to designate a *shepherd* and a *shepherdess*: the proverb means literally 'a shepherd has found a shepherdess, a bird has found a bird of its own feather'; and figuratively—for all proverbs are more or less figurative—a rogue has found another of his own stamp. A *chanson de Robin* could not signify anything which resembled a Robin-Hood ballad; it must have signified a mere *see-saw* song, such as a shepherd might sing after his sheep, and which had no plot or particular meaning. So that it was of little consequence if something were added to or taken from it. There exists nothing in French, and does not appear ever to have existed, anything resembling our Robin Hood ballads, or any popular character representing Robin Hood. In England, Robin, as a popular term of familiarity, was applied equally to Robin Hood, the popular hero; Robin Goodfellow, the familiar hobgoblin; Robin Red-breast, the familiar bird.—EDR.

† See *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1833, p. 485.

‡ His body was interred in the chapel of the Tower of London.

ago, in a niche in the wall, in a leaden box, something of the shape of a bee-hive, open in the front and with an iron grating before it. In this vault were five coffins, some of them belonging to the Henshaw family,* one much decayed, no inscription to be traced on it. The wall in the vault, which is on the south side, and in which the scull was found, seems to have been built much later than the time of Sir T. More's decapitation, and appears to be a separation between the Roper chancel and the part under the Communion Table.

In the same chancel are two venerable altar tombs, of Betherden marble, one of them, partly within an arch in the wall, which was probably that of the founder of the chancel, and from both of which, brasses have evidently been removed; and over them is a surcoat with a helmet surmounted by the crest of the eagle and child. There were, when I first knew the church, three small banners waving over them, which were so completely in rags and decayed, that they not many years ago fell to pieces.

Opposite to these tombs is a beautiful monument, erected by a grandson of Sir T. More sacred (as he calls it) "PIETATI ET PARENTIBUS:" it has been lately cleansed from the dust and cobwebs of ages, and stands forth now in all its former chaste and simple beauty.

This venerable church consists of two aisles and two chancels at the east end, and a small chapel at the north end, which is used as a vestry. There is a plain octagonal font, now placed under the belfry tower, of a very early date, with a canopy, or top, of oak, beautifully carved and highly ornamented with crockets.

In musing over these relics of days gone by, and connected as they are—both above and below ground—with that simple-minded and pious martyr, I could not but feel that I was treading

on religious classic ground, and hope that a similar good feeling might induce some, who venerate the great and the good of other times, to manifest the same laudable wish to save from ruin the sacred walls which contain *the head*, as they have done in restoring the empty monument of that excellent man. I enter *con amore* into restorations of this sort, I have been planning how it might be done with best effect; and it has struck me that the eastern window of the chancel might be ornamented with a copy of that beautiful bust of Sir T. More by Holbein, and in the side lights might be placed the coats of arms of the different branches of the family; that the ceiling, divided into different compartments by handsome small oaken beams, might be restored, and shields placed at the intersections of the angles; and a Gothic open screen of the same wood might surround the chancel. As a finish to the whole, I would have a handsome small vase of Betherden Marble, standing on a plain circular pillar, erected under the window; in which I would place, if it was not thought improper, the *scull itself*, with a suitable inscription. But the difficulty is, how is all this to be accomplished? I see no other possible way, than some of the descendants of Sir Thomas paying this sacred *debt* (may I call it?) to the memory of their great and good ancestor, or by *others* not connected with the family, but who take a deep interest in matters of this sort; doing, in short, as your Magazine records they have lately been doing at Chelsea, and paying the same mark of respect to the *head* in St. Dunstan's church, as they have *there* done to his empty tomb. I have known this church for nearly forty years, and feel a strong wish to see it put into complete order. There is a great capability about it for making it one of the best churches in Canterbury; and I cannot but hope and trust that *such* may be effected at no distant period; for evidently there seems to be a wish in the parish to improve this sacred edifice; but, alas! their means are inadequate. I am glad, however, to observe, that lately they have put in a beautiful painted window over the altar screen, consisting of three lights, the figure of the Redeemer in the cen-

* Inscriptions on three of the coffins. Cha^s. Henshaw, Esq. Married Elizth. only D^r. of Edw. Roper, Esq. of Welhall, in the county of Kent. Died July 1st, 1726, aged 63.

Elizth. Henshaw, of Welhall, Eltham. Catharine Strickland, of same place, died 1741.

tre, and the emblems of the Evangelists on each side, with a radiated I. H. S. surrounded by a crown of thorns. They have also made a baptistry with a neat little lancet-shaped window, of painted glass, also consisting of a Dove descending on the Cross, under which appears the Lamb and an Infant St. John; and in it is placed the venerable old Font, which I mentioned before.

As I see, from your devoting many pages to accounts of churches and every thing belonging to them *worthy of attention*, that you interest yourself much in matters of this sort, I

hope you will be able to make room, in some early number, for this notice of St. Dunstan's church; and should it be the means of calling the attention of any antiquary to this subject, it will afford much satisfaction to the writer, that he has been in some degree instrumental to the marking more particularly the *place* where rests the *head* of one who made no inconsiderable a figure in the history of the reign of the Eighth Henry, and who fell a victim to the jealousy of that tyrant, by so boldly refusing to acknowledge the supremacy of his rule over the Church of England. Yours, &c. V. S. D.



In illustration of the interesting disclosure made by this correspondent, we have made the following extracts from the several authors who have noticed the fate of the Head of Sir Thomas More.* The first is from Cresacre More's Life of his illustrious ancestor (p. 289, Mr. Hunter's edit.):

"His head having remained about a month upon London-bridge, and being to be cast into the Thames, because room should be made for divers others, who in plentiful sort suffered martyrdom for the same Supremacy, shortly after, it was bought by his daughter Margaret, lest (as

she stoutly affirmed before the Council, being called before them after for the same matter) it should be food for fishes; which she buried where she thought fittest; it was very well to be known, as well by the lively favour of him,† which was not all this while in any thing almost diminished; as also by reason of one tooth, which he wanted whilst he lived; herein it was to be admired, that the hairs of his beard being almost grey before his martyrdom, they seemed now as it were reddish or yellow."

The next is from Lewis's Preface to Roper's Life of Sir Thomas More (Singer's ed. p. xxi.):

"With this excellent woman Mr. Roper lived about 16 years, she dying 1544, nine years after her father, when she was buried in the family burying-place at St. Dunstan's with her father's head in her arms, as she had desired."

But still more precise, and doubtless more accurate, is the account given by Anthony à Wood in his Athenæ Oxonienses (vol. i. p. 86, Bliss's edit.):

* We may take this opportunity of recording a statement which has recently appeared in the newspapers, that in the public library at Douay, a Psalter has been discovered which belonged to Sir Thomas More, and which he used during the latter days of his life. It is an 8vo volume, printed on vellum, by Wynkin de Worde, at London, in 1508, and contains some English verses, in the hand-writing of Bishop Fisher, testifying to the (mis-^{take}) faith and religious belief of the *heads*.

† The expression of his countenance.

"As for his head, it was set upon a pole, on London-bridge, where abiding about 14 days, was then privily bought by the said Margaret, and by her for a time carefully preserv'd in a *leaden box*, but afterwards with great devotion 'twas put into a *vault* (the *burying-place* of the *Ropers*) under a *chapel* joyning to *St. Dunstan's church* in *Canterbury*, where it doth yet remain, standing in the said box on the coffin of Margaret his daughter buried there."

And lastly, as confirming the chain of proof as to the identity of the skull lately seen, the following note in the same place is very satisfactory :

"Dr. [then Mr.] Rawlinson informed Hearne, that when the vault was opened in 1715, to enter into one of the Roper's family, the box was seen enclosed in an *iron grate*."

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*Anglo-Saxon Literature,**

SINCE the publication of Thorpe's *Cædmon* and the first edition of Kemble's *Beowulf*, a new and great impulse has been given to the study of the Anglo-Saxon language and literature in England. We feel confident that the progress made in it since that time has been great, and as good materials and good guides are being constantly afforded to us, we doubt not that it will be continually greater. The two books we have just mentioned, the *Apollonius* and, above all, the *Analecta*, by Thorpe, with the new edition of *Beowulf*, and the translation, glossary, and notes, are quite enough to authorize us in saying, that very much has been done towards an accurate knowledge of the language of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers since that period. When we add to these, *Layamon* nearly ready, which will be well edited by Sir F. Madden; the *Exeter book* in an advanced state of preparation, by Thorpe; the invaluable monuments from *Vercelli*, *Brussels*, &c. also edited by Thorpe, which we owe to the zealous exertions of Mr. Purton Cooper, the Secretary of the Record Commission; the interesting poem of *Salomon and Saturn*, with a most learned dissertation, now in the press, by Kemble; and a *Saxon Mythology and Saxon Dictionary* in preparation by the same scholar; we are sure that all our readers will agree with us in saying that the prospects of our Anglo-Saxonists are bright.

The third article in our list, a translation, considerably altered and amplified so as to form a new work, from an article which formerly appeared in our contemporary, *Fraser*, gives a tolerably complete sketch of the progress of Anglo-Saxon studies, from their first dawn in the days of the reformation, the age of Parker and Fox, through the in some senses brilliant æra of the seventeenth century and the oblivion to which they were consigned during much of the eighteenth, to their propitious revival in our own days. To this work, a three-shilling pamphlet, we refer our readers for the details of this progress, and for a comparison of the systems and merits of the old and new schools of Saxonists, as well as for a sketch of the Anglo-Saxon poetry. We shall confine ourselves at present to the two volumes of *Beowulf* which have recently appeared.

It is difficult to account for the long neglect which the romance of *Beowulf*, so interesting not only to Saxon philologists, but to the antiquary, the historian, and the lover of ancient literature in general, had experienced. It is the

* The Anglo-Saxon Poems of *Beowulf*, the *Traveller's Song*, and the *Battle of Finnesburh*, edited by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. &c. Second edition. Pickering, 1835 (1837) fcp. 8vo.

A Translation of the Anglo-Saxon Poem of *Beowulf*, with a copious Glossary, Preface, and Philological Notes, by John M. Kemble, Esq. M.A. &c. Pickering, 1837. fcp. 8vo.

Coup-d'Œil sur les Progrès et sur l'Etat actuel de la Littérature Anglo-Saxonne en Angleterre, par M. Thomas Wright; traduit de l'Anglais par M. de Larenaudière. Paris, Silvestre, 1836. London, Pickering, 8vo.

picture of our heroic ages, such as few nations can boast—the Anglo-Saxon Iliad. Preserved in a manuscript, written itself in the tenth century, the poem bears undeniable marks of a much earlier origin. “In spite of its generally heathen character, there occur in it Christian allusions which fix this text at least at a period subsequent to A.D. 597. But it is also obvious that an older and far completer poem has once existed; of which the numerous blunders, both in sense and versification, the occurrence of archaic forms found in no other Anglo-Saxon work, and the cursory allusions to events, which to the Anglo-Saxons after their departure from Sleswic, must soon have become unintelligible, are convincing proofs that our present text is only a copy, and a careless copy too.”—(Pref. to vol. 1. p. xx.) The first edition was published by a Dane, Grimus J. Thorkelin, in 4to, with a Latin translation, whose text was so extremely bad, even to the separating one word sometimes into two or three, as to render his book entirely valueless. So much eagerness was felt among those who knew the work to have a more correct text, that Mr. Kemble’s first edition was sold off in less than three months after its publication. The new edition is considerably improved, and we think now that, unless other MSS. could be found, its editor has done all an editor can do for this important monument of the remote ages of our history. It is, however, the second volume, now first published, in which he has conferred the greatest benefit on Anglo-Saxon students, and which will do most towards making this poem more generally known. Here we have an accurate and literal translation of the whole poem, prefaced by a long dissertation on the mythic persons mentioned in it; we also have here a most valuable glossary to the language of Anglo-Saxon poetry, and numerous philological notes of great importance to those who wish to study the poem critically.

As we have already observed, the interest of the poem of Beowulf is not confined to the philologist, it also interests the antiquary and the historian in a very high degree. In it we have the most lively sketches of a state of society which our imagination could never have pictured to us without it, and we have contemporary illustrations of manners and customs which will solve a host of doubtful questions. According to the poem, Hrothgar was a Danish prince, who, in the sunshine of his prosperity, had built himself a princely residence, “a great mead-hall,” which was named Heorot. Here he hoped to feast in quiet with his nobles. The place was, however, haunted by an unearthly monster, one “of Cain’s kin,” to whose ravages many of Hrothgar’s thanes fell victims. The account of this monster’s origin illustrates a superstitious belief, prevalent in the west throughout the middle ages; it is one of the Christian additions to the original poem, though the notion itself had probably its foundation in northern mythology, when the early converts identified some one of their gods with the fratricide Cain.

“ Swá ða driht-guman
 dreámum lífd[on]
 eadig-lice;
 oððæt án on-gan
 fyrene fre[m]man
 feónd on helle.
 Wæs se grimma gæst
 Grendel hátan,
 mere mearc-stapa
 se þe mórás heóld;
 fen and fæsten,
 fifel-cynnes eard,
 won-sæli were
 weardode hwile.
 siþðan him scyppend
 for-scrifen hæfde.
 In Caines synne
 þone cwealm ge-wræc
 fœs drihten,
 heo þe he Abel slóg.

So the vassals
 lived in joy
 happily;
 until that one began
 to practise crime,
 a fiend in hell.
 The grim stranger was
 called Grendel,
 a mighty haunter of the marches,
 one that held the moors;
 fen and fastness,
 the dwelling of the monster race,
 this wretched man
 guarded for a while,
 after the Creator
 had appointed him his punishment.
 Upon the race of Cain
 the eternal Lord
 avenged the murder,
 in that he slew Abel.

Ne ge-fæh he þære fæhðe,
 ac he hine feor for-wræc,
 metod for þy máne,
 man-cynne fram :
 þanon un-tydras
 calle on-wúcon,
 Eótenas and Ylfe
 and Orcneas ;
 swylce gi [gantas]
 þá wið Gode wunnon,
 lange þrage ;
 [he] him ðæs leán for-geald." v. 197.

He (the Creator) rejoiced not
 in the act of hatred,
 but banished him for his crime
 afar from mankind :
 thence evil progenies
 all awoke *into life*,
 Eotens and Elves,
 and Orks ;
 Giants also
 then warred against God,
 for a long period :
 he gave them therefore their reward.

Throughout the old English poetry, up to a late period, bad people are said to be "of Cain's kin," by which expression they are not compared to the first murderer, but to the wicked spirits and monsters which were supposed to have sprung from him.

Beowulf, the Geát, the hero of our romance, a Saxon hero too, who dwelt on the opposite shore, resolved to try his valour against the Grendel, and deliver the Danes from their enemy. His visit to the Danish court, his reception there, and the festivities in the royal hall.

" Ða wæs Geát-mægum
 geador æt-somme
 on beor-sele,
 benc ge-rymed ;
 þær swið-ferhðe
 sittan eódon,
 þriðum dealle :
 þegn nytte be-heóld
 se þe on handa bæc
 hroden ealo-wæge,
 scencte scir-wered ;
 scóp hwílum sang
 hádor on Heorote,
 þær wæs hæleða dreám
 dǫguð un-lytel
 Dena and Wedera.

Then was for the sons of the Geats,
 altogether
 in the beer-hall
 a bench cleared ;
 there the bold of spirit,
 free from quarrel,
 went to sit :
 the thane observed his office,
 he that in his hand bare
 the twisted ale-cup,
 he poured the bright sweet *liquor* ;
 meanwhile the poet sang
 serene in Heorot,
 there was joy of heroes,
 no little pomp
 of Danes and Westerns.

(v. 976.)

—The combat with the Grendel, and afterwards with the monster's mother, the rejoicings after his two victories, and Beowulf's return to his own country, laden with treasures, are the subject of the first part of the poem. In the second part, Beowulf is king over his people, and aged, he goes to fight a dragon which had long guarded the treasures of the people of old time, and which had molested his subjects ; the dragon is conquered, but Beowulf falls in the encounter, and this really magnificent poem closes with the account of his obsequies. For a longer analysis we must refer to the *Coup-d'œil* ; but we would rather refer our readers to the poem itself. We could go on quoting passages through our whole number, for we never in our life met with a poem so full of beautiful and striking passages as the romance of Beowulf the Geát.

Of its value to antiquaries and historians, an example will be the best illustration. In our last number we gave a long notice of Sir William Betham's observations on the ring-money of the ancient Celts. A perusal of Beowulf, and of the rest of the Anglo-Saxon poetry, will show that this ring-money was as common among the Saxons and other Teutonic tribes, as among the Celts, and that it is by no means necessarily of that remote antiquity which has been given to it. We will only cite a few passages, out of a host furnished by our poem, which bear upon our subject. Of Hrothgar (the Danish king), after he had built Heorot, it is said,

" He beót ne a-léh ;
 beágas dæle,
 sinc æt symle ;
 sele hlifade ;

He belied not his promise ;
 he *distributed rings*,
 treasure at the feast ;
 the hall rose aloft ;

heáh and horn-geáp
heaðo-wylma bád
láðan liges.

(v. 159.)

high and curved with pinnacles
it awaited the hostile waves
of loathed fire.

Of Hrothgar, again :—

“ Swylie self-cyning
of bryd-búre,
beáh-horda wea [rd],
tryddode tir-fæst,
ge-trume micle,
cystum ge-cybed.

(v. 1834.)

Also the king himself
from his nuptial bower,
the *keeper of the hoards of rings*,
stepped glorious,
with a great troop,
renowned for his munificence.

Hunferth says of Breca, the king of the Brondings,—

“ Ðonon he ge-sóhte
swæne éðel,
leóf his leódum,
land Brondinga,
freóðo-burh fægere,
þær he folc áhte,
burh and beágas.

(v. 1034.)

Whence he sought
his own paternal land,
dear to his people,
the land of the Brondings,
a fair metropolis,
where he owned a nation,
a town and *rings* (i. e. a treasure).

In the minstrel-song about Finn and Hengest, one term of a treaty is that—

“ — æt feoh-gyftum,
Folc-waldan sunu
dogra ge-hwylce
Dene weorþode,
Hengestes heáp,
hringum wenede,
efne swá swiðe
sinc-ge-streónum
fættan goldea,
swá he Fresena cyn
on beor-sele
byldan wolde.”

(v. 2171.)

— at the gifts of treasure,
Folcwalda's son
every day
should honour the Danes,
the troops of Hengest,
should *serve them with rings*,
with hoarded treasures
of solid gold,
even as much as
he would furnish
the race of the Frisians
in the beer-hall.

And a few lines farther on, the king is distinguished as beáh-gifa, the giver of rings :—

“ þæt ðær senig mon
wordum né worcum
wære né bræce,
né þurh in-wit-searo
æfre ge-mænden,
ðeah hie hira beág-gyfan
banan folgedon,
ðeóden-leáse,
þa him swá ge-þearfodwæs.”

that there no man
either by word or work
should break the peace,
nor through hostile machinations
ever recall (the quarrel),
although they of *him who gave them rings*
must follow the slaughterer,
deprived of their prince,
since they were so compelled.

Again, of the dragon and his treasure, after the death of the former :—

“ beáh-hordum leng
wyrn wóh-bogen
wealdan ne móste,
ac him irenna
ecga for-namon.”

(v. 8648.)

Longer the *hoard of rings*
the twisted worm
might not possess,
but him edges of iron
took away.

This kind of money was probably used by the Anglo-Saxons long after their settlement in England ; and the name of “ ring-giver,” as an epithet of princes, was preserved perhaps to the time of the Norman conquest. Such is the title of Athelstan, at the beginning of the noble song on the victory at Brunanburh—

“ Æthelstán cyning,
eorla drihten,
“a beáh-gyfa.”

Æthelstan the king,
the lord of earls,
the *ring-giver* of barons.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Church and Dissent. By Edmund Osler.

IT would be difficult to bestow on this book a higher praise than its merits demand. It is written throughout with knowledge and judgment; the author's opinions, though temperate, are firm; and the subject on which he treats is one that he appears most attentively to have studied, and well understood. The first chapter, on the nature and essential differences between the Church and Dissent, on the opposition of their principles, and the impracticability of their union, is of much interest. The History of the Church of England from the Reformation is ably drawn, and the important æras distinctively brought forward. The most part of the work is appropriated to the influences of the Church and Dissent on the personal character—on Society—on the national character—and on religion: under all which divisions much important knowledge is imparted, many correct inferences drawn, and many unsuspected evils and dangers pointed out. The last chapter, on the Poor Law, and the Claims of the Poor, speaks the voice alike of wisdom and humanity. As a medical practitioner the author has had facilities of acquaintance with the poor, that no other class of persons could have; and in the general character which he has drawn of them, and in the favourable account which he has given of their virtues and affections, we fully agree; to their charity to each other, which he emphatically distinguishes, we can bear witness; and in no one virtue do they excel their superiors more conspicuously, than in their filial love and attention after they have attained years of maturity, and their parents are declining in age. We hardly know an instance, in which, in such cases, the sons and daughters have not even largely contributed to the parent's support and comfort, and continued their charity even to the decencies of a respectable burial. It must, however, be recollected, that these are virtues

which took root and grew up in the family cottage and the domestic hearth; that they are inseparably allied to an honest and independent life (independence won and secured by industry and care), and that they would sicken and perish beneath the tainted and artificial air of a crowded Union. They are virtues which know nothing of commissioners, guardians, and attorneys' clerks; virtues which keep no ledger; which have no weekly balance of debtor and creditor accounts; which, if illness occur, hasten on the wings of love and anxiety to the village doctor, without waiting for an order from the relieving officer; and which, by securing the comfort of a separate dwelling for age and infirmity, acknowledge what sterling virtues are linked to our prosperity and to our independence.

The author's work is so moderate in compass and in price, and so little bears curtailing in its language or argument, that as we have often entered on the subject before, we shall not attempt any lengthened analysis of its contents. Our readers (all who love the Church and would have an answer to those who calumniate or disparage her value) should read the volume; then they will find the main points and differences of Dissent stated with clearness and candour, and the arguments of the Dissenters against their support of the Church, examined most closely, and, we think, refuted most triumphantly. We cannot in justice to the author omit laying before our readers some verses which have much pleased us for their simple elegance and good feeling, and which we find in a note to the work.

THE FONT.

To bring me to this hallow'd shrine,
 With pious love my parents came,
 To mark me with the Christian sign,
 To bless me with the Christian name.
 'Twas here the sacred pledge was given,
 And solemnly for me preferr'd;
 The fervent prayer arose to heaven,
 And may I hope that prayer was heard.

Enthron'd in Majesty on high,
The Ancient of Eternal Days;
God yet regards the feeble cry,
And listens to the infant's praise.

Their souls are ransom'd with his blood,
The emblem of his promis'd rest;
Nor dare we from his Church exclude
Those whom on earth the Saviour blest.

Lov'd, honour'd Church! his saving grace
The Lord thy God displays in thee;
I'll worship in thy holy place,
And pray for thy prosperity.

Built on his Everlasting Word,
Stand, as for ages thou hast stood;
Thine be the blessings of the Lord,
And blest be all who seek thy good!

Before we take leave of this work, we must not pass over the substance of a note at p. 250, on the subject of religion in America. The success of the *Voluntary Principle* is, we know, often maintained by an appeal to the Transatlantic churches; an appeal, we have reason to know, made with very insufficient knowledge of the subject. Now our author justly observes, "that sound religious principles have but a limited influence on the United States; that infidelity prevails greatly among the more educated classes, and dangerous enthusiasm through the greater part of the religious world." He then gives a curious account of the trial and acquittal of Dr. Cooper, Principal of the College of South Carolina. Dr. Cooper had in his publications maintained such *extreme infidelity, in language so revolting for its profaneness*, that it attracted public attention. The Principal of a college spoke of the Pentateuch in terms like the following:—"Do not the books themselves afford sufficient evidence that they are unworthy of the countenance of any intelligent being? Is not the book of Genesis a collection of absurd and frivolous tales? I wish the epithets absurd and frivolous were the worst that might fairly be applied, but they are not." He then proceeds to ridicule the contents of the books that follow Genesis. Dr. Cooper was tried before the trustees of the college. His defence contains a full account of his opinions, and his right to maintain them. His speech was received with the plaudits of the multitudes who attended, and the Board of Trustees *dismissed the charge against him!*

Letters of Runnymede. 1836.

VERY clever letters these! The political observations acute, and the personal satire rather pungent! It opens with a kind of family-picture of the Whig Administration.

"The Whigs have at length obtained a Lord Chancellor—as a lawyer not illustrious, as a statesman a nonentity. The seals of the principal offices of the State are entrusted to an individual who, on the principle that good vinegar is the corruption of bad wine, has been metamorphosed from an incapable author into an eminent politician. His brother secretaries remind me of two battered female sinners. One frivolous, the other exhausted. One taking refuge from conscious scorn in rouge and the affected giggle of fluttering folly, and the other in strong waters and devotion. Then Mr. Spring Rice waves a switch, which he would fain persuade you is a shillalegh; while the Riezzi of Westminster smiles with marvellous complacency at the strange chapter of accidents which has converted a man whose friends pelted George Lamb with a cabbage stalk, into a main prop of William Lamb's Cabinet. Some yet remain: the acute intelligence of Lansdowne, the polished mind of Thompson, Howick's calm maturity, and the youthful energy of Holland. And this is the Cabinet that controls the destinies of a far vaster population than owned the sway of Rome in the palmiest hour of its imperial fame. Scarron or Butler should celebrate its political freaks and the shifting expedients of its ignoble state craft. But while I watch you in your ludicrous councils, an awful shade rises from behind the chair of my Lord President. Slaves! it is your master! It is Eblis, with Captain Rock's bloody cap shading his atrocious countenance. In the one hand he waves a torch, in the other clutches a skull. He gazes on his victim with a leer of fiendish triumph. Contemptible as you are, it is this dark connexion that involves your fate with even an epic dignity, and makes the impending story of your retributive fortunes assure almost a Dantesque sublimity."

The letters are addressed to most of the leading members of the Administration, and to Sir R. Peel and Lord Stanley. The writer never fails in the spirit of his attack, and we should be loath to have to parry his assaults: there is more, however, than the smartness and acrimony of satire in the volume; there are sound politics

tinctions drawn; judicious observations, and very just inferences. It really seems, with the author, impossible to consider the present Ministry as a self-governed, self-moving machine: but supported by a majority in the Commons, consisting partly of Papists and partly of Dissenters, both of whom join it only for the spoil; continually urged on to fresh reforms by the angry and unceasing howl of the radical press; confronted in all their weak and imperfect schemes by the wisdom and spirit of the Upper House, opposed by the wisest and best statesman in the Lower; they appear to us to have no means of retaining the situation, but by constantly protracting the journey; drawing the carriage of the State only as slowly as ever their Master will permit them to crawl; making a momentary start after a hard blow of the *press*-whip; setting up a bray when the thracks come too thick; and stopping short whenever they can. The old Head Coachman left them, when he found he was expected to gallop his horses uphill without ever stopping; two or three other of their best hands also went off, and they are reduced to take for a *guard* one who had been employed by the enemies; and to place on the box a driver whose only recommendation was,—that probably he would generally be found—fast asleep.

Wesley's Natural Philosophy. Edited by R. Mudie.

ONE of the most useful and accurate Compendiums of Natural Philosophy that we have seen. We have previously had the pleasure of speaking in high praise of Mr. Mudie's talents and acquirements; and certainly the improvement of Mr. Wesley's work could not be intrusted to abler hands. There is a passage on the effects of *sleep*, in the first volume. It is written with such elegance and feeling, that we make no apology for quoting it.

“Behold the most vigorous constitution when resigned to the slumber of the night. Its activity is oppressed with indolence; its strength suffers a temporary annihilation. The nerves are like a bow unstrung; the whole animal like a motionless log. Behold a person of the most delicate sensations and amiable dispositions. His

eyes, if wide open, discern no light, distinguish no objects. His ears, with the organs unimpaired, perceive not the sounds that are round about them. The exquisitely fine sense of feeling is overwhelmed with an utter stupefaction. Where are his social affections? he knows not the father that begat him, the friend that is even as his own soul. Behold the most ingenious scholar, whose judgment traces the most intricate sciences, whose taste relishes all the beauties of composition. The thinking faculties are unhinged, and instead of close connected reasoning, there is nothing but a disjointed huddle of absurd ideas; instead of well-digested principles, nothing but a disorderly jumble of crude conceptions.

“Yet no sooner does he awake, than he is possessed of all his former endowments. His sinews are braced and fit for action; his senses alert and keen. The frozen affections melt with tenderness, the romantic visionary is again the master of reason; and, what is beyond measure surprising, the intoxicated mind does not work itself sober by slow degrees, but in the twinkling of an eye is possessed of all its faculties. Why does not the numbness that seized the animal powers chain the limbs perpetually? Why does not the stupor that deadens all the senses hold fast its possession? When the thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in confusion? How is it that they are rallied in a moment, and reduced from the wildest irregularity to the most orderly array? From an inactivity resembling death, and from extravagances little different from madness, how suddenly is the body restored to vigour and agility, how instantaneously is the mind established in sedateness and harmony!”

The History of the Church of Christ.
Sermons, by the Rev. Richard Povah,
L.L.D.

THE volume, which is published by the subscription of friends of the author, contains twenty sermons. The Acts of the Apostles of our Lord form the subject of the series. They appear to be printed much as they were delivered. They do not pretend to any deep learning, any laborious and refined reasoning, or to any peculiar graces or delicacy of style; but they are sermons which a pious sensible minister would preach to an educated and attentive congregation. The preacher shews throughout that his mind is imbued with the true principles of Christianity, and that he preach-

es what, believing, he practises. As in p. 69, when he says, "Ought the Churchman to avoid the Dissenter, or the Dissenter the Churchman, both of whom believe in Christ, because in some forms or ceremonies they may differ?" If by *avoiding*, the preacher means disliking, hating, &c. we say he ought not: but forms and ceremonies scarcely mark the real difference between the Churchman and Dissenter, and neither party would agree that their differences are so trifling. The Churchman would assert that the Dissenter had made a rent in the mantle of Christ without sufficient reason, and that his Church was not one of apostolical descent. The Dissenter would say, that the Church's alliance with the State was unscriptural and dangerous. We are afraid that it can hardly be expected that such persons of different persuasions should love or seek one another; but it is to be deeply deplored that they should be at open enmity as at present; and that, on one side at least, feelings and expressions most unchristian and unlovely are indulged in without regret. The sermon on the choice of an apostle to supply the place of Judas, is a very good and judicious one; and we sincerely hope that the pious minister's denunciation against the love of riches will have some effect upon the mercantile portion of his flock; that part which carry golden fleeces, and guard them with sleepless dragons. The inordinate pursuit of wealth is the giant sin of the present age; and the richer and broader the golden floods of Pactolus flow, the more greedily are they drunk, from the peer who sells his land by the inch for new towns or new railways, to the shopkeeper who launches out on such a scale of dealing, as will oblige him to ruin his smaller competitors in order to succeed himself. We like also our author's advice to the female sex—"to distinguish themselves by the gentleness, the sweetness, and mildness of their conduct." We hope this also will have its effect, as considering the weight of authority with which it comes; and we hope that while young ladies are brought up with all possible accomplishments, which they never may want, a little more attention will be paid by them to that essential which they never can

do without: in short, that they may keep *themselves* in tune as well as their pianos. Upon the whole, the merit of these discourses appears to us to be the sound practical lessons of advice which the preacher brings forward from the facts which he narrates, and the truly pious and religious principles which he inculcates. The sermons would not be proof against a severe critic, but their plain useful merit could not be injured by any criticism however severe.

Caius Marius, a Tragedy. By Thomas Doubleday.

THE late Mr. Kean suggested this subject, as one capable of producing fine tragic effects. The author, his own judgment coinciding with that of the actor, wrote the present tragedy, and offered it to the manager of Drury Lane; who declined it, after many compliments on its merits. Whether it would have acted well, we cannot say; we think there is a fault in the interest being too much divided between Marius and Sylla,—there are in fact two heroes; and though the author wished to throw our interest on the side of Sylla, yet the natural feeling of sympathy with great men in misfortune is constantly acting against his purpose. There is nothing very new or striking in the characters. Valerius is a virtuous lover; and young Marius a hot-brained, sensual soldier; to which may be added, a pimp and a false waiting-maid. The plot also is simply an historical one—solely a succession of events. But the poetry is good; the language spirited and elegant; the thoughts poetical. We will give, as a specimen, the soliloquy of Marius in the ruins of Carthage:—

Whence comes that strain? It is at least no
No liar to the heart, for even now [traitor,
It stirs me, as, methinks, long since it did
In far-fled happier hours, when life was new
And hope was high, when fame was bright,
and sunset
Had not become my morn.—If friends of Marius
Be on the deep, and this be from their tongue,
Speed them propitious Neptune!—and thou
Moon [towers,
Shine, like some Pharos, on these mouldering
Gild each green wave that ripples past their
prow,
And with thy beam, pilot and point their course
As with a silver wand.—The strain hath
ceas'd!
Night falls apace. How awful is this spot!—
Here fell the bolt of Scipio—and here Carthage,

The naval-crowned Queen, blue Neptune's daughter,
 Strong as the storms, and richer than the seas
 With all their untold gems, before the Roman
 Saak down in blood and ashes.—Here, even
 here,
 That swarthy Senate, dark as wintry waves,
 Was quell'd for ever.—Oh! these cumber'd
 ruins,
 The sun doth wonder why he shines, the
 Doth trim her silver lamp only to light (Moon
 The fox and owl obscene that haunt these
 halls,
 Aye, or the grizzled wolf that couches there
 And prowls amid their shadows, as if scent
 Of carnage still remain'd.—Yon dank, black
 marsh,
 Where the coarse flag and bristling reeds
 Mix'd with the fragments of the former time,
 The hot and stagnant waters, once did hold
 A thousand ships, that swept the azure seas
 In glorious domination. Yea, where now
 The melancholy her'n or peaceful crane
 Doth wade alone, a gay and varied throng
 Brought riches home from many a distant
 clime,
 And sung amid their toil.—Oh! such a scene
 Doth fit the fate of Marius. Ruin to Ruin!
 Deserted mid deserted,—death in death!
 And yet is Rome more blest than this? her
 streets,
 Do they not shelter wolves? doth rapine never
 Stalk 'mid her walks? and 'mongst her stately
 throngs,
 Is there more peace—more safety—than amid
 These awful relics of her fallen foe?
 Oh! no! the ghost of dark and ruin'd Carthage
 Is not more foul than is the living spirit
 Of yon,* her fell destroyer. Hover round me,
 Ghaunt, grinning spectre of a fallen state;
 For Marius is like thee, and haply soon
 Shall be with thee, e'en here!

Dyce's Works of Bentley.

(Continued from p. 397.)

IT is fair, however, to the two friends of *Mumpsimus* to state that even Dr. Parr has promulgated opinions on Bentley's Horace, not very dissimilar; but as he has failed to substantiate the charge by a single proof, we will rate his opinion at the value due to an unsupported assertion. Not that we mean to pin our faith upon the infallibility of Bentley, but merely to insist upon the fact that his mistakes are like the spots in the sun, visible to a critical telescope, but which diminish neither the brilliancy nor the utility of the luminary. But the Doctor shall speak for himself.

“ From the perusal of Bentley we now rise, and upon former occasions too we

* ‘Yon’ is a Yorkshire provincialism. ‘Shaggy Pard’ is also an error. The Pard's fur is delicate, close, and fine. We observed one or two more mistakes, not of consequence enough to mention.

have risen, as from a *coma dubia*, where the keenest or most fastidious appetite may find gratification in a profusion of various and exquisite viands, which not only please the taste, but invigorate the constitution. We leave him, as we have often left him before, with renewed and increased conviction, that amidst all his blunders and refinements—all his frivolous cavils and hardy conjectures,—all his sacrifices of taste to acuteness, and all his roivings from poetry to prose, still he is the first critic, whom a true scholar would wish to consult in adjusting the text of Horace. Yes, the memory of Bentley has ultimately triumphed over the attacks of his enemies, and his mistakes are found to be light in the balance, when weighed against his numerous, his splendid and matchless discoveries. He has not much to fear even from such rivals in literary fame, as Cunningham, Baxter, and Dawes. He deserved to obtain and has obtained the honourable suffrages of kindred spirits, a Lennep, a Ruhken, a Hemsterhuis, and a Porson. In fine, he was one of those rare and exalted personages, who, whether right or wrong in detached instances, always excite attention and reward it; always inform, where they do not convince; always send away their readers with enlarged knowledge, with animated curiosity, and with wholesome exercise in those general habits of thinking, which enable them, upon mature reflection and after more extensive inquiry, to discern and avoid the errors of their illustrious guides.”

To the preceding panegyric by Parr may be added what Wolf is reported to have said in the praise of Bentley, in the ‘*Literarische Analecten*,’—Berlin. 1817; for beyond the report we know nothing, as we have had no opportunity of examining the Hæmeric critic's life of the English Aristarchus; although it would appear from the Dissertation of Hermann on Bentley's Terence, reprinted in the Appendix to Friedemann's edition of ‘*Bentleii Epistolæ*,’ p. 74, that Wolf, ‘non fecisse ut quid laudandum in Bentleyo atque imitandum; quid autem reprehendendum et vitandum esset, ostenderet.’ From Hermann's dissertation it appears that, though he considers Bentley as ‘*unicum Terentii sospitorem*,’ tamen vix paucas in toto eo libro paginas esse arbitror,’ says he, ‘in quibus non inveniatur, quod aut non satis recte, aut minus con-

siderate dictum sit.' It appears that Hermann's Reizius never mentioned Bentley's name without some mark of respect to the man, whom he considered the model of a perfect critic.

It was probably under the influence of similar feelings to those expressed by the *quondam* dictator in Latin composition,¹ that Bishop Monk was led to regret that Bentley did not devote himself to editing Greek authors alone; a regret, in which all who love the nobler language of more original thinkers will be ready to join; not because Bentley was incompetent to the task he undertook, but because so few men can achieve what he neglected. Had Porson's MSS. not been destroyed by fire, or had he possessed greater means,² and been bless-

ed with an antivinous affection, and contented himself with the crystalline stream of Helicon, without sighing for the brandy and water of the Cyder Cellar, all that Bentley did not do, Porson, aided by a Dawes, a Toup, a Tyrwhitt, and a Dobree, in this country, and by the illustrious trio of the Dutch school, might have done, and have given us a whole body of dramatic Greek, that would have left only gleanings for future scholars to supply. Such are our sentiments; Mr. Coleridge thinks otherwise, for he asks, 'Were there no objects to which the powers and acquirements of a Bentley might have been applied, more important than disputed readings, dislocated sentences, points³ misplaced, and accents turned the wrong

¹ Great as Parr confessedly was in Latin, it is strange that he never edited any Latin author. In the Appendix to the Memoirs of Dr. John Taylor, p. xlv. 'I desired,' says he, 'Dr. Burney, who had all the editions of Terentianus Maurus, to lend them to me; but he said they were pre-engaged by the very learned Mr. Gaisford, by whom I was asked if I had any Collectanea; to whom I gave such an answer as ought to be given to a scholar, with whom I had not the honour of being much acquainted. I should have answered honest John Taylor very differently.'

² To this destruction of his MSS. and the non-fulfilment of Tyrwhitt's intention to make Porson his heir, is doubtless to be attributed Porson's adoption of the sentiment of Cratinus, which Horace has made so familiar to all, that "Υδαρ ὁ πίνων χρηστὸν οὐδὲν ἄν ποιῶι,—and to the inspiration of which we owe Sheridan's song,—'This bottle's the Sun of our table, Whose rays are the rosy wine.'—With this single failing, so excusable in an admirer of the drama of Athens, and who thought every thing but a dram to be οὐδὲν πρὸς Διόνυσον, it may be said of Porson, as of Socrates by Plato, by Horace of Quintilian, and by Shakespere of Falstaff—'we ne'er shall look upon his like again.' 'Enough and more than enough,' said Dr. Parr, 'have I heard in the prattle of finical collectors and the cavils of half-learned gossips, of the little oversights of Porson,—a giant in literature, a prodigy in intellect, and a critic whose mighty achievements and stupendous power strike down all the restless and aspiring suggestions of rivalry into silent admiration and passive awe. I know that spots exist in Porson, but they are lost in the blaze of his excellencies; and I think that his claims to public veneration are too vast to be measured by the short and crooked rules of his detractors; too massy to be lifted by their feeble efforts, and even too sacred to be touched by their unhallowed hands.'

³ By way of blunting the edge of this pointed sneer, we will quote four passages to prove how sense may be made out of nonsense by altering merely the place of a point and turning an accent. In Horat. Od. III. 24, 25. 'O quisquis volet impias Cædes et rabiem tollere civium,'—as there is nothing to answer to 'quisquis, whoever,' Bentley reads 'O quis quis,'—'O, who, who,'—and thus introduces a spirited interrogation in place of a tame assertion. In Od. II. 16, 18. 'Quid terras alio calentes Sole mutamus? patrie quis exul se quoque fugit,'—as there is no ablative to show what countries are, changed for what some unknown scholar would read,—'Quid terras—mutamus patriâ? quis exsul,'—a reading of which even Bentley did not admire the beauty nor admit the truth; but which will now become the established one, not because the fanciful Wakefield, but a dull Doering has adopted it. So in Sat. II. 5, 59. 'O Laertiade, quicquid dicam aut erit, aut non; Divinare etenim magnus mihi donat Apollo,'—the thief Valart has stolen from some one—'quidquid dicam aut erit, aut non Divinare mihi magnus donavit Apollo;' although we should prefer—'Divinâ re artem magicus mihi donat Apollo,'—on account of the *magicas-artes* of Virgil. With regard to the benefit from changing an accent we may

way? Might not the knowledge which convicted a Sophist of forging the name of Phalaris, have thrown clear daylight on the obscure of ancient history? have elucidated the origin, the genealogy, and the kindred of nations? have shown how the growth and revolutions of a language illustrate the growth and changes of society? Or could he not have expounded the principles of Greek and of Roman speech by the laws of universal logic, and have raised philology to philosophy?"

To such an eloquent appeal on the part of Mr. Eutropius Coleridge, what could Bentley have said but this? "It is very true, Mr. C., I might have done perhaps all that you suggest; but not half so well as you could doubtless do it. Of a sketch by a Raffaele, who but a Raffaele can fill up the details? for in the language of our pretty Pope,—

* He best can paint things, who has felt them most.'

But to consider your proposals seriatim.—Had I thrown daylight on the darkness of history, would not the world have lost Niebuhr's two abortive histories of Rome, where the inferences in the first are repudiated in the second? Would not Müller's 'Dorians' been more than a δῶρον ἐλίγον τ' ἀφιλον τε? while Boeckh's 'Œconomy of Athens,' would have fetched little more than the goods and chattels of Socrates. Besides, had I, in imitation of Hippias the Sophist, amused the nobility and gentry of modern times, as he did those of Sparta, by tracing back their genealogies till history was lost in the mist of a myth, what would have become of the Kouses and Wocksmuths, and the other waggon loads of 'Alterthum' and 'Hellenische Litteratur' that now stick fast, as the authors themselves do, in the mud, on their journey to or from Leipsig? Would not the mental fair of Saxony have

degenerated, as the material one of Stirbitch has done, into merely Dionysiac festivals, where tragedy is turned into farce, and farce into the *Ludi Fesciannini*, and comedy becomes not what she is naturally 'a pill to purge melancholy,' but what her graver sister ought to be, according to the Stagirite, the pity-full purger of the passions? Besides, had I touched upon the origin of nations, would not my patron Stillingfleet have said, not only that I had ruled in his house, a viceroys above a king, but that I had poached upon his preserves, the 'Origines Sacræ,' and intended to do as a Morpeth is said to have done to a Liston, absolutely taken the bread out of his mouth, by aping the cut of Cato's beard? Further, had I, instead of speaking 'a leash of languages,' entered the Babel tower of literature, what would have become of the Mithridates of Adelsons? Would not the German's very soul have, through sheer mortification, left his body in a sigh, soft as the zephyrs, instead of his living to hear his voice spoken of as second only to the thousand-tongued Stentor? Lastly, had I endeavoured to raise philology to philosophy, by attempting to base on the immutable principles of logic what is dependent only upon ever-varying fashion, what would a Hermann have said, who has attempted the very same thing, but that my inferences were as false as my principles were fanciful; and did I even succeed to his satisfaction, I should not to yours; since, of my greatest discovery, the restoration of a letter to the poems of Homer, 2000 years after all traces of it were lost, you have thought proper to speak thus slightly.

On the Digamma nothing is settled, except that its form was F, and its sound either a W or V, or something between both. It is only found in some marbles and on coins of the Greek town of Velia in Italy.'

refer to Pseudo-Theocrit. Id. xxvi. 14. Σὺν δὲτάραξε ποσὶν μανιώδεος ὄργια Βάχχου—some scholar would read not ποσὶν 'with his feet'—but πόσιν μανιώδεα τ' ὄργια,—'the drinking and mad orgies,' and who might have referred to Eurip. Bacch. 796. Θύσασφον ὄν γὰρ θῆλυν ὡσπερ ἄξιαί, Πολὺν ταραξάς ἐν Κιθαίρωνος πτοχάϊς, and corrected—Ποτὸν ταραξάς.

'Of course, Mr. C., you have never looked into Kidd's edition of that eagle-eyed Grecian, the unhappy Dawes, of whom, though he speak ill⁴ of me unjustly, I can speak justly in praise; for had you so done you would have seen, that we do know quite as much of the Digamma as we know of any other letter in the Greek alphabet; of its form, sound and value; and that even the ridicule thrown upon it in the *Dunciad* would have exhibited the dunce, not towering, like my⁵ Digamma, but cut down to his own pigmy form of a crooked and crabbed satirist, had not Payne Knight carried out my principles to an absurd length, and thus weakened the cause he was anxious to support; for it has given rise to your otherwise incorrect remark, that 'however the Digamma was pronounced, it must have been very offensive to the ear;' just as the W would be in English, if instead of V and W being confined each to its own word, both were confounded, and the last become the favourite in the mouth of a Cockney, when he is singing,—

Weal, Wine, and Winegar, are very good
Wittles, I wow.

'Good bye, Mr. Coleridge; for already does my ghost scent the horse-

laugh at an Eutropius, who, when he next attempts a life, should wield with a hand not so unsteady, nor so much affected by a light brain, a blade not quite so blunt, as a rounded style.'

Since then Mr. C. has mentioned what Bentley might have done, it is for us to say what he has done, and then to leave the reader 'to look on this picture and on that.'

Antecedent to the time of Bentley, England had done but little for the cause of classical literature, directly or indirectly. Gale had published his Herodotus in a very creditable way to himself and with signal advantage to his author, as he first gave a collation of the Sancroft MS. at present in Emanuel College; and by the aid of which Professor Gaisford might still have corrected the text of the father of history in very many passages. Gataker, too, whom Porson, extremely chary of his praise, designates deservedly by the title of *doctissimus*, had edited his Marcus Antoninus, and enriched it with notes that exhibit a thorough acquaintance with authors whose names are scarcely known to the profoundly learned in this march-of-intellect æra. Pearson, too, the Bishop of Chester, 'the very dust of whose writings was gold' in

⁴ For the hostility of Dawes to Bentley it is in vain to pretend to account at this distance of time, and with the few documents we possess of that scholar's life, to whom, next to Bentley, Greek literature in general, and even more than to Bentley the Attic dialect in particular, are indebted for all we know of their syntactical peculiarities. Bishop Monk thinks that Dick Dawes was desirous to be the jack-daw of Horace, and to array himself in the feathers of the Trinity peacock. But can his lordship produce a single passage, where the quondam Emanuel bell-ringer, and subsequently the Tyne boatman, acted, as more fortunate Trinity-men have done, the part of a plagiarist? His lordship thinks also that in Dawes, as in Virgil's deer, 'hæsit lateri lethalis arundo,'—when the veteran Aristarchus, after perusing Dawes' specimen of his intended translation of Milton's *Paradise Lost* into Greek hexameters, probably sneered at the Emmanuel chick, essaying the flight of the γέρανος δουλιχόδειρος of Homer; and his lordship might have added that it was upon this occasion probably, that Bentley translated the 'Pindarum quisquis' of Horace, so highly praised by Johnson, and preserved in the inimitable Boswell's *Life of the great Aristarchus of English literature*. In further confirmation of his lordship's notion, we beg leave to suggest, that, as Dawes upon subsequent reading discovered Bentley to be invulnerable in Homeric Greek, he determined to see, what in truth he found, whether he was not vulnerable in Attic Greek.

⁵ Bentley ought rather to have called it the Digamma of Isaac Vossius; for he was, we believe, the first critic, who restored that letter to its proper place, at least in Æolic poetry. See his notes on Catullus, the chief value of which is in what relates to that subject. After Bentley, the question was taken up by Taylor in his '*Lectiones Lysiaca*;' and more recently by Thiersch in his *Homeric Grammar*; who has done with the roots of verba what Payne Knight did with the inflexions of nouns, and made the introduction and omission of the Digamma the test of obsolete and more recent forms.

the eyes of Bentley, had shown, by his *Vindiciæ Ignatiæ* and his posthumous papers on the genuine Epistles of Ignatius, published by Smith, that he would have made, in the language of Porson, 'a first-rate verbal critic, had he not fuddled his head⁶ with divinity.' Thomas Stanley, too, had given an edition of Æschylus, which, after all that has been done for that author during a century and a half, is still, as a complete edition, the most learned and original of all that have appeared. But it was left for Bentley to raise his country at once to the pinnacle of greatness in the annals of Greek criticism, and to show that we must learn the meaning of the words before we talk of the ideas of a writer, and look to the language before we presume to judge of facts;—that without a close attention to syntax and metre, we can know nothing of the poetry of Greece, on which the greater part of its prose depends.

Thus, for instance, with respect to the Digamma, had not Bentley discovered the metrical value of the letter, the recovery of the letter itself

would have been but of little consequence; for we should then have wanted, what we now possess, the most convincing proof that the Iliad is older than the Odyssey by at least two centuries.

Again, had not Bentley possessed the power to detect an Iambic verse lying hid in prose, we should have wanted one of the strongest arguments to prove the spuriousness of the Phalaris Epistles.

Further, had not Bentley shown that, in criticism as in war, nothing is to be neglected, and that means apparently the most contemptible may lead to great and unexpected results, it is pretty clear that but for the example set him by Bentley, Dawes would have been unable to prove the spuriousness of an ode usually attributed to Pindar; nor would Porson have discovered that the last scene of the Iphigenia in Aulis was the production of an author who lived after the time of Ælian, had he not been led by Bentley first, and Dawes afterwards, to investigate the laws of the tragic trimeter, as the former had done, with regard to the *Synapheia* of

⁶ For this expression of Porson's we are not answerable, although it must be conceded that sacred and verbal criticism have not often been united in the same person. Valckenær indeed speaks highly of his master Schultens in both characters, and the same may be said of Gataker, whose *Adversaria Miscellanea Postuma*, and *Dissertatio de Stylo N. T.* plainly show that he was, like Grotius and Erasmus, 'tam Christi quam Apollinis satelles.' Of Pearson's attention to verbal criticism a sufficient proof is furnished by his MS. notes on Hesychius still preserved in Trinity College, Cambridge, and which are particularly valuable for the list there given of the foreign words, which were Græcised, and to be found in Hesychius, and arranged by Pearson under the heads of the respective nations. It was probably from a faint recollection given by Porson of these notes to Gaisford, that the latter was led to believe the existence of Pearson's notes on Suidas. It was from such incompatibility in the pursuits of a divine and a verbal critic that Bentley, who originally meant to devote himself to sacred literature, turned to profane. So, too, did Valckenær, who says that when he was a young man he paid much attention to Biblical literature, and had made many emendations on the Old and New Testament; but that he afterwards gave up the study, for he found that he had given offence to some persons whom he alludes to under the name of Curii in his *Diatrib.* p. 205. With regard to Bentley's intended edition of the New Testament, it is impossible to suppose that Bentley would have refrained from conjectural alterations, since even less dashing scholars than he have indulged in them, as may be seen in Bowyer's *Conjectures on the New Testament*. But his great object was to obtain, by means of the Latin Vulgate, the original Greek, and especially in what relates to the order of the words; and he would doubtless have been as successful as others have been in restoring Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, Xenophon, and Aristotle, from the Latin versions of Valla, Ficinus, Bessario, and Thomas Aquinas, all of whom had access to Greek MSS. frequently better than any at present in existence. It is not then without reason that Chalmers says of Bentley, that 'the loss of his Greek Testament may be considered as depriving the author of what would have probably landed down his name to posterity with the highest honours due to critical accuracy and acumen.'

the Anapestic, and the latter with regard to the *Ictus Metricus* of the Iambic verse. Nor, lastly, would Heath, Tyrwhitt, and Hermann have paid such attention as they did to the Antistrophic measures, had they not seen how dexterously Bentley had applied the gloss of Hesychius, Ἀθέτως ἀθέσμως, οὐ συγκαταθεμένως, Διόχυλος Προμηθεὶ δεσμότη, (v. 156), to the correction of a passage, corrupted by a word at variance with the corresponding verse of the strophe.

In like manner, Hermann was led by Bentley's 'Schediaoma de Metris Terentianis,' and his remarks on the Bacchiacs of Plautus, first published in his posthumous notes upon the Tusculan Disputations of Cicero, to examine more carefully, than he perhaps would otherwise have done, the *Plautinos numeros*; which are now better understood by the Paganini amongst the learned than they were by Horace himself, the first fiddler of his day; whose ear was accustomed rather to the twang of the lyre, than the *too-too* of the flute; and who would have been puzzled to beat time to an Eupolidean or Sotadean polyschematic verse, quite as much as a Porson prize-man at Cambridge is with one of the hundred forms of double dochmiacs to be found in Seidler's two volumes upon a single species of dramatic verse.

The services done to Greek and Latin literature by the ingenious and bold inquiries of Bentley, not over old but unexplored ground, are not, however, to poetry alone. Since it is more than probable that, while Dawes was investigating the metrical laws

of the comic stage of Athens, he was led to the discovery of the Syntactical rules of the language in general, and especially of the Attic dialect. For he could scarcely fail to perceive that the exceptions to the metrical laws were such as presented anomalies also in the Syntactical rules; thus at the very moment when he was forging his weapons to wound the fame of Bentley, as one unacquainted with the very first laws of Grammar, the proper meaning and use of the Optative and Subjunctive Moods, he was totally unconscious that his very materials were obtained from the armoury of his opponent.

Another and no trifling good to classical literature, arising from the attention paid by Bentley to metre, is the detection of numerous fragments of lyric and dramatic poetry,⁷ especially the latter, in the writers of prose. On the splendid discoveries made by Valckenaer in his *Diatribæ*, and by Porson in the celebrated note on the *Medea*, this is not the place to enlarge. Suffice it to say, that the principles laid down by both have been carried out to some extent by Mr. G. Burges in his editions of the *Supplices*, *Eumenides*, and *Prometheus of Æschylus*, and the *Philoctetes* of Sophocles; and that much more may still be done on this point by reading with an attentive eye and musical ear, Plato, Plutarch, Pausanias, and even the anti-poetical Aristotle himself, to say nothing of the whole body of grammarians and lexicographers.⁸

(To be continued.)

⁷ This was the peculiar feature of Bentley's 'Emendationes in Menandrum;' on which Mr. Coleridge well observes that the precise determination of the rules and licences of the ancient dramatic measures, which has guided conjecture to certainty, and enabled the commentator to discern the just outline of an original picture through the successive coatings of false colour, was in the days of Grotius utterly unknown; and whatever is now known is owing to Bentley; for he first pointed out whatever was wanted, and where it was to be obtained.

⁸ Of these the first and foremost is Julius Pollux. Of the *Onomasticon*, whatever may be the value set upon it by Bentley and other Grecians familiar with it, Mr. Coleridge says, of course not without a cursory glance at it, that 'it is a comparatively recent production, and may take rank somewhere between Captain Grose and Dr. Kitchener; that its principal value depends upon the fragments of Greek comedy, with which it abounds; that it was edited by Tiberius Hemsterhuis, when he was only eighteen years old; to whom Bentley wrote two letters containing his emendations of the comic fragments found so abundantly in the last book, and on the correction of which the juvenile Tiberius prided himself; and that these letters, instead of

The Architectural Magazine. Conducted by J. C. Loudon, F.L.S. &c. Vols. III. and IV. Nos. 31 to 38.

WE are happy to see the steady progress which this useful and excellent publication is making. It is not always that a periodical dedicated to a particular subject possesses sufficient interest to obtain for it that extended patronage which is necessary to support a magazine, and the more especially when the aid of pictorial embellishment is requisite, an addition which can only be furnished at a great expense.

The subjects embraced in the portion of the work which has been published since our last notice, comprehend various essays on the theory and practice of architecture, as well as several papers on the subject of the restoration of the new Houses of Parliament; the same ability is shewn in the composition of the essays, which have distinguished those published in this Magazine from its commencement.

We were much pleased with the perusal of an article extracted from the North American Review, "on the rise, progress, and present state of Architecture in North America." The writer possesses considerable knowledge of architecture, and we observe with a degree of pleasure the progress which is making in the United States in the Gothic style. However humble, from this critic's account, the early attempts in this style appear to be, it is pleasing to see that a strong feeling exists in favour of this description of Architecture: and it is the more commendable, as it is to the architects an exotic style, and a knowledge of it is probably only obtained through the medium of representations. We congratulate the Americans on this instance of good feeling, and we hope they will adopt the style in all their churches. The facility of intercourse between the new and old countries affords a fine opportunity of studying the best examples, and we hope to hear that their architects are in the habit of visiting England to

appearing in their proper place in the work itself, were kept in the desk of Hemsterhuis till his death, when they were published by Ruhnken at the end of his life of Hemsterhuis, whom he loved as a friend and admired as his master, 'and whose Dutch name was Latinized by Bentley into Hemsterhusius, and thus made to approximate to the sonorous majesty of Roman nomenclature, as his tattooed highness of the Sandwich Islands in a naval uniform coat and breeches did to the English court dress.' Now to this mass of flippancy we beg leave to reply in sober sadness, that Julius Pollux is thought to have been contemporary with Lucian, and ridiculed by him; that, though Hermann and his clever pupil Fritzsche have asserted that Pollux knew nothing of Greek, it will require more talent than both possess unitedly to prove the assertion: that, though the young Tiberius might pride himself on the correction of the comic fragments, yet that he outlived all his vanity, and became afterwards as remarkable for his modesty as for his extensive erudition;—that the letters of Bentley were so far from being kept back through the fear of verifying the dictum of Horace—'Urit enim fulgore suo, qui prægravat artes Infra se positas,' that Hemsterhuis used to appeal to them as proofs of Bentley's powers, and the grounds of his veneration for the writer; and thus showed that, though there may have been men, who, says Mr. Coleridge, would have burnt them, Tiberius Hemsterhusius was a scholar of too high feeling to destroy such precious documents merely because his personal vanity had been wounded. A plagiarist, such as Valirt, Faorillo, Meineke, and others equally notorious, might have passed them off as their own, and have destroyed the originals. But even that would have been a dangerous step, since there could be no certainty that the writer had not kept copies of them, as Bentley did of the letters he wrote to Kuster, containing his emendations on the *Plutus* and *Nubes* of Aristophanes; the rough draft of which is still preserved in the British Museum, and attached to the copy of the *Basil Aristophanes*; from the margin of which Mr. George Burges first published Bentley's notes on the remaining plays. Lastly, as Mr. C. seems, like a Stultz, to have a soul above buttons, will he explain to us—Why, if an English court-dress be the *beau ideal* in costume, does no painter or sculptor adopt it, but on compulsion, for fear of raising in after-times a laugh at its grotesqueness? and why Hemsterhuis could not be Latinized into Hemsterhusius, just as Tacitus made the Latin *Herthus* out of the old German *Erth*, similar to the English *Earth*, but corrupted by the modern Germans into *Erd*?

Obtain this knowledge, as our students travel to Greece and Italy to make themselves acquainted with the classical styles.

The warming and ventilation of large rooms and public offices, has lately occupied a large share of the attention of scientific men. Hitherto such subjects have been left entirely to the consideration of the mere tradesman who was employed to construct the apparatus used for the purposes of obtaining artificial heat; who in general was a person who knew very little beyond his own business, and who was not likely to possess sufficient education to be able to treat the matter scientifically. The danger to the health of those persons, clerks in public offices, &c. who have to suffer the misery of sitting in a room warmed by air passing through heated tubes of iron, is far greater than many will be led to imagine, or than we even contemplated until we read Dr. Ure's essay in the *Architectural Magazine* for the present month. The learned author was led into the consideration of the question by inquiries instituted by authority, into the causes of the ill health which afflicted in common all the clerks in the Custom House. It would be scarcely credited that the hot air, forced (and that too in a most unscientific manner) into the Long Room in the Custom House, was at a temperature of 90 degrees upon the 7th of January, and on the 11th of the same month as high as 110 degrees, but this is perfectly cool when compared to the Examiner's Room, where the air "comes with an ardent blast of fury 170°, not unlike the simoom of the Desert, as described by travellers." The consequences of sitting all day in such an atmosphere having proved exceedingly injurious to the health of persons so situated, the Doctor was, in consequence, directed to make inquiries, and the result is given in this paper, which contains suggestions for a better system of warming and ventilating the apartments in question, than that which is now pursued.

To the credit of the owners of the Manchester manufactories, a very improved system of ventilation has been adopted there, which has been the result of a series of careful and well-conducted experiments. We hope that

the Metropolis will not remain in the rear of a provincial town, in the acquisition of the best information upon so important a subject.

The insertion of papers like the present is creditable to the character of Mr. Loudon's Magazine, which we hope to see increasing in circulation with the completion of each volume.

A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Duncannon, First Commissioner of his Majesty's Woods, Works, &c. in explanation of the proceedings of the Architects, Competitors for building the new Houses of Parliament, who petitioned for an examination of the propriety of the selection made by the Commissioners, &c. By Thomas Hopper. 4to. 1837.

THE unsuccessful competitors for building the New Parliament Houses, it will be recollected, petitioned the House of Commons for an investigation into the accuracy of the Report of the Commissioners appointed to decide on the Plans.

The result of the application was, that the House of Commons declined to listen to the prayer of the petition; and the petitioners, as might be expected from the tone and temper of their proceedings, were not satisfied with the decision.

The author of this Letter, one of the competitors, has published the present pamphlet, partly with a view of exculpating himself and his professional coadjutors from the general charges of "indecorous and unprofessional conduct," and the particular one of "hunting Mr. Barry," (this is Mr. Hopper's own phrase,) and with the further object of shewing that Mr. Barry's design ought to have been rejected on the ground of his having omitted to comply with some material parts of the instructions given to the competitors.

How far Mr. Hopper has succeeded in establishing his first object, will, we fear, depend so much on the feelings and temper with which his pamphlet may be read, that we do not apprehend any opinion of ours could be received with much weight. We must confess that we do not admire the style of insinuation adopted in regard to the proceedings of the Commissioners. I

architects could establish by evidence the fact that the design of Mr. Barry was known to the Commissioners, and had been seen by them prior to the competition, they may still petition Parliament, and without a question their petition would be attended to: if they cannot establish it, it is extremely illiberal to raise insinuations of unfair conduct. Nor is the charge confined to Mr. Barry's design; the Commissioners have given equal offence to the unsuccessful candidates by awarding a second prize to Mr. Buckler, which has occasioned another charge, or rather insinuation of unfairness. This design, Mr. Hopper states, might have been known by Mr. Buckler's rebus, "a buckle with the R appended: the Commissioners describe it as an R alone. No rumour was circulated respecting Mr. Buckler, although it was known that he had been engaged in making drawings for the honourable member for Tewkesbury."

This is a specimen of the style in which the competitors have brought forward their charges, and we regret that members of a liberal profession should have pursued a course so unfair.

The material part of the present pamphlet is that in which the author points out various deviations in Mr. Barry's plan from the instructions issued by the Commissioners. The most important charge is, that sufficient space is not provided for the number of members of the House of Commons which the instructions required. "Sitting room was to be provided for 655 members, and Mr. Barry," it is said, "has only provided accommodation for 538 members." This appears to be a charge of some importance, and it at present appears to be unanswered.

Our opinion is, that an open competition for every work, would be the surest means of improving the national taste, and raising our public edifices to a level with those of foreign countries; but if the Government of the country should decide on an opposite course on any future occasion, it will, we think, be mainly attributable to the proceedings of the architects in the present instance. Whether this will be beneficial or injurious to the interests of the profession, may form a

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subject for the future exercise of Mr. Hopper's pen.

A popular Treatise on the Warming and Ventilation of Buildings, showing the Advantages of the improved System of Heated Water Circulation. By C. J. Richardson, Architect. 8vo. 1837.

THERE is a double object to be attained in the construction of any perfect apparatus which may be applied to the purposes of warming the interior of any building. It must not only introduce and disperse a volume of heated Air, but it has also to furnish a due supply of the pure atmospheric fluid, for the purposes of salubrious respiration and the preservation of the health of the inmates.

The three methods at present in use for warming buildings, are the following:—

Atmospheric air heated by hot iron plates in stoves.

Ditto, ditto, by the circulation of steam in iron pipes.

Ditto, ditto, by the circulation of hot water in iron pipes.

Mr. Richardson prefers the latter system. He shews that the heated iron used in the first method tends to deprive the air of its oxygen, and thus renders it unfit for the purposes of respiration. To the application of steam to the same purpose many objections are raised; and the balance of argument is decidedly in favour of the warm water. The author particularly recommends the apparatus invented by Mr. Perkins, which he shews is not only calculated to generate most effectually and efficaciously the necessary supply of heated air, but is also applicable in an equally efficient manner to the purposes of ventilation.

The volume is illustrated with 18 plates, explaining the nature of various inventions, and showing their application to various buildings. One of the plates elucidates the elaborate system adopted at the temporary House of Commons, on the suggestion of Dr. Reid.

To all persons who are interested in the erection of buildings, public or private, we earnestly recommend the perusal of this work. It contains much valuable information, which can be

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gained from no other source. The paramount importance of a subject so intimately connected with the health and comfort of a large portion of mankind, is a sufficient reason for awakening the attention of men of science to a subject which has hitherto been left entirely to the guidance of the judgment of the mechanic. In future we hope that the experience and judgment of gentlemen who, like our author, have scientifically examined the subject, will be called into action, and then there may be reason to hope that the evils which are so prominent in the old systems will be adequately remedied.

History of England; continued by the Rev. T. S. Hughes. Vol. XXI.

THIS volume opens with a history of the Burmese War, in which the principal facts are told with clearness and accuracy. The main events that follow are, Mr. Canning's Administration, its policy, and his death: the Emancipation bill; Death of George IV. and the passing of the Reform bill. In the brief space of so small a volume, it cannot be presumed that either the circumstances that attend great and leading events are detailed with the fullness that will gratify curiosity or produce conviction; that of course being a defect in all abridgments: what reasonably can be expected is—impartiality, fidelity, and knowledge of the subject. Occasionally the present author drops from the dignity of the historical style, to the levity of the pamphleteer; and there are occasional errors in the facts narrated. We shall give, as a specimen of the author's style and reasoning, his reflections on the Reform bill:

"Thus was brought to a conclusion an experiment pregnant with the most important consequences:—an experiment, indeed, which shook the fabric of the Constitution to its very foundation, and which would probably have shattered to pieces any other in the world: in our own, there happily exists a wonderful power of adapting itself to alterations. But all reflecting persons must confess that we have gone to the utmost limit of organic change, and every patriotic reformer must be content with what he has now obtained. Universal Suffrage, Annual Parliaments, and Vote by Ballot,

would inevitably plunge us down that gulf in which so many republics have already perished: at present we need not despair of safety, while sound sense and good principles pervade the bulk of our community. Encouragement also springs up in the mind which considers that the reform of our Constitution arose not from any sudden impulse, or outrageous violence, from civil contests in our streets, or the deposition of a monarch; but from long agitation of the question; from the growth of new interests, and from a fresh distribution of wealth and intelligence: for, while our upper ranks reposed in their country mansions, or enjoyed their own exclusive society in the metropolis, the mercantile, manufacturing, and monied classes were growing up with a rapidity which no one could foresee; and it is certain that the Constitution could not have been maintained without admitting them into its privileges. How, indeed, could the frame of society shift under our feet without occasioning a shock to our political constitution? Change, indeed, was strenuously opposed; but the moderate portion of those who strove to prevent it, contented themselves with the artifices of delay or discussion—a dexterous use of that influence which arises from rank, property, or station. It was only a small knot of insane politicians who thought of preserving every ancient form of the Constitution by force, or of altering the succession, and establishing a military despotism by the aid of Orange Associations. Opposition was however vain; the bill became law; and every prudent person will now see the prudence of yielding obedience to its enactments. Of all the statesmen who resisted this measure, none has yet entered so fully into its spirit—no one has perceived so clearly the necessity of directing its influence by fair and constitutional means, rather than attempting violently to counteract its object, or alter its provisions, as Sir Robert Peel. That acute statesman well knows that if any institution be altered, not by accident or violence, but by a series of events giving rise to a general conviction of the necessity of alteration, it can never be re-established in its previous state. Accordingly he has anxiously endeavoured, on various occasions, to prevent unnecessary collisions, and to promote a cordial union between the higher classes, and those into whose hands the principal share of political power has now passed. Indeed, without such an union, what shall be found to counteract the schemes of democratic ambition?"

Life of King Henry the Eighth, founded on Authentic and Original Documents, some of them not before published. By Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq. (Edinb. Cabinet Library.) Edinb. 8vo, 1837, pp. 470.

THIS book has very much disappointed, we had almost said annoyed, us. Mr. Tytler's previous reputation; the searches he has recently been making at the State Paper Office; the "Authentic and Original" of the title page; and the general character of the series of works in which it is published—led us to anticipate something better, or, at any event, not worse, than the ordinary run of such publications. Our anticipations have not been realised.

An inquiry into the authorities upon which this volume is principally founded; into the manner in which its authorities are quoted or referred to; into its general accuracy, either as to facts or reasoning; or, into the degree of historical and antiquarian knowledge it displays—would bring to light many extraordinary passages, but we will not adopt such a course, however tempting. We will not yet believe that Mr. Tytler's powers are to be estimated by the work before us; and will therefore beg of him, and that in the most friendly spirit, not again to place himself before the public in attitudes so preposterous for a man of ability, as those in which he has indulged upon his last two appearances.*

The reign of Henry the Eighth is one of those periods which cannot fail to arouse the enthusiasm of the historian. Within those eight and thirty years were crowded a succession of events, the importance of which has scarcely ever been equalled in European history. Every year had its pageant or its tragedy, and often both. Every incident brought forth some actor, whose history is ample enough to fill volumes. Where can we find persons whose lives are more interest-

ing, or are calculated to teach more striking moral lessons than those of Henry himself; of Catharine; Anne Boleyn; Catharine Howard; Wolsey; More; Cranmer; Cromwell; Surrey; Pole? Where events whose national importance can be paralleled with the criminal and legislative proceedings of that reign? whose splendour can be matched against the Cloth of Gold? or whose abiding consequences may be compared with those which have ensued from the dissolution of the monasteries; the transfer of the supremacy; and the translation of the Bible? Not only are the consequences of these events in daily operation around us, but the very feelings which they excited at the first still continue to exist. In the pages of our historians we find Anne Boleyn to be guilty, or innocent; the suppression of the monasteries to be a glory, or a shame; Cranmer to be a time-serving hypocrite, or a holy patriot; and More to be a glorious martyr, or a persecutor overtaken at the last by a just Providence, which "returned the poisoned chalice to his own lips;" not according to the balance of evidence, or probabilities, but, as the writer's mind happens to be swayed by the prejudices of Catholic or Protestant, Episcopalian or Presbyterian. The extent to which these prepossessions are carried, is singularly proved by the manner in which they are brought to bear upon the small portions of new evidence which are from time to time discovered by inquirers. Mr. Tytler's book would furnish us with many instances, but one will suffice.

The received opinion has been, that Henry's jealousy of Anne Boleyn first exhibited itself at a joust held at Greenwich, on May Day, 1536, when the queen's handkerchief, which she had dropped into the course, was picked up and used very unceremoniously by Sir Henry Norris. Mr. Tytler, however, tells us that seven days before this event, "on the 24th April, 1536, a royal commission was issued, which directed certain peers and judges to institute an inquiry into her conduct. This, however," he adds, "was either kept profoundly secret, or, if suspected, did not prevent her from appearing in public with the state and honours due to her rank." Mr. Tytler does not

* Whilst we are writing we have received from our bookseller vol. vi. of the History of Scotland. We do not of course allude to that, but to the Life of Henry the Eighth and its predecessor. Any one who wishes to form a catalogue raisonné of Mr. Tytler's works, will have no difficulty in discovering what that word 'predecessor' means.

give any authority for this assertion, and the question we ask is—Was any commission issued for the purpose described or not? Upon turning to Sir James Mackintosh's History, which is Mr. Tytler's frequent reference for facts, the same circumstance will be found stated, with the addition that Thomas Earl of Wiltshire, the queen's father, was one of the commissioners. Sir James gives the credit of the recent discovery of this commission to Mr. Turner, and refers his readers to that author for an abridgment of the Record of this document, the contents of which would, he states, "offend every modest eye, even through a Latin medium."—(Mackintosh's England, 11. 193.) Mr. Turner states, "That the May Day perturbation was mere public scenery, and that her arrest had been determined upon at least a week before, is proved by a special commission having been made out and signed on the 25th April, to various noblemen and judges to begin the investigation of the affair."—(Turner's England, x. 443.)

Mr. Turner adds in a note, "after many searches for some legal documents about this trial, I found an extract of this Commission among the Birch MSS. in the British Museum, No. 4293," and he further mentions its date, and the persons to whom it is addressed. There is, it will be perceived, a slight discrepancy between the date given by Mr. Turner and his followers, but that is not of much moment. The main point is, was this a Commission "to begin the investigation of the affair," as Mr. Turner has it; "to enquire into her alleged misdeeds," as represented by Sir James Mackintosh; to institute an inquiry into her conduct," according to the phraseology of Mr. Tytler? Our readers may judge for themselves—for here it is; and let not the most sensitive amongst them be alarmed by the description of it given by Sir James Mackintosh, for a more modest, harmless document never existed:

"Henricus Octavus Dei gratia Angl' et Franc' Rex, fidei defensor, &c. Thomæ Audeley Militi, Cancellario Angl', preclarissimiq' consanguineis suis Thomæ Ducis Norff', Carolo Ducis Suff', ac charissimis consanguineis suis Joh'i Comiti Oxon', Rad'o Comiti Westm'l', Thomæ mti Wiltes', Rob'to Comiti Sussex,

necnon dil'c'is et fidelibus suis Will'o D'no Sands, Thomæ Crumwell armig' primario Secretario suo, Will'o Fitz Jamys Militi, Will'o Paulett Militi, Joh'i Fitz Jamys Militi, Joh'i Baldwyn Militi, Ric'd' Lyster Militi, Joh'i Porte Militi, Joh'i Spelman Militi, Waltero Luke Militi, Antonio Fitzherbert Militi, Thomæ Inglefeld Militi, et Will'o Shelley Militi, salutem; Teste meipso apud Westm' vicesimo quart' die Aprilis anno regni nostri vicesimo octavo," &c.

Now what does all this amount to? Simply, that on the 24th day of April, in the 28th year of the reign of Henry VIII. a document of some description or other, probably a Commission, was directed to Sir Thomas Audeley and others, which ran in the King's name, which began "Greeting," and ended "Witness myself at Westminster." But as to its purpose, its connection or want of connection with Ann Boleyn, its indication of a concealed determination to arrest her, its proof that the May-day perturbation was mere 'public scenery,' all that is entirely baseless and visionary, without any shadow of foundation whatever, except in the minds of Mr. Turner and the other gentlemen whose histories are "founded upon Authentic and Original Documents, some of them not before published." The real fact is, that worthy Mr. Turner, hunting about at the Museum, stumbled upon a note of this Commission, if it was a Commission, written in a modern hand upon the same sheet of paper with what is apparently a copy of part of the indictment against Anne Boleyn. This juxta-position misled the good man, and his own active and fertile imagination supplied the rest. He was anxious to defend Ann Boleyn; his ingenuity supplied various inferences from this Commission which he thought favourable to her, and he never paused to inquire how far the document itself would support them. The other gentlemen are too chivalrous in Anne's support to forego any thing ever advanced on her behalf. But how, it will be asked, came Sir James Mackintosh to give this luckless Commission so bad a name? Thus,—Mr. Turner, it has been seen, connects the Commission and the indictment; Sir James confounds them, and applies to the former a description only applic-

able to the latter. Thus error is perpetuated and enlarged! If we could stain our pages with the indictment itself, it would be seen that there the mistakes of Mr. Turner are even more extraordinary, and the copying of his followers equally servile. Any one who chooses to turn to Mr. Turner's statement, will do well to contrast his assertions and inferences with the fact that all the offences are charged to have been committed not only on the days which he mentions, but "*diversis aliis diebus et vicibus antea et postea.*" The immodest character of the document ought not to be made a reason for mis-stating its contents, either for or against Anne Boleyn.

Mr. Tytler, in his notice of Catharine Howard, brings forward a new charge against Henry and Cranmer, which it will be as well to nip in the bud, for Cranmer's advocates are so needlessly sensitive, that if it be not smothered at once we shall have a deluge of volumes upon the subject. Mr. Tytler says, that Catharine Howard was induced by Cranmer to make a complete disclosure of her guilt, under a solemn promise of mercy, which promise was not kept. (Tytler, p. 435.) "These particulars, which," he says, "are new in the domestic history of this monarch, although they do not in any degree exculpate the Queen, place Cranmer and his Sovereign in a situation that requires explanation." (Ibid.) The authority for these new particulars is to be found in the volume of State Papers recently published under the Royal Commission, vol. I. p. 689, and the facts seem to stand thus:—The first intimation given to Cranmer, and by him to the King, referred to the Queen's *ante-nuptial* irregularities. She was examined by Cranmer upon that subject, and with a direct view to establish such a pre-contract between her and Dereham as might have been made the foundation of a divorce.

To induce her to give full information upon that point she was promised mercy; that is, pardon of those transgressions of which she was then known to have been guilty. Her examination, which was apparently inclosed to the King in the letter published in the State Papers, has been published by Burnet. (Reform. III.

pt. ii. 195, ed. 1825), and it may therefore be seen that it refers entirely to transactions *before* her marriage. In the end, either the pre-contract with Dereham failed, or whilst the inquiry upon that subject was proceeding, suspicion began to arise that her *post-nuptial* conduct was equally bad, and the pre-contract was on that account abandoned. At any event, a new inquiry was instituted, and terminated in results which are well known. Her *post-nuptial* transgressions alone are made the foundation of the Act of Attainder (33 H. VIII. cap. 21) and they, it is evident, were not contemplated in the mercy held out to her by Cranmer, nor were they included, or referred to, in the examination to which she submitted at the time that mercy was promised to her. Cranmer could only offer her a condonation of *ante-nuptial* offences, for they alone were at that time known or suspected. Mr. Tytler has fallen into error in consequence of not having perceived the distinction between her offences before and after marriage.

When we next meet Mr. Tytler it will give us great pleasure to speak more favourably of his labours.

Early English Poetry, edited by Thomas Wright, Esq. B.A. in black letter, with Prefaces and Notes, Four Parts. 1. *The Tournament of Tottenham, with the Feest.* 2. *The Nutbrowne Maid.* 3. *The Tale of the Basin, and that of the Frere and the Boy.* 4. *Songs and Carols.*—4 vols. square 12mo. 1836. Pickering.

Mr. Pickering's beautiful editions of our English Poets, whether specifically arranged under the head of Aldines, or simply marked by the Aldine Anchor, are always welcome to us; but he has seldom sent us such gems of typography and binding as the four little volumes which we now notice, with their old-fashioned black-letter text, and their fanciful outline woodcuts,—the latter being fac-similes from ancient illuminations. In the prefaces and notes Mr. Wright has displayed no ordinary learning and acuteness; and we are glad to find that he has turned his attention to one very important point,—that of fixing, as

nearly as can be done in the present state of our knowledge on this subject, the dialect of the different manuscripts from which he has printed.

We believe it to be contemplated, if these four volumes are successful, to continue them, so as to form a series of pieces illustrative of our literature and language during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The earliest of the poems now published are, the Tournament of Tottenham, printed for the first time from the MS. (now at Cambridge) which was used by Bedwell; its sequel, the Feest; and the Tale of the Basin, which was inserted by Hartshorne in his execrably incorrect collection of Metrical Tales. Next in date comes the story of the Frere and the Boy, now first given from a Cambridge MS. in a very quaint and broad dialect. Then we have the curious collection of Songs and Carols from the Sloane MS.; and lastly, the deservedly admired ballad of the Nut-browne Maid reprinted from the earliest known edition.

Of the Songs and Ballads the subjoined religious effusion is a specimen:

Lestenynt lordyngs bothe elde and zynge
How this rose began to sprynge,
Swych a rose to myn lykynge
In al this world ne knowe I non.
The aungil cam fro heuene tour
To grete Marye with gret honour,
And seyde che shuld bere the flour
That shulde breke the fynds bond.
The flour sprong in heye Bedlem
That is bothe bryzt and schen,
The rose is Mary heuenes qwyn,
Out of here bosum the blomme sprong.
The ferste braunche is ful of myzt
That sprong on crystemesse nyzt,
The sterre schon ouer Bedlem bryzt,
That is bothe brod and long.
The secunde braunche sprong to helle
The fendys power down to felle,
Ther-in myzt non sowle dwlle;
Blyssid be the tyme the rose sprong.
The thredde branche is good and swote,
It sprang to heuene crop and rote,
Ther-in to dwellyn and ben our bote,
Every day it schewith in prysts hond.
Prey we to here with gret honour,
Che that bar the blyssid flour,
Che be our helpe and our socour,
And schyd vs fro the fynds bond.

The notes are interspersed with scraps of antiquarianism and philology, conveyed in a pleasing and po-

pular form. Those on the Feest treat us with some choice early receipts in English cookery. Of the philology we give the following as a sample, from the notes on the Songs and Carols. Many English philologists have considered the expression *me thinks* as an ungrammatical barbarism. "In Saxon there were two verbs, one neuter, *bincan*, making its preterite *buhte*, to seem, the other transitive, *bencan*, making its preterite *bohte*, to think. Our *think* is the representative of the latter, except in the phrase *me thinks*, which is preserved from the Middle English, and which is composed of a verb in the third person sing. (the Saxon *binceð*), with a dative of the pronoun. Literally translated, it is,—*it seems to me.*"

The following is the interesting illustration of the motto to the first Song:



"Now be-thing the gentil man,
How Adam dalf and Eve span.

"This proverb, more commonly given thus:

When Adam dolve and Eve span,
Who was then the Gentleman?

was common to most of our western counties during the middle ages. It was the well-known motto of the English rebels of the fourteenth century. Holinshed, speaking of the troubles in the reign of Richard II. and of the rebel priest, John Ball, says: 'When all the prisons were broken up, and the prisoners set at libertie, he being therefore so delivered, followed them, and at Blackheath, when the greatest multitude was there got together (as some write) he made a sermon, taking this saing or common proverbe for his theame, whereupon to intreat,

When Adam delv'd and Eve span,
Who was then the gentleman?
and so continuieing his sermon, went about to proove by the words of that proverbe, that from the beginning all men by nature were created alike, and that bondage or servitude came in by unjust oppression of naughty men.'

"The German proverb is given by Agricola thus:

So Adam reutte, vnd Eva span
Wer was da ein eddelman?

Agric. Prov. No. 264, where there is as good a sermon on the subject as was ever made by John Ball. See, also, the collection by Gruter.

"The same proverb occurs amongst a MS. collection of popular sayings in Latin leonines, in the Brit. Mus. translated thus:

Quam vanga quadam tellurem foderit
Adam,

Et Eva nens fuerat, quis generosus erat?

"I have never seen the proverb in French; but in a Norman manuscript of the thirteenth century in the British Museum is the pictorial illustration of it which forms the vignette" at the head of this note.

Christian Theology, by John Goodwin, Selected by Samuel Dunn.—We are obliged to Mr. Dunn for giving to us, in a cheap and commodious form, some of the best of these treatises of Goodwin, which were not controversial; and for making some volumes of scarcity accessible to the general reader. A short but satisfactory biography of the writer is prefixed. It is not to be expected that the entire works of this author will ever again be in request; therefore this "Selection" by Mr. Dunn will enable the religious reader to satisfy himself of Goodwin's talent and piety;—while the more curious theologian and scholar may be led to a closer intimacy with his longer publications. It will be recollected that Goodwin's name is joined in history indissolubly with that of John Milton: both had the honour or disgrace of having their works burned by the hands of the common hangman; Milton had suffered cremation before; but Goodwin was turned out of his vicarage, and died in the year of the plague, 1665.

Sacred Pneumatology, or the Scripture Doctrine of the Holy Spirit, by the Rev. J. Wilson.—We have read this volume with pleasure, and recommend it as a faithful and just exposition of the doctrine of the Holy Spirit, as given to us in Scripture. It is full and complete, and the practical necessity of possessing correct notions on this mysterious subject, is not only forcibly urged in one discourse, but, as it ought, pervades the spirit of the whole volume. We hope it may be of service in awakening some of our sectarian brethren to the sense of the errors of their heretical opinions: and by preserving those who have not erred, in

the rectitude of their opinion, and the soundness of that belief in which the Church has bred them up.

Essays on the History of Painting, by Mrs. Calcott, 1836.—This is a pleasing volume, imparting much information on the art of painting in Egypt, Greece, and Ancient Italy. The chapter on the *colours* used by the ancients is highly interesting, and it is given in full and technical detail. We shall expect to receive much pleasure from the next volume, which will bring the history of the art into modern times, and cast us among pictures which exist, and which we can compare with the criticism; for we confess, to read of ancient painters and painting, as we have done, without a possibility of seeing a specimen of their art, has always been more a labour of duty than love. But to hear the wife of Mr. Calcott expatiate on Claude, and Titian, and Poussin, will be indeed drinking the waters of inspiration at the fountain head.

The Anglo-Polish Harp. By J. Jones, Esq.—"Dumagh i shooma chak ust?"—"Are your brains clear?" exclaimed his Majesty of Persia to Sir John Malcolm—and we may ask ourselves whether our brains are clear, for not having before brought to notice Mr. Jones's volume of the "Anglo-Polish Harp?" The warm spirit of Liberty, and hatred of oppression, which honourably distinguishes the volume, is supported by a sound poetical feeling, which appears in varied forms of odes, elegies, &c. and in all we think successfully. We do not say that Mr. Jones's poems are as carefully finished as they might be; we do not say that they have the daring bursts of genius, that brilliant flame which burst from the chariot-wheels as Byron shouted to his Parnassian steeds, and urged them on their career of glory; nor has he the æthereal touches of Wordsworth, to which the feelings of the heart respond, and Nature claims as her own;—*non cuius homini*, &c.—these gifts are not bestowed on all men; but Mr. Jones is a poet; his odes are spirited, his sonnets elegant. His tragedy of 'Longinus' we cannot so well judge, as we have only a few detached pieces of it in the volume; but whenever it comes before us entire, we will give it our best attention. Had we room, we would have corroborated and approved our praise by extracts; but as we have not, we recommend our readers to get the volume, and at once indulge their taste and improve their moral feelings by the perusal.

FINE ARTS.

The collection of pictures which formerly adorned the palace of the Elysée Bourbon has been recently sold by auction at Paris, and produced 30,000*l.* Three years ago they were exhibited at the rooms of Messrs. Christie and Manson, in London, and offered for sale by private contract. Eighteen only were then sold for about 6,400*l.*, (see our Vol. II. p. 194,) and the remainder returned to the French capital.

Messrs. Christie and Manson were offered 40,000*l.* for the entire collection, which the agents of the Duchess de Berri unwisely refused. At the present sale:—The Breakfast, by Teniers, sold for 24,500 francs—The celebrated Village Dance, by Ostade, 22,000—An Interior, by Terburg, 15,200—The Ghent Fair, by Teniers, 15,900—A Landscape, by Hobbema, 22,100—Hawking, by Wouvermans, 17,500—The Marriage of Cana, by Jan Steen, 13,500—The Three Cows, by Paul Potter, 12,100—A Portrait of Gerard Dow, by himself, 10,700—The Square at Amsterdam, by Vander Ley-

den, 9,950—Landscape by Both, 9,150—Landscape, by Ruysdael and Berghem, 8,000—The Trumpeter, by Wouvermans, 7,500—The Return from Market, by the same artist, 6,730—The Philosophers, by Gerard Dow, 8,250—The White Horse, by Carl du Jardin, 7,555—Flowers and Fruit, by Van Huysum, 7,100.

Sir Francis Freeling's collection of pictures was sold at Christie's on the 14th April. It was particularly rich in the best productions of our native artists. Ety's Cleopatra embarking on the Cydnus was sold for 210 guineas; his Sabrina for 53 guineas.—The Shrimper, by Collins, 122 guineas.—A Market-boat on the Scheldt, by Stanfield, 170 guineas.—Wilkie's inimitable Bagpiper (for which that artist received about 20 guineas) brought 111, and was the cheapest picture, according to real value, sold on this occasion; the same sum was paid for Landseer's Rat Hunting, and by the same purchaser, Mr. Vernon, who must now possess an English gallery of the very first order.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Some Account of the Lives of the Compilers of the Liturgy; collected and arranged from the best Authorities: with notes and references. By the Rev. JOHN A. BOLSTER.

History of the Inductive Sciences, from the earliest to the present times. By the Rev. W. WHEWELL, M.A.

The Mechanical Euclid; containing the elements of Mechanics and Hydrostatics, demonstrated after the manner of the elements of Geometry.

The Roman Catholic Doctrine of the Eucharist: The Scriptural Argument considered, in reply to Dr. WISEMAN. By THOMAS TURTON, D.D., Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge.

A Letter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, upon the Apportionment by them of Episcopal Patronage between the Dioceses of London and Rochester. By J. T. BARRETT, D.D., Rector of Beauchamp Roding, Essex.

The Christian Professor, by the Rev. J. A. JAMES.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, *Summer*, by the Rev. H. DUNCAN.

A new Life of Chatterton, by JAMES DIX, Esq.

An arrangement to read the whole Bible in the course of the year, pointing out the portion for Morning and Evening Worship, and for Private Meditation.

Family Prayers from the Book of Common Prayer, of the United Church of England and Ireland; compiled after the plan recommended by the late Rev. THOMAS SCOTT, A.M.

A Second Edition of Dr. Long's History of New South Wales, with numerous additions, detailing the affairs of the Colony to the close of 1836.

The Rise and Progress of the British Power in India. By PETER AUBER, M.R.A.S. late Secretary to the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

The Credibility of the Gospel History, including a critical Examination of Strauss's Life of Jesus; adapted for the use both of theological students and of the general reader. By Dr. A. THOLOUX.

Historical Sketch of Calvinism in connection with the State, in Geneva and France, till the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. By Dr. G. WEBER.

A complete Greek and German Dictionary of Homer, and of the Homeric age. By Dr. G. C. CRUSIUS, of the Lyceum, in Hanover.

Observations on the Preservation of Health. By JOHN HARRISON CURTIS, Esq.

Gleanings, Historical and Literary, consisting of upwards of seven hundred choice selections from ancient and modern standard authors, &c.

The Second Volume of the History of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland. By the Rev. J. SEATON REID, D.D. M.R.I.A. This volume brings down the civil and ecclesiastical history of the province of Ulster to the Revolution, and contains much information respecting the North of Ireland hitherto unpublished; with an Appendix of original papers.

Letters of the Dead, by the Rt. Hon. Sir R. WILMOT HORTON, Bt.

The History of England, by THOMAS KEIGHTLEY, Author of "The History of Greece," &c.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 6. F. Baily, esq. Treas. V. P. The following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—Robert Hunter, esq.; John Forbes Royle, esq. M. D. and Lieut. J. R. Wellsted, R. N. A paper was read, entitled Further Observations on Voltaic Combinations, by John Fred. Daniell, esq. Professor of Chemistry.

April 13. Mr. Baily in the chair. Wm. Arch. Armstrong White, esq. F.S.A. was elected a Fellow; Prof. Daniell's paper was continued.

April 20. The Earl of Burlington, V. P. Fred. C. Skey, esq. was elected Fellow.

Read, Observations taken on the Western Coast of North Africa, by the late Mr. David Douglas, with a report on his paper, by Major Edw. Sabine, R. Art. F.R.S.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

April 17. At the ordinary monthly meeting the following documents were received:

1. A Report of the Committee on Medical Statistics; stating that the committee has hitherto been engaged chiefly in preparing queries, and suggesting forms. They have prepared a tabulated statement of the number and particulars of cases of suicide in Westminster, which have been subjects of coroners' inquests, from Jan. 1812, to Dec. 1836; and seven statistical accounts relating to the Lying-in Charity attached to Guy's Hospital.

2. A Report of the Committee on Criminal Statistics; stating that the committee had completed, and accompanied with an explanatory paper, a form for the

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future registration of all desirable information respecting the condition and character of persons charged with offences, the nature of the offences, and the circumstances which have led to their perpetration, with the results of the investigation or trial.

3. A Return to the Society's printed Questions, for the collection of Local Statistics; containing a series of answers relating to the township and parish of Winwick in Lancashire, prepared by R. A. Hornby, esq.

4. A communication from the Secretary of the Statistical Society of Bristol, giving an account of its formation, constitution, and progress.

5. A communication from the Secretary of the Statistical Society of Manchester, giving a similar account of that Society.

6. A paper on the influence of age on the mortality of the population of Sweden. By T. R. Edmonds, esq.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 22. Read, part of a paper "On the supposed ancient state of the North American continent, especially on the extent of an inland sea, by which a great portion of its surface is conjectured to have been covered; and on the evidence of progressive drainage of the waters;" by Mr. Roy.

April 5. The same was concluded; and these papers also read:—on the Geology of the neighbourhood of Smyrna, by H. E. Strickland, esq. F.G.S.; On mineral viens, by Mr. R. W. Fox, of Fal-mouth; and extracts from two letters of Mr. Moore, Consul-general at Beyrout, describing the earthquake in Syria in January last.

April 19. Read, On the cranium of the *Toxodon*, a new extinct gigantic animal, referable by its dentition to the Rodentia, but with affinities to Pachydermata and herbivorous Cetaceæ.

BOTANICAL SOCIETY.

March 2. A paper was read by H. A. Meeson, esq. on the "Classification of Vegetables," which led to an interesting discussion.

March 16. Read, a translation of Father Kirscher's "China Illustrata," by John Reynolds, esq. Treas.

April 6. Read, a translation of De Candolle's Geographical Distribution of Plants used for food, from La Bibliothèque Universelle de Genève, by W. M. Chatterley, esq. Secretary.

April 20. The same paper was continued; and another read, on the varieties of *Lamium maculatum*, by Mr. Thomas Hancock.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Jan. 10. At the first meeting of the session, Lieut.-Col. Pasley gave an account of his experiments on the manufacture of artificial cements.

Jan. 17. This was the Annual General meeting, when the following officers were elected: President—James Walker, esq. F.R.S. L. & E.; Vice Presidents—W. Cubitt, esq. F.R.S., B. Donkin, esq. F.R.A.S., J. Field, esq. F.R.S., H. R. Palmer, esq. F.R.S.; Council—F. Bramah, esq., I. K. Brunel, esq. F.R.S., G. Lowe, esq. F.R.S., J. Macneill, esq. F.R.A.S., W. A. Provis, esq., R. Stephenson, esq., J. Simpson, esq.; Auditors—N. Nicholls, esq., J. Howell, esq.; Treasurer—W. A. Hankey, esq.; Secretary—T. Webster, esq. M.A.; Foreign Secretary—S. Whitwell, esq.; Collector—Mr. G. C. Gibbon.

Jan. 31. Read, a description of a new boring apparatus, by Mr. Mitchell, jun. of Sheerness; and a paper by Mr. Ballard, on breaking ice, by forcing it upwards. Mr. Blunt gave some account of the Geodetical operations now going forward in America.

Feb. 7. Read, on the generation of steam through the medium of surcharged steam, by Mr. Perkins; and Mr. Blunt gave an account of the rates and construction of American steamers.

Feb. 14. On the construction of Railways, by Mr. Reynolds.

Feb. 21. On the method of producing truly Spherical Balls, by Mr. Grey and Mr. Marsh; a paper describing an Expansion table for Steam, by Mr. Edwards, of Lowestoft.

Feb. 28. On a new Lewis, by Mr. Robertson, of Glasgow.

March 7. On a machine used for scouring out small rivers, by Mr. Hays; on a bridge erected over the Calder navigation, by Mr. Bull; and a report by the Secretary on Lieut. Denison's experiments on timber.

March 14. Discussions on the decay of timber when in contact with stone, and on the strength of cast-iron girders, &c.

March 21. A paper by Mr. Bray, on the last named subject, and a report by the Secretary on Mr. Hodgkinson's experiments on the forms requiring the greatest breaking weights.

April 4. Two papers on experiments instituted by Mr. Horne, for determining the best force and position of wooden bearers.

Most of these subjects, and others of passing interest, gave rise to discussions at the same or subsequent meetings.

INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

April 3. P. F. Robinson, esq. V.P. in the chair.

Donations were announced of the Philosophical Transactions from the Council of the Royal Society; the works of Inigo Jones, by J. B. Nichols, esq.; Mr. Roberts' splendid Sketches in Spain; Carter's Ancient Architecture, by J. Britton, esq. &c. Mr. Hurst presented specimens of ancient mortar, from Hansworth Church and Pontefract Castle, in Yorkshire. J. Blore, esq. Architect, exhibited three original drawings, by himself, of the nave of Worcester Cathedral, the tomb of King Edward II. at Gloucester, and that of Lord Despenser and wife at Tewkesbury.

Dr. Dickson concluded his series of Lectures on timber and timber-trees used in building; the subject was the disease known by the name of Dry Rot, and the Lecturer considered that Kyan's patent afforded an effectual preventive.

Mr. Donaldson, Hon. Secretary, announced that the next series of Lectures which the Institute intended to procure, would be on the Chemistry of Architecture.

April 17. J. B. Papworth, esq. V.P. Several donations were announced, the most important of which was a copy of the publications issued by the Trustees of the British Museum, of the Ancient Marbles and Terra Cottas. It was announced that this was the first donation from that body to any Society.

Mr. Wallace presented a specimen of the Rosso antico of Derbyshire, a beautiful marble, but which is only found in quantities too small for application to architecture or sculpture on a large scale.

A continuation of the Correspondence between Schultz and Goëthe was read, the subject being the authenticity of the work attributed to Vitruvius. The opinion of the writer was that the work was a compilation commenced about 970, and finished in 998, by or under the auspices of Pope Sylvester II.*

P. F. Robinson, esq. read a paper on the excavations which have been made at St. Mary's Abbey, York, above ten years since, (and partly published by the Soc. of Antiq.) Several beautiful drawings of plans and details, and many casts of bosses, and other fragments of great beauty, discovered during the excavations, were shown in illustration of the subject. One of the bosses showed a small bust, very inartificially introduced into a group

* The literature of architecture would suffer but little by the establishment of this point. Vitruvius has often proved a blind leader to equally blind followers.

of leaves, which perhaps may be the portrait of the Sculptor. Another boss exhibited the Holy Lamp, enveloped by foliage typical of the Lamb which Abraham was ordered to substitute for his son. Some of the mouldings exhibited undercutting, applied with great propriety and skill, to give a high degree of relief to leaves and flowers. The piers of the Chapter House exhibit a very fine example of Norman decoration. A question formerly arose as to the form of the arch which these piers sustained, the fragments of which are disposed at the Philosophical Society's Rooms, which now occupy a portion of the site of the Abbey, in a pointed form.* The views were made by Mr. Lockwood and Mr. Richardson, of York, and were very elegant specimens of architectural drawing.

Mr. Donaldson then read an essay, illustrated by numerous drawings, on the description of masonry known as "the Cyclopean."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

April 5. Of the two prizes instituted under the will of the late Mrs. Denyer, that "On the Divinity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ," has been awarded to the Rev. W. Wellwood Stoddart, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College; and that "On Original or Birth Sin, and the Necessity of New Birth and Life," to the Rev. Henry C. Brookshank, M.A. of Wadham College.

April 15. In a convocation holden this day, it was determined that the Ministers or Assistants in the Bodleian Library should no longer be, *of necessity*, Members of the University, and that the stipends payable to those officers should, for the future, instead of being a fixed sum by statute, be at the discretion of the Vice-Chancellor of the University and the Curators of the Bodleian Library. It was also agreed, in the same Convocation, to place at the disposal of the Curators of the Bodleian Library an annual sum of £400, for five years, for the purpose of enabling them to complete the Catalogue of that Library, already in so forward a state as to justify a confident expectation that, with this assistance, a commencement of printing may be made in the course of the ensuing summer.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY.

The subscribers to the Van Mildert Scholarship have set apart £500 to found a Scholarship for Theological Students

* There is a privately executed etching by Mr. Chantrill, architect, of Leeds, which seems to establish the fact of this arch being of the form represented, the coffin of the key-stone being cut into a decided point for the crown of the arch.

in the University of Durham, and it is expected that a further sum will be applicable to similar purposes.

The Professor of Greek, the Professor of Mathematics, and the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D., are to be Examiners of the Public Examination in Theology for the present year.

ISLINGTON LITERARY SOCIETY.

April 15. The first stone of an edifice now in the course of erection for the purposes of this society, was laid by the president, Mr. Charles Woodward, in the presence of the Vice Presidents, Building Committee, and other friends of the society. About eighty members of the society afterwards celebrated the event by dining together at Canonbury Tavern.

THE SOANE MUSEUM, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS.

This splendid museum having been secured to the public by an act of Parliament during the life of Sir John Soane the testator, the trustees, by his death, have entered upon their duty, with the curator and assistants appointed under that act, and have opened the museum, library, &c. for the present, on Thursday and Friday in each week, during the months of April, May, and June, under proper restrictions. Admission can only be gained by tickets signed by the curator or trustee, and these can be obtained by respectable persons on a personal or written application to those official gentlemen, the object of the donor being to afford opportunities for artists and amateurs in art, to improve their taste and to cultivate their talents by studying the fine remains and perfect specimens of ancient and modern art with which these rooms abound, at their convenience. The trustees are, Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A. F.R.S.; Samuel Thornton, esq., many years governor of the Bank of England; Samuel Higham, esq. comptroller of the National Debt Office; and J. S. Bicknell, esq. The curator, who resides in the museum, is George Bailey, esq.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL.

Dr. Ritchie has begun a series of lectures on experimental Philosophy—the properties of matter—statics, mechanics, strength of materials, laws of motion, hydrostatics, &c.; and Dr. Lardner is delivering others on the particular subject of steam communication with India.—Captain Norton, late of 31st regt. is also about to discourse on rifles, shells, and sundry modern projectiles, with some remarks on the Boomarang or New Holland spear, and on the ancient Balista. This thriving institution, promising such accession of general information to the services, is an example of what may be done

by the aggregate of small contributions. The Members of the Museum are composed of officers (active and retired) of the navy, army, marines, militia, East India Company's land and sea services, yeomanry, lord lieutenants and deputy lieutenants of counties, governors of Irish counties, and civil functionaries attached to either branch of the service. Already has the Museum acquired respectable funds from which it was proposed by the council to found a permanent Professorship for the instruction of the members in mathematical and experimental science. At the general meeting on the 24th of March an amendment was carried for the delivery of lectures, for the present year. Experience will show how efficiently this plan may work. Perhaps if the funded property of the society increases, already amounting to between 3000*l.* and 4000*l.* both plans may be put into operation. His Majesty takes we understand a most generous interest in the institution, and was a principal means of its being accommodated with the mansion for its library, arms, models, &c. &c. in Scotland yard.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT LAW.

The important question of International Copyright Law is now exciting general attention. Not only in France

and England, but in America, the question is already in the hands of the respective governments. A more important measure for the interests of literature throughout the world could scarcely be conceived. An address has lately been sent over to the Congress of America on the subject, signed by most of the first writers of Great Britain, together with the proceedings taken by the Congress upon it.

ITALIAN MANUSCRIPT.

A discovery has lately been made at Rome of a manuscript life of Pope Alexander VII., attributed to Cardinal Sforza. This work has been brought to light from the dust of the old libraries by the learned Abbé Titto Cicconi. It contains very full details of the epidemic which was communicated from Naples to Rome in 1476, and speaks of the wise precautionary measures adopted by the Sovereign Pontiff. It appears that 2,000 people died per day at Naples of the disease, which is supposed to have been the cholera, and upwards of 8,000 persons fell victims to it at Rome. It appears that it was the fashion then, as it was of late, to deny the contagion of the disease; but the Pope, who was of a different opinion, had every possible means employed to prevent communication with the sick.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 6. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: William Archibald Armstrong White, esq. barrister-at-law, of College-st. Westminster; Annesley Windus, esq. of Stamford-hill; and Samuel Joseph Bayfield, esq. of Canterbury-sq. Southwark, member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons.

Mr. Wm. King, of Chichester, presented a drawing of a Roman *præfericulum*, of a stone-coloured earthen-ware, recently found in the burial ground of St. Pancras' church, Chichester. It is remarkable that other Roman relics have been found near the same spot, but always in one line, seeming to prove that they were deposited (according to the recorded custom of Roman interments) by the road-side without the city.

Sir Frederic Madden, F.S.A. communicated a paper entitled "Documents relating to Perkin Warbeck, with remarks on his history."

April 13. The Earl of Aberdeen, Pres. Thomas Mason Alsager, esq. of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. Edward Duke, F.S.A. exhibited five crucibles found over the porch of St. Thomas's church, Salisbury, and which are figured and form the subject of a dissertation in his recently published volume of "Prolusiones Historicæ; or, the Halle of John Halle."

The Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. exhibited a covenant of sale of a tenement in Canterbury, curious from its bearing date in the reign of Jane Queen of England (commonly called Lady Jane Grey), viz. "decimo quinto die Julii, anno regni d'ne Jane dei gr'a Anglie Francie et Hibernie regine, atque in terra eccl'ie Anglicane et Hibernice supreni capitis primo."

The reading of Sir F. Madden's paper was continued.

April 20. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.

Sir F. Madden's paper on Perkin Warbeck was concluded. In order to introduce the documents he has discovered, he took a view of all that has hitherto been related of the career of this extraordinary pretender, and of the scanty records hitherto published regarding him. After an examination of all the historical writers of the period, Sir Frederic has found that the original authorities regarding Perkin Warbeck may be reduced to three, namely,

Fabyan, Bernard André, and Polydore Vergil. The Life of King Henry the Seventh by Sir Francis Bacon is entirely derived from previous publications; but, with regard to Perkin Warbeck, Sir Frederic has unravelled a very singular chain of error which has been propagated principally through the misapprehensions of that historian. It originated from a merely collateral and comparatively unimportant anecdote related by Bernard André; that Perkin, when a boy, had been some time *servant* to one Edward, a converted Jew, to whom, on his Christian baptism, King Edward IV. had stood godfather. Speed altered the word *servant* to *son*; misled by which, Bacon proceeded to connect and identify the Jew with John Osbeck, whom Perkin in his Confession acknowledged to have been his father, and to call Perkin, instead of Edward, the King's godson; at the same time, he hazarded the conjecture, that, "as it is somewhat suspicious for a wanton Prince to become Gossip in so meane a house, it might make a man think that he might indeede have in him some base bloud of the House of Yorke." This last surmise, first thrown out by Bacon, has been unfairly assumed by Hume as the opinion of persons living at the period; the whole forming a remarkable instance of the careless manner in which our most popular historian has adopted the materials for his elegant but superficial performance, and of the gradual growth of historical errors.

The original documents now brought forward, are:—

1. A Letter of Warbeck to Isabel Queen of Spain, written in 1493 from Dendermonde in Flanders, at the time he was there resident under the protection of the Duchess of Burgundy, and professing to detail the particulars of his previous history, in which there is a general correspondence with the story given in his Confession, on which Walpole and his followers have formerly thrown doubts. Perkin's Autograph is attached to this document.

2. The original papers of Instructions given by Henry VII. to Richmond otherwise Clarenceux King of Arms, when sent as Envoy to the courts of France and Rome in 1494. In these documents the pretender is spoken of with great contempt, but which Sir F. Madden considers was rather assumed than sincerely entertained by the King. He is stated to be a native of Tournay, and son of a boatman named Werbec, a statement which coincides so far with the Confession, as that the latter declared his grandfather to have been a boatman, and though his father's real name was Osbeck, "the name of Warbeck (as Lord Bacon says)

was given him when they did but guesse at it."

3. The Deposition of one Bernard de Vignolles, a Frenchman, dated at Rouen, in 1495-6, disclosing a plot to take away King Henry's life, with other the proceedings of the conspirators in favour of Perkin Warbeck. It is disclosed that Perkin was known to the conspirators "by words of secret signification," as "the Merchant of the Ruby;" a name which may hereafter serve to explain other papers of the period.

4. A letter of Perkin, written from Edinburgh in Oct. 1496 to Sir Bernard de la Forsee, soliciting his good offices in Spain. This is signed "Yo' frend Rychard off England," in a bold and thoroughly English character, as is the signature, "Rychard," to the former letter.

5. A letter from Henry VII. to Rodrigues Gonzales de Puebla, Envoy from Spain, in answer to a congratulatory epistle on the final overthrow and capture of Perkin.

These important documents, together with that part of André's history which relates to Perkin Warbeck, will be immediately published by the Society in a new part of *Archæologia*.

April 24. The feast of St. George falling this year on a Sunday, the anniversary was held this day, when the Earl of Aberdeen was re-elected President, with the following Council: the Duke of Sussex; Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas.; the Bishop of Bath and Wells; John Bidwell, esq.; Henry Brandreth, jun. esq.; Decimus Burton, esq.; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Sec.; C. P. Cooper, esq.; Sir Henry Ellis, Sec.; John Gage, esq. Director; Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P.; Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.; Rev. Philip Hunt, LL.D.; Sir Frederic Madden; the Marquess of Northampton; Sydney Smith, esq.; Sir Geo. T. Staunton, Bart.; Rich. Westmacott, esq. R.A.; Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, V.P. [The names of the new members of Council are printed in Italics.]

More than forty of the members subsequently dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, where Mr. Gurney presided.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

April 20. Dr. Lee, President, in the chair.

Benj. Nightingale, esq. communicated an essay on the Coinage of the Burmese empire, particularly some coins not noticed in the late Mr. Marsden's handsome publication. It appeared that the opinions of orientalist are divided upon the point whether these coins exhibit letters or ornaments; but Mr. Nightingale is inclined to consider that they are in-

scribed with letters, though in a language not hitherto understood by Europeans.

A reply was read from Mr. John Hogg, relative to Mr. Akerman's remarks on the coins of Claudius, &c. (noticed in our March number, p. 306). He denied the imputation of neglecting numismatic information, having "made use of several authentic coins and medals of Claudius." He maintained that the coins of Claudius having a triumphal arch with the epigraph DE BRITANNIS, are (if genuine) inscribed TRIB. POT. VIII. COS. IV. [not v.] IMP. XVI. and that they were struck neither on Claudius's first triumph on his return from Britain, A.D. 44, nor on his second triumph over Caractacus, A.D. 51; but were expressly minted in commemoration of his enlarging the Pomerium or boundaries of the city of Rome, in commemoration of his having extended the limits of the empire; that ceremony took place A.D. 49, when Claudius held the tribunitian power for the ninth, the consulship for the fourth, and had assumed the imperatorial cognomen for the sixteenth time.

Several presents of coins and medals were received, and among them a Venetian *gazeta*, which gave its name to a newspaper (sold for that coin), since so universally adopted in other countries.

Mr. John Williams then read the first of two lectures on the rise, progress, and decline of the Greek and Roman coinage, which appeared to give great satisfaction to the meeting.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The interesting collection of Egyptian Antiquities, found by Giovanni D'Athanas, which has been exhibited for some months past at Exeter Hall, (as noticed in vol. VI. 311) was sold by auction by Mr. Leigh Sotheby, *March* 13—20. A large proportion of the more valuable articles were bought in, as the trustees of the British Museum, we believe from want of funds, were not large purchasers, as they had been on former occasions. The following is a list of some of the principal articles, and purchasers' names.*

Mummies, &c. 148. Mummy of Onephre, priest of Ammon, from Thebes, 14. Jones.—597. A priest, in 4 cases, from Thebes, 241. 3s. S.—448. Upper part of the case of the Mummy of a lady of rank, from Thebes, 201. W.—856. Græco-Egyptian Mummy, with case, 101. 10s. W.—966. Mummy of a Female, from Memphis, with original wooden sarcophagus (passed).

Figures in Porcelain, Jasper, Glass, &c.

52. The Cynocephalus, of white and variegated glass, 3 in. high, 51. 5s. S.—355. The Capricorn, green porcelain, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 31. 5s. H. S.—356. A priest, on a throne, with roll of papyrus in his hand, 1 in. high, 71. 17s. 6d. S.—357. Vase in green jasper, 51. 10s. R.—614. Human-headed Sphinx, in green porcelain, 21. 8s. Rogers.

Scarabeus, of hard green stone, with nine lines of hieroglyphics, 2 in. long, 41. 18s. Cureton.

Deities in Bronze, &c. from Thebes. 92. Osiris, 9 in. 61. W.—242. Representation of a Mummy, with hieroglyphics, and a cartouche, with name of Rameses the Great, 5 in. 61. 6s. Porter.—245. Statue of a priest, with round bowl on head, 4 in. 81. Cureton.—249. Isis, in sitting posture, 31. 5s. W.—250. Horus senior, with hawk's head, 12 in. 51. S.—419. Mirror of gold, silver, and platinum, mixed, with original wooden handle, 41. 4s. Porter.—547. Statue of a priest, a MS. roll in his hand, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 61. 8s. 6d. British Museum.—550. Statue in solid bronze, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 261. 5s. Bought in.—542. Scarabeus, with hawk's head, 3 in. 51. W.—543. Statue of a Bull, 6 in. long by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ high, very fine, 341. W.—685. Elegant Dagger, with handle inlaid with ivory, 16 in. 171. 17s. W.—688. A War Hareket, with man on horseback, on the blade, handle of wood, probably unique, 211. S.—689. Royal Sceptre, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 41. 4s. S.—694. Bow, with horns of Jupiter Ammon, 31. 8s. Porter.

Vases in Alabaster, Terra Cotta, &c. 124. Three Canopic Vases in alabaster, 17 in. 91. 19s. 6d. W.—261. Four Vases in terra cotta, 13 in. 71. W.—399. Vases in alabaster, 15 in. 61. 6s. Niccols.—566. Four Canopic Vases, 18 in. from Memphis, 81. 8s. British Mus.

Sepulchral Tablets in Calcareous Stone, from Abydos. 134. Tablet, with funeral procession, 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ long, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ high, 151. 5s. Cureton.—134. Tablet, representing Pharaoh-Hoptra offering a vase in either hand to Phtah, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, 161. Cureton.—281. Family tablet, with 9 figures, 4 f. high, 351. Ridgeway.—282. Tablet of a priest, 4 f. high, 81. 18s. 6d. W.—437. Tablet with a line of hieroglyphics 131. W.—577. Græco-Egyptian Tablet, 51. 5s. W.—705. Tablet of a private individual, 3 f. 9 in. high, with the date, 13th year of Osirtesen the First, and 12 lines of hieroglyphics, 631. Porter.—981. Tablet of red granite, 3 f. high, 121. 12s. W.—963. Painted Tablet, 4 f. high, 7. 7s. W.—982. Tablet in form of a Portico, 91. 15s. W.—984. Another of similar form, 111. W.

Statues in Basalt, Calcareous Stone,

* S. and W. stand for bought in.

&c.—146. Statue of a young man, seated, with a roll of papyrus, 17 in. 16l. W.—147. A priest kneeling, 2 f. 4 in. 11l. S.—295. A priest seated, 2 f. 7 in. 6l. 16s. 6d. Niccols.—296. A priest holding in either hand an instrument, 2 f. 6 in. 16l. 16s. W.—446. An Æthiopian Prince, 2 f. 8 in. 21l. W.—447. Exterior portico of a tomb at Abydos, 20l. W.

MS. Rolls of Papyrus. 264. Funereal roll, 13 f. 4 in. long 52l. 10s. Niccols.—265—272. Others at various prices from six guineas to twenty-one guineas.—963. MS. in Demotic character, 12 ft. long, 26l. W.—964. Epistolary MS. on Papyrus in Greek character, written on both sides, 12 in. high, 25l. Cureton.—965. Another, 12 in. high, 19l. 5s. Cureton.

Ornaments in Gold. 204. A necklace of beads from Memphis, 4l. 4s. Cureton—375. An Asp, a pendant ornament, 3½ in. high, 4l. 6s. Rogers.—657. A fine necklace of 12 shells each, 1 in. long 26l. 5s. W.

Engraved Stone. 611. A theatrical mask, as a ring, out of solid agate, fine, 8l. Tite.

Before we quit this subject we must notice the recent publication, in a large portfolio, of

A Series of Highly Finished Engravings by P. Q. Visconti, comprising a few principal objects in a Collection of Egyptian Antiquities, the property of Giovanni d'Athanasî, large folio.—In our Review for Dec. p. 617, we noticed Signor d'Athanasî's account of the researches and discoveries in Upper Egypt; the handsome folio before us presents us in a series of careful etchings, with illustrations of some of the principal objects described in that work.

Plates 1 to 8 give faithful details of the decorations on a painted sepulchral chest of wood, discovered by Signor d'Athanasî in 1823, in the small temple of Isis at Thebes. It was taken from a separate chamber in the temple, and when found contained the mummied body of the person to whom it belonged, but which, owing to the material used for its embalment, was entirely destroyed. In this sepulchral chamber were numerous alabaster vases, wooden idols, and other objects, and in the interior of the sarcophagus were placed two bows with six arrows, a curious instrument of wood, and a basket containing representations of many of the emblems depicted on the tomb. The body which tenanted this sarcophagus, the author considers to have been a person of high military rank, his name according to the hieroglyphics Sevek Naa. In plate 8 we have representations of the bows, arrows, and the instrument before named, which appears to be a war-club. The bows are very curious articles

They had no affinity of form or material whatever, with the short Asiatic bow of horn, each arm of which rises into a curve, and which is the bow of classic sculpture. The Egyptian bows of d'Athanasî's collection much resembled in length and make what is termed an English *self bow*, or bow formed of one piece of wood. It had that commendable quality of a bow pointed out by that learned advocate of archery, old Roger Ascham,—it was nearly *round*, through its whole length; the arrows, like all the arrows of the nations of antiquity and of the tribes of the East who retain the use of the bow to this day, were of reed.

Plates 9 and 10 represent the ornaments on the painted case containing the mummied body of Onaphre, Priest of Ammon, found in a tomb at Thebes. The case, 5 feet 3 inches in length, which makes the Egyptian pontiff somewhat of the dwarf order, is composed of numerous layers of linen, afterwards covered with a white composition, for the purpose of receiving the colours.

Plate 11, article 1, shews a bas-relief on a calcareous stone found at Abydos—Rosselini, who speaks of this relic, thinks it represents a Jewish funeral procession. Some of the figures indeed appear to us to be striking their heads or tearing their hair, hiding their faces, or stooping to take up the dust of the earth. Are not the men which carry an oblong sort of chest on poles, supporting the ark of the covenant? No. 4 of this plate is a view of a tablet of calcareous stone, representing Pharaoh Hophra, king of Egypt, offering to Phtha. This monarch is mentioned in the xlv. chapter of the prophet Jeremiah, verse 30.

No. 1 of plate 12, is called a *Typhonian* statue of solid bronze, and estimated as one of the most remarkable specimens of Egyptian work extant. What the editor wishes should be inferred by the above epithet we do not clearly comprehend. We suppose we are to conclude that it represents that Typhon* of the Egyptian mythology who murdered Osiris, and who was punished for his crime by Orus the son of Osiris, in conjunction with his mother Isis. Under what circumstances was this statue of Typhon preserved?—for it has all the freshness of a work just delivered from the hands of the moulder. It attracted great attention at the sale of Signor d'Athanasî's Collection. On the same plate is a war hatchet of bronze, attached by straps of leather to a handle of wood, and adorned with a warrior on

* Typhon was the Egyptian evil spirit or devil.

horseback, and a lotus; this weapon somewhat resembles in form the small axes or tomahawks of the ancient Celts.

A sceptre of bronze, an alabaster vase, and a fine specimen of a dagger, completes the plate.

Plates 13 to 16 contain representations of sepulchral chests, and of their hieroglyphics; also of sundry articles placed near them for the repast of the departed spirit, as baskets containing cakes, apples, and pomegranates; these feasts were not with the Egyptian *manes* altogether vegetable, for among the objects represented are the remains of a *roast duck*.

This fasciculus of folio plates is very elegantly got up, and will be added, no doubt, to the shelves of those Egyptologists who possess the works of Rossellini, Belzoni, and other of the larger works illustrating by important graphic representations the antiquities of Egypt.

THE LUXOR OBELISK AT PARIS.

This obelisk originally adorned the entry of the palace of LUXOR, a small village on the site of Ancient Thebes. It was usual to place an obelisk at each side of the gateway of those buildings. The pair at Luxor were of unequal size. That now in Paris is considerably less lofty than its fellow. Its height is little more than seventy feet in French measure; its weight is estimated at 450,516 lbs.

The evident blemish in the general effect produced by the unequal dimensions of the two obelisks of Luxor, an inequality no doubt to be explained by the difficulty of executing two perfectly similar monuments in a material such as that of which they are made, was in part artificially removed. The smaller was placed on a pedestal a half higher than the difference of height of the two pillars, and besides erected a little in front of the loftier one. By the latter ingenious plan, an apparent increase of height was produced.

The surfaces of the obelisk of Luxor shew that the proficiency of the Egyptians in practical optics was of no mean order. Instead of being plane, they present a convexity of fifteen lines. Doubtless the intention here was to prevent the surfaces from appearing concave, as they would have done had they been perfectly plane. It is impossible to consider the peculiarity to which we allude an effect of chance; the extreme nicety of the workmanship, joined to the fact that several of the obelisks now at Rome have convex surfaces, also precludes such an idea effectually.

A considerable fissure in the monolith, extending from the base to about a third of its height, gave the Egyptians an op-

portunity of displaying their mechanical ingenuity. The further separation of the segments was prevented by double-dovetailing it at the base with sycamore. The French have substituted copper for the wood. The hieroglyphic figures of men and animals that decorate the obelisk are executed with remarkable finish and purity of design. They are arranged on each side in three vertical rows; the central of which is cut five inches deep; in the lateral the figures are superficially hollowed. The depth of the figures is greater also at the upper part of the pillar than towards the base. The distinctness of even the smallest details is much increased by these varieties of depth.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to the sovereign to whom the execution and erection of the obelisks of Luxor were due; this arises from the division among antiquaries respecting the cartouches found on them. Some conceive them to refer to one and the same individual, Rhameses III.; others, that two personages are meant by them, Rhameses II. and III. According to the opinion of Champollion, who considers the cartouches to belong to different individuals, the facts connected with the elevation of these obelisks were the following:—Rhameses II. having had them cut and removed from the quarry of Syena, commenced the carving of their hieroglyphics, and had carried it to a certain extent when Rhameses III. ascended the throne. The latter princes then terminated the work. It seems settled, beyond question, that Rhameses III. (the celebrated Sesostris) was the *elevator* of them in front of the façade of the palace. This fact was established by the discovery of his cartouches on the base of the monolith, at each side of the dovetailing to which we have already alluded.

The science of hieroglyphs is not yet sufficiently advanced to enable its professors to give a complete reading of the characters of the obelisk. According to M. Nestor d'Hôte, who has lately written on the subject, the banner and inscription on the right of the three vertical columns proclaim "Sesostris the powerful Arocris, friend of truth or justice, king moderator, very amiable as Imneon, a chief born of Ammon, his name the most illustrious of all." On the left column the banner has, "the Arocris, powerful son of Ammon;" and the inscription gives Sesostris the title of king director, mentions his works, and adds that he is great through his victories, the son preferred by the sun on his throne, the king that rejoices Thebes as the firmament of heaven, by great works destined to last for ever."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 4.

Mr. *Ewart* moved for leave to bring in a bill to abolish the law of PRIMOGENITURE. The object of his measure was, that landed property, instead of passing to heirs directly, should pass into the hands of such executors and administrators as the testators might appoint to be distributed according to the conditions and declarations of their wills.—The *Attorney-General* opposed the motion, as calculated to produce complete confusion, and, instead of preventing litigation, to increase it fifty-fold. He wished the Hon. Member would turn his time and attention to practical reforms of the law, which would be much more acceptable to the House, and beneficial to the public, than mere theoretical propositions, like the present.—On a division, there were—for the motion, 21; against it, 54: majority against the motion, 33.

April 10. The third reading of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill having been moved, Mr. *Goulburn* rose to oppose it, as being inconsistent with the peace and good government of Ireland—calculated to be productive in that country of perpetual civil strife and discord—and prove highly detrimental to the rights, interests, and stability of the Establishment.—Mr. *Tancred* was satisfied that the present measure would be the most effectual means of benefiting Ireland, and instead of widening the differences of the people, he knew of nothing which, to judge from the experience of every country where corporations had been introduced, offered so probable a chance of entirely healing and removing them.—Mr. *Hamilton* was strongly opposed to the Bill.—Mr. *R. D. Browne* supported the measure, thinking that all classes of his Majesty's subjects were alike entitled to share in the blessings of the British constitution.—Col. *Verner* opposed, and Mr. *Bellew* supported the Bill.—Mr. *H. Bulwer* contended, that, after conceding to them the right of legislating for the empire, Parliament could not refuse the Irish the privilege of legislating for a parish.—Lord *Stanley* said that his opinion was unchanged, and he should oppose the third reading of the Bill, since, in the present state of society in Ireland, he did not think it would be safe to establish Municipal institutions in that country in any shape whatever. Provided, how-

ever, he saw the revenues of the Irish Church placed in a state of perfect safety, he was not prepared to say that his opinions on the subject might not undergo some modification.—Mr. *H. Grattan* supported the Bill, as a matter of common justice to the people of Ireland.—Mr. *J. M. Gaskell* thought it would be unsafe, in the present social and political state of Ireland, to intrust a larger portion of power to the Irish Roman Catholics.—Mr. *Woulfe* thought the interests of the Establishment would be best promoted by giving political power to the great bulk of the population, since to establish a distinction odious to the national feelings, by withholding Municipal institutions on the ground that the bulk of the population were Roman Catholics, would exasperate all those feelings which constituted the real danger of the Church of Ireland.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* earnestly supported the Bill. He said that its rejection would be viewed by Ireland as an insult, as it would avowedly proceed on the ground that the people were incapable of managing their own affairs. He declared that, be the result now what it might, he viewed the question merely as one of time, which, sooner or later, must pass.—Mr. *Shaw* spoke earnestly against the principle and tendencies of the Bill. The further discussion of the subject was then adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 11.

The Earl of *Radnor* moved the second reading of a bill calculated to correct the abuses prevalent in the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, with regard to the administration of the funds entrusted to their care, and the habitual violation of oaths that took place. After animadverting on the abuses which exist at the Universities, his Lordship proceeded to remark that many of those public establishments had been erected for the maintenance and education of those whose worldly situation placed the blessings of education otherwise beyond their reach, but that, as things were at present situated, few but those who possessed ample means were enabled to enter themselves as students. His Lordship also complained of the present system of non-residence among the Fellows as a matter requiring alteration. In proof of the correctness of

his views on this subject, the Noble Earl stated, that in some of the Colleges not more than one-sixth of the Fellows were resident. With regard to all Souls' College, Oxford, there was no doubt of the fact that originally the founder had built the college for forty Fellows, and had built forty rooms for them; but the Fellows of that college were not now content with that plan, the result of which was, that there were now but 13 or 14 residing at a time in the College, thus making about two-thirds of them non-residents. No less than one-third of the Fellows of that College were sons of Members of that House. In Trinity College, there were sixty Fellows, who were required by the statute to reside in the College; but the fact was, that not more than one-fourth of them were at any one time to be found residing there, and many of them could not reside in it, in consequence of having taken situations totally at variance with the provisions of the statute. One of them was head-master of a school in Wakefield, and another was master in some other school, while another was Professor of Natural Philosophy at the East India College, Haileybury, Hertfordshire. There could be no question that by the will of the founders they were bound to reside in their respective Colleges. The present senior Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, was a Lieutenant-General in his Majesty's service. The senior fellow in Brasenose College held a stall in Hereford Cathedral, and two livings besides in the diocese of Hereford, from which latter he derived a revenue of upwards of 1100*l.* a year; and although he had a cure of 3000 souls, he was himself resident in Paris.—The Bishop of *Llandaff* moved that the Bill be read that day six months. His Lordship then proceeded to answer the various allegations of the noble Earl. With respect to the alleged misappropriation of the funds, he thought that the noble Earl had evinced a misconception of the intentions of the founders. Though the collegiate funds were technically called "eleemosynary," they were totally distinguished from the funds of almshouses and other similar institutions. The common object of all the university statutes was to provide for the careful education and moral superintendence of young men for the service of God in the Church. With regard to the question of residence, it was well known to be better for the world generally, and more conformable to the intentions of the founders, that a literal adhesion to the statute in this respect should not be required.—Lord *Holland* said that he should support the Bill of

his Noble Friend, from a conviction that the law ought to interpose in order to prevent that moral violation, and to destroy that handle to scandal and misrepresentation, to which the present practices gave rise.—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* opposed the Bill. He denied that the estates and funds of the various Colleges had been given for the support of indigent persons, since they were also intended to train up persons to serve God in Church and State. Where changes were absolutely called for, the present Visitors possessed the requisite power, so that the proposed Bill was wholly unnecessary.—Lord *Melbourne* supported the original motion. He considered that there was much in both Universities that required remedy, and that since the competition which had arisen in consequence of the establishment of the great chartered institutions in London and Durham, the course of instruction at Oxford and Cambridge ought to be much extended, in order to place the latter on a level with the new establishments, in which the system of education was very superior.—The Duke of *Wellington* opposed the measure. He conceived it to be one of pains and penalties against the Universities, and as forming part of a plan, the object of which was wholly to overturn the system on which they were at present conducted, founded, as that system was, on the religion of the Church of England—a system which was at once the envy and admiration of the world.—Lord *Brougham* supported the Bill, and Lord *Abinger* opposed it. After some remarks from the Earl of *Radnor* and the Duke of *Wellington*, the amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months, was agreed to without a division.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, the debate on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS' Bill was resumed by Mr. *Hume*. In supporting the measure, he contended that its opponents, although they affirmed that it would place the Irish Church in danger, were in reality fearful that the rich sinecures and incomes of that Establishment might be thereby endangered. Religion was made the stalking-horse, but danger to the revenues of the Church was the real ground of opposition.—Mr. *O'Connell* warmly supported the bill. He stood there to make one more appeal for justice to Ireland, and the ground of his appeal was, that justice had already been granted to England and Scotland. It was time that religious bigotry should cease, and that the intolerable wrongs under which Ireland had suffered so long should be wholly re-

moved.—Sir *J. Graham*, while he admitted that a *prima facie* case had been made out for granting Municipal institutions to Ireland, felt bound to state, that particular circumstances rendered the granting of such institutions a measure of the greatest danger, as, by the present Bill, the interests of the Church would be materially injured, and the first step made to its entire overthrow.—Lord *John Russell* considered the establishment of Municipal Corporations in Ireland a just and wise measure, and one likely to conciliate the people of Ireland; his Majesty's Ministers had brought it forward from a strong conviction of its justice, and they considered their continuance in office dependent on the success of the Bill then under consideration.—Sir *Robert Peel* said, that till the Noble Lord brought forward his other Bills, that respecting the Church of Ireland, and that for a provision for the Poor, he should consider himself at perfect liberty to oppose this Municipal Bill, till he saw a prospect of security for the Church. If there was not a provision for the security of the Church, he should feel himself bound to oppose this scheme of local Government, as calculated to promote agitation, with the view of working the overthrow of the Church.

The House then divided, when the numbers were for the third reading, 302; against it 247; majority for ministers 55.

April 12. Mr. *Hume* moved the second reading of the COUNTY RATES Bill, the object of which was, to substitute for the present system a Board, to be elected by the rate-payers of the county, which Board should have the control of the expenditure, and the power of appointing auditors for the investigation of the accounts. He proposed also, that the Boards, in conformity with the principle of the Reform Bill, should have the power of electing magistrates, and those appointed by Lords-lieutenant to be *ex officio* members of the Board.—Several Members expressed their warm approbation of the measure; while others as strongly opposed it, as casting a reflection on the whole of the English Magistracy.—On a division, there appeared—for the second reading 84; against it, 177.

April 13. Mr. *Roebuck* moved for a committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the newspaper stamp-duty. The honourable Member gave his opinion that the stamp duty on newspapers was an obstruction to the education of the people, and stated various objections to the duty. What he wanted was, that almost every small town should have its own newspaper, as was the case in America.

Mr. *S. Rice* opposed the motion. Since the reduction in the duty, the various newspapers appeared to have increased their circulation, and every thing was going on so well, that he thought it would be unwise to disturb the present state of things. In the course of the session, however, it was his intention to propose the repeal of the penny postage charged on newspapers in the country.

The motion was supported by Messrs. *Wakley*, *Wallace*, *Hume*, and *C. Buller*; and opposed by Mr. *A. Trevor* and Sir *Robert Peel*. On a division, the numbers were—for the motion, 42; against it, 81.

April 17. Sir *H. Hardinge* moved an address to his Majesty, "praying that his Majesty will be graciously pleased not to renew the Order in Council of the 10th of June, granting his Majesty's royal license to British subjects to enlist into the service of the Queen of Spain; which Order in Council will expire on the 10th of June next; and praying also that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the marine forces of his Majesty shall not be employed in the civil contest now prevailing in Spain, otherwise than in that naval co-operation which his Majesty has engaged to afford, if necessary, under the stipulations of treaty."—The gallant officer charged his Majesty's government with compromising the high reputation and character of England by the course which they had pursued in reference to the war in Spain, and took a review of the sufferings of the British Legion, of their ill treatment by the Spanish government, and their consequent disposition to insubordination and mutiny.—Mr. *Stratford Canning* seconded the motion, and entered into a long review of the civil proceedings of the British Government, insisting that the question of the disputed succession to the Spanish Crown ought to have been left to the decision of the Spaniards themselves, and that there was nothing in the Quadruple Alliance that could justify a military co-operation on the part of this country. After some further observations the motion was adjourned, and occupied the attention of the House during the two following evenings. As an answer to the motion of Sir *H. Hardinge*, Lord *Palmerston* observed, that the object of the treaty was to preserve peace in Spain; and as the legitimate organs there, as well as in France in 1830, had confirmed that revolution which changed the succession, he knew not how they could abandon the treaty, especially as Don Carlos had experienced our protection, without disgrace to the nation, and insult to its allies. He also condemned the time at which the

motion was brought forward, as the treaty and order in council had long existed, and, of course could long ago have been resisted, if wrong in principle. To agree to that motion, would be in effect to declare that the treaty might be torn; that

engagements might be violated, and that they ought to insult the allies of the country.—On a division, there appeared, for Sir H. Hardinge's motion, 242; against it, 278.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

After much difficulty, Louis Philippe has been enabled to form a new ministry. The announcement took place in the *Moniteur* of the 16th of April: Count Mole is president of the Council, and Minister of Foreign affairs; M. Montalivet, Minister of the Interior; M. Barthe, Minister of Justice; M. Salvandy, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Laplague, Minister of Finance; Gen. Bernard, Minister of War; Admiral Rosamel remains Minister of the Marine; and M. Martin (du Nord) Minister of Commerce and Public Works.

A prize was recently given by the Society of Moral Sciences in Paris, for the best essay on the "Present moral condition of the domestics of France, and the best means of introducing into that numerous class the principles and habits of morality." There were nine candidates for the prize, and the successful one was M. Mittre, an advocate, at present in practice in Paris.

SPAIN.

Intelligence from Madrid states, that the recent defeat of General Evans before St. Sebastian, and the simultaneous retreats of the Queen's generals, Sarsfield and Espartero, on the opposite sides of the scene of military operation, had produced the greatest consternation among the Court and Government, and filled the citizens attached to the Christino cause with alarm. Numbers of them consider the cause to be lost, and have made up their minds to the necessary consequence, namely, Don Carlos's triumphant entry into the capital. One of the results of these reverses of the Queen's Generals was, a secret sitting of the Cortes on the 30th March, when a lamentable picture was drawn of the state of the nation by the acting war minister, Brigadier Infantes, who described Spain to be "without credit at home or abroad—with a depreciated and ill-concocted revenue—with an army in the worst state as to subordination or military discipline—whilst the Chiefs were at variance with each other." The sitting broke up amidst the greatest confusion; and at a subsequent meeting a paper signed by 58 deputies was pre-

sented, being an accusation against the Ministers, charging them with having unlawfully collected taxes, and contracted loans, and with having violated the personal freedom of certain deputies by removing them from their offices on account of their speeches in the Chamber. Resolutions against the Ministers were moved; but, after a tumultuous discussion, in which Mendizabal defended himself, they were lost by a small majority.

SWITZERLAND.

Accounts from Switzerland state that great rejoicings had taken place in the Canton of Soleure, the Grand Council of which had voted the total abolition of tithes. According to the law, the tithes are to be redeemed in twenty-five years. It is left optional with the people either to pay their quota at once, or by annual instalments.

AMERICA.

The installation of Mr. Van Buren took place at Washington on the 4th of March, and at the same time Mr. Johnson was invested with the title of Vice-President.—The occasion appears to have been observed with considerable form and solemnity. The oaths of office were taken in the Chamber of the Senate, and were confined to simply swearing to "support the Constitution of the United States." The whole party afterwards proceeded to one of the porticos of the capitol, where the new President spoke publicly his inaugural address. It pledges him in all respects to the policy of his predecessor; and on the subject of Slavery he declared himself "the inflexible and uncompromising opponent of every attempt, on the part of Congress, to abolish slavery in the district of Columbia, against the wishes of the slave-holding states; and also equally determined to resist the slightest interference with it in the states where it exists."

TURKEY.

Constantinople, March 8.—Grand efforts are making here for the execution of a new commercial project, which if it is carried into effect, as it is probable, will be equally important and advantageous to the commercial intercourse between Persia and England, and by the

interest of Russia may be equally promoted to the disadvantage of Turkey. The plan is to open an entirely new channel for the transmission of the productions of Persia to Europe, which have hitherto come by way of Constantinople. These productions, which are of great importance, are to be conveyed on payment of a transit duty over the territory of that kingdom to Poti, on the Black Sea. This place is to be declared a free port, from which the English merchants may export those goods which they have hitherto obtained at Constantinople for consignment to Great Britain. According to the statements that are made, arrangements will be effected that those goods, instead of being sent through the Bosphorus to be sold in England, may be sent up the Danube. English goods will be sent by the same channel to Poti, and the commercial transactions between the two nations will in future take place at that depot only.

GREECE.

The Propylæa at Athens.—The *Greek Courier* of 7th February gives some interesting information respecting the excavation of the Propylæa at Athens. M. Pittakis, who succeeded Dr. Ross as Superintendent of Antiquities, began the work on the 22nd of October, 1836, and accomplished it at the expense of about 5000 drachms. The Pinacotheca, which forms the north wing of the Propylæa, the Stoa before it, and the Propylæa, have been cleared. In the Pinacotheca two windows have been entirely cleared, one on each side of the door: *they still retain*

the ancient paintings. The architect of the Acropolis has received instructions to make accurate copies of the paintings; and the chemist Landeret has undertaken to analyze, by means of some process, the colours of the paintings which have crumbled off; and he conjectures that the composition is different from that of the colours now in use.

CHINA.

A decree, dated 23d Nov. 1836, for the expulsion of the British and other barbarian merchants, has been published at Canton. They were all ordered to be off in half a moon. "They are not to be permitted," says the edict, "to loiter and linger. If they have any business that cannot be completed within the half moon, they at the expiration of that period must go to Macao for a little time, and their accounts be left in your hands; and as soon as all their affairs are settled, they must return to their country. They must not be permitted to stay at Macao as long as they please in opposition to the existing laws. If they presume so be insolent and act haughtily, and will not listen to our kind words, and obstinately refuse to go the path we mark out, the celestial dynasty will not heed the consequences. The laws shall be maintained; and there is reason to fear the said barbarians will find it hard to get back to their country. The houses in the Greek factory and in several other Hongks will be taken and sealed up.—There must be no failure." The pretence for this order is the practice of smuggling.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY.

The first report of the commissioners on the subject of Religious Instruction in Scotland contains a large quantity of valuable information, which applies exclusively to Edinburgh. It proves the average attendance at the established church to be 29,370, while that at the dissenting chapels is 33,542. The seats let in the establishment are 26,220, while those in the dissenting chapels are 30,275.

The distress in the Highlands of Scotland has lately been of a most lamentable character. Subscriptions have been liberally raised both in Scotland and England to relieve the numerous claimants. In the Shetland Islands the cattle and inhabitants have been dying for want. A letter dated from Shetland observes that "great as the suffering is in consequence

of the failure of last year's crop, the prospect before Shetland, as regards the next crop, is still more appalling. Farming operations are *not yet begun*, nor is there, at this moment, any indication of spring more than there was in the month of December. The ground is at present, and has been for more than a month, covered with snow, and the frost is far more intense than we usually have it in the middle of winter. The cattle are dying for want of fodder; and in their struggles to save those that are yet alive, the poor people are giving them what little corn they had reserved for seed."

The tide of emigration from this country to the United States of America has commenced to flow this season with perhaps greater impetuosity than at any former period. Already at a great number of the out-ports in England, and in Scotland

and Ireland, several vessels have sailed for New York and the Canadas, crowded with emigrants, comprising farmers and mechanics possessed of small capital, and agricultural labourers with their families, who have proceeded in expectation of bettering their condition in the western world.

In speaking of charters of incorporation, and the continual turmoil and expense occasioned by the frequent elections and revisions, the *Leeds Intelligencer* communicates the following facts:—In the year 1835, even since the new valuation for the county-rate more than doubled the proportion formerly paid by the borough of Leeds, the maintenance at Wakefield of prisoners committed from Leeds did not cost the borough 600*l.* but the current year is expected to cost at least 1600*l.*? Before the Municipal Act passed the day police of Leeds cost 538*l.* a-year, but now, though it is not a whit more efficient than formerly, it is estimated to cost 1513*l.* but in reality it will cost considerably more. Under the old system the salaries of the recorder, deputy recorder, and town clerk, did not amount to 50*l.* a-year, but now two of these functionaries receive nearly 500*l.* a-year between them. In short the increased cost to the borough is enormous.

Iron trade has greatly increased in Britain since 1740. Then 59 furnaces produced 17,000 tons of pig iron. In 1836 the increased production of furnaces was 828,331 tons. In Scotland the increase has been very great. In 1828, Scotland produced only 37,700 tons; in 1836, 89,000—chiefly owing to the introduction and improvement of *hot blasts*.

The black-lead mine in Borrowdale (the only one known in the world), from which all Europe is supplied with that commodity for the manufacture of pencils, has been recently closed, owing to the death of Mr. Dixon, the late steward. Twelve men have been employed in the mine for the last 15 months, without falling in with one single sop of this valuable mineral.

March 30. The New Mechanics' Institute, in Mount Street, Liverpool, was this morning entirely destroyed by fire. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Brougham in the summer of 1835, and the building was to have been opened in a few days for general purposes. It was built by subscription, and the cost of its erection was somewhere about 12,000*l.* The corporation of Liverpool generously made the committee a present of the ground. In the vestibule of the building were four statues, the property of J. B. Yates, esq. who had lent them to the

institution, and the value of which exceeded 1,000 guineas. The damage is estimated at 3,000*l.*; but the building is fortunately insured in the Liverpool Fire Office to the amount of 6,000*l.* The committee are determined to lose no time in repairing the damage which has been done. In this building it was proposed to receive the British Association for the promotion of Science during the present year.

April 3. At *Bayford*, near Nottingham, Thomas Green Smith, a labourer, employed in a bleach-yard there, strangled his four children as they were sleeping in their beds; one aged ten, one eight, another five, and the last two years old. It is said he was remarkably fond of his children, but having been fearful of going into the workhouse, he determined on this horrible infanticide.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Fires in London.—Of 564 fires which occurred in and around London during the last year, the following are the causes as far as could be ascertained. Accidents of various kinds, scarcely avoidable, 11; apparel taking fire on the person, 2; bed curtains set on fire by accident, 71; accidents with candles, 57; cases of palpable carelessness, 18; charcoal fires, portable, 2; children playing with fire, 6; fires kindled on hearths, 5; defective or foul flues and chimnies, 72; fumigation, 9; sundry gas accidents, for the most part occurring from gas-fitters, during the progress of repairs, 38; gunpowder, 1; heating of hay, lime, &c. 7; sparks from lamps, 2; linen incautiously hung before fires, 31; ovens overheated, 6; loose shavings ignited, 13; sparks from fire, 7; defective setting of stoves, &c. 28; application of fire heat to various purposes of trades and manufactures, 34; tobacco-smoking, 1; unknown, 96; wilful, 8; window-curtains catching fire, 35.

April 10. The trial of James Greenacre, a cabinet-maker, and of Sarah Gale, his paramour, took place at the Old Bailey, for the murder and mutilation of Hannah Brown. The affair, for the last few months, had excited an extraordinary degree of interest, owing to the mutilated trunk of the hapless victim having been found, soon after the murder, in the Edgeware-road, and the head and limbs subsequently discovered in different places—the former in the Regent's Canal, Stepney, and the latter in some osier beds at Camberwell. From the evidence adduced on the trial, it appeared that the murdered woman lived by mangling and washing; that she resided at No. 45, Union-street, Middlesex Hospital; that

on the 24th of last December she left her home with the prisoner Greenacre, in a coach, for the purpose of being married to him on the following day at St. Giles's church; and that since that period nothing was known as to what had become of her, until on examining the head found in the Stepney canal, it was clearly identified as that of the lost Mrs. Brown, and the person of Greenacre was sworn to as having been last seen with her. Property belonging to the murdered individual had also been found in the possession of the two prisoners. His Lordship, having summed up the evidence, the Jury delivered a verdict of guilty against both prisoners—Greenacre being thus capitally convicted; and the woman Gale as an accessory after the crime. Subsequent to the conviction, Greenacre made a con-

fession, to the effect that on Christmas Eve, a quarrel arose between him and his victim on the subject of the property each had represented themselves to possess, when the deceased (Mrs. Brown) using strong language towards him for deceiving her, so exasperated him that he took up a piece of wood resembling the roller for a towel, or for a piece of silk, which at the moment was lying near him, and struck her violently over the right eye, which stunned her. He then placed a pail which was standing in the room by the side of the chair, and holding her neck over it, he, with a common table knife, cut her throat, and held her in that position until the blood had ceased to flow. He then determined on the dismemberment and distribution of the body as above stated.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

March 17. The Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford to be Chancellor of the Order of the Garter.

The Right Hon. George Earl of Carlisle, to be K.G.

March 19. Major-Gen. Sir John Harvey to be Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick and its dependencies.

Charles Augustus FitzRoy, esq. to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

March 24. 11th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Rufane Shawe Donkin, to be Col.—23d Foot, Major Wm. Ross to be Lieut. Col; Capt. Wm. Fenwick, to be Major.—80th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Taylor, to be Colonel; Major N. Baker, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. John Bowler to be Major.—Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chas. Cranstoun Dixon, to be Major and Military Superintendent of Hospitals at Chatham.—Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry, Capt. Houston Stewart to be Major-Commandant.

March 23. Lieut.-Col. Richard Doherty to be Governor-in-Chief of the colony of Sierra Leone and its dependencies.

March 29. Hon. Geo. Edgecumbe to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation to the Swiss Cantons, and Chas. Foley Wilmot, esq. to be Sec. to his Majesty's Legation at Florence.

March 29. James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie, esq. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Ceylon.—Col. F. Cockburn, to be Lieut.-Governor of the Bahama Islands.

March 31. Knighted, Lieut.-Col. Wm. M. G. Colebrooke, R.A.

Brev. Capt. Babington Nolan to be Major in the army.

April 1. Major-General Sir James Douglas to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Guernsey.

April 5. Right Hon. James Alex. Stewart Mackenzie sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council.—J. G. C. Disbrowe, esq. to be Page of Honour to the Queen.

Knighted, Francis Forbes, esq. Chief Justice of New South Wales, and James Duke, esq. Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

April 7. Unattached, Capt. Charles J. Vander Meulen to be Major.

April 11. Thos. Wathen Waller, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Brussels.

April 12. Macvey Napier, esq. to be one of the Ordinary Clerks of Session in Scotland.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Lewes.—Hon. Henry Fitzroy.

Rochdale.—John Fenton, esq.

Warwick.—William Collins, esq.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Stanley, D.D. to be Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. T. Musgrave, to be Dean of Bristol.

Rev. E. Marks, Minor Canon in Dublin Cath.

Rev. W. S. Bagshaw, Thrapstone R. co. Northampton.

Rev. G. B. Boraston, St. Windrow V. Cornwall.

Rev. S. Brereton, Poringland Magna R. Norf.

Rev. A. Cairns, to the church of Cupar, co. Fife.

Rev. J. Carr, Brattleby R. co. Lincoln.

Rev. J. C. Cardale, Sheephall V. Hertfordshire.

Rev. W. R. Clayton, St. Mary Coslany P.C. Norwich.

Rev. N. Cogswell, Immingham V. Lincolnsh.

Rev. H. G. De Starck, Fisherton Anger R. Wilts.

Rev. A. Dickenson, West Retford R. co. Notts.

Rev. J. H. Dyer, Waltham Magna V. Essex.

Rev. G. Fisk, Walsall V. Staffordshire.

Rev. J. Fry, Sompting V. Essex.

Rev. W. Gardiner, Rochford R. Essex.

Rev. J. Gemmel, to the Church of Faitlie, near Glasgow.

Rev. F. P. Gilbert, St. Margaret P. C. Haggerstone.

Rev. W. K. Hamilton, St. Peter's-in-the-East V. Oxford.

Rev. W. F. Hook, Leeds V. co. York.

Rev. C. A. Hunt, Lower Darwin P. C. Lancash.

Rev. T. Irwin, Ormsby V. Cleveland.

Rev. R. S. Jones, Gravesend R. Kent.

Rev. G. Landon, Bishopstow V. Devon.

Rev. O. Lodge, Elsworth R. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. E. Mann, Southey R. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Meek, Hill Deverill P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. Nussey, Poughill R. Devon.

Rev. W. Oldfield, Misterton V. Nottinghamsh.

Rev. L. Otley, Acton V. Suffolk.

Rev. P. H. Palmer, Howe V. Leicestershire.

Rev. G. C. Rashesleigh, Bradford Peverell R. Dorset.

Rev. J. S. Scobell, St. Kew V. Cornwall.

Rev. C. J. Snape, Blackrod R. Bolton.

Rev. H. Stoneman, Zenar V. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Spry, West Bromwich P.C. Staffordsh.

Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, Sherfield English R. Hants.

Rev. P. C. Tucker, Down St. Mary R. Devon.
 Rev. E. Turner, Maresfield R. Sussex.
 Rev. F. Vane, Blechingdon R. Oxford.
 Rev. E. H. Wainwright, Acton Burnell R. Shropshire.
 Rev. J. C. Williams, Farthingstone R. Northampton.
 Rev. G. Williams, Barrington V. Cambridgesh.
 Rev. D. Wilson, Mungrisdale P.C. Cumberland.
 Rev. H. A. Woodgate, Belbroughton R. co. Worcester.
 Rev. F. Woodhouse, Moresby R. Cumberland.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, chap. to the King.
 Rev. W. Blackley, to Sir Rowland Hill.
 Rev. T. H. Hawes, to the Duke of Argyle.
 Rev. R. Gream, to the Earl of Abergavenny.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

Rev. C. J. Belin, to be Head Master of Guildford Grammar School.
 Rev. J. Hogg, Head Master of Limerick Diocesan School.
 Rev. J. Carter, Head Master of Wakefield Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

March 9. At Florence, the Hon. Mrs. Irby, a son.—18. At Maidstone, the wife of Capt. Houston, 4th Light Dragoons, a dau.—21. In Curzon-street, Lady Emily Ponsonby, a son.—22. At Stockholm, the Hon. Mrs. Bligh, a dau.—27. At the Rectory, Warrington, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, a son.—At Beckenham Place, Kent, the wife of W. Peters, esq. a dau.—28. In Hanover-sq. the wife of Dr. Locock, a son.—29. In Upper Brook-st. Grosvenor-sq. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir John M. Burgoyne, Bart. Gren. Guards, a dau.—30. In Wilton-crescent, the Lady Charlotte Egerton, a dau.

Lately. At Milsted Manor-house, the wife of Sir John Fylden, Knt. a dau.

April 5. The wife of John Tidd Pratt, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a dau.—The wife of Lieut.-Col. Codrington, Coldstream Guards, a dau.—At Richmond, the Lady Muncaster, a dau.—In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the Lady Jane Swinburne, a son.—6. The wife of W. T. Copeland, esq. M.P. a son.—7. At Clapham-common, the wife of John Humphery, esq. M.P. a son.—At Camberwell, the wife of the Rev. T. Myers, Head Master of the Royal Naval School, a dau.—12. In Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Lady Poltimore, a son and heir.—13. At Orford House, near Stansted, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Chamberlayne, a dau.—14. The wife of Col. Miles, of Theobalds, Cheshunt, a son.—15. At the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave-sq. Lady Charles Russell, a dau.—16. At her mother's, Lady Young, Woolwich Common, the wife of J. P. Collins, esq. Colonial Secretary, Prince Edward's Island, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 7. At Leicester, the Rev. J. Moffat Harrington, Rector of Chalbury, Dorset, to Mary Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. J. Maddock.—16. At Sudely, Gloucestersh. the Rev. J. Walker Dolphin, to Jane eldest dau. of Mr. Wynne, of Sudely Castle.—At Ramsgate, Capt. Caldwell, 92d Highlanders, nephew to Major-Gen. Sir Alex. Caldwell, to Eliz. eldest dau. of R. Townley, esq.—22. The Rev. Cha. Cheyne, to Sarah Anne, dau. of the Rev. T. H. Horne, Rector of St. Edmund the King, Lombard-street.—27. At Cambridge, W. J. Bayne, esq. M.D. to Alicia Dela, the only dau.

of Geo. Pryme, esq. M.P.—28. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Colyer, esq. barrister-at-law, to Georgiana Frances Amy, eldest dau. of Sir W. Johnston, Bart. of Hiltown, Aberdeenshire.—At St. James's, Edward Strutt, esq. M.P. to Emily, youngest dau. of the Right Rev. Wm. Otter, D.D. Bishop of Chichester.—At Creswell-hall, Staffordshire, J. A. Wise, esq. to Mary Lovatt, only dau. and heiress of the late H. Booth, esq. of Clayton-hall.—29. At St. Pancras Church, Francis, son of Sir F. M. Ommanney, to Julia Henrietta, dau. of T. Metcalfe, of Fitzroy-sq. esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Digby Legard, esq.—30. At Kew, the Rev. Thos. Tunstall Haverfield, Rector of Goddington, Oxfordshire, to Caroline Sophia, relict of the late Edw. Bryant, of Lansdown-house, Southampton, esq.—Capt. W. G. White to Louisa Ann, eldest dau. of Michael Gray, esq. of Portland-place, Clapton.

Lately. At Kenilworth, John, second son of John Russell, esq. of the Woodlands, to Eliz. second dau. of W. Collins, esq. M.P.—Rev. J. Meredith Williams, of Plas-Dolanog, Montgomeryshire, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. J. Bright Bright, of Totterton-house, and Vicar of Lydbury North, Shropshire.—The Ven. Geo. Glover, Archdeacon of Sudbury, to Susan, relict of R. Reeve, esq. M.D. of Browndale, Norfolk.

April 3. At Milan, Charlotte L., second dau. of the late Adm. Sir R. Strachan, Bart. to Count Emanuel de Zichy, brother-in-law of Prince Metternich.—The Rev. S. R. Piggott, B.A. of Woodhouse, Leicestershire, to Cath. Eliz. only dau. of Mr. J. Debauter, of Peckham-rye, Surrey.—At Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk, the Rev. R. Mosley, of Trinity Church, Ipswich, to Susanna Eden, eldest dau. of the late J. K. Leeds, esq. Chelsea College.—4. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. J. P. Barlow, esq. of Doctor's Commons, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of J. Du Pre Alexander, esq. of Grosvenor-sq.—At Kennington, Edward, son of Deputy Commissary General De St. Remy, to Caroline, dau. of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Dixon, Military Superintendent, Fort Pitt, Chatham.—The Rev. John Baillie, Vicar of Lissington, Lincolnsh. to Cecilia Mary, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Hawkins, Canon Residentiary of York.—The Rev. J. Conroy, of Urney, co. Derry, nephew to Sir John Conroy, to Miss Mary Anne Flood, niece of the late Rev. S. Hamilton, Rector of Strabane, Ireland.—5. At Bath, W. L. Colquhoun, esq. of Clathie, to Louisa, fourth dau. of the late Wadham Locke, esq. M.P. of Rowdeford House, Wilts.—6. At Grittleton, Wilts, the Rev. R. P. Jones, Rector of Chalfeld, Gloucestershire, to Eliz. Charlotte, widow of the late Capt. K. White, R.N.—At Saint Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. the Rev. St. Vincent L. Hammick, Vicar of Melton Abbot, Devon, to Mary, dau. of R. Alexander, esq. of Gloucester-place.—At Brighton, the Rev. T. W. Carr, Incumbent of Southborough, Kent, to Joanna Maria, dau. of the Hon. Mrs. Childers, of Brighton.—11. In the private chapel of Charlton House, Kent, the Rev. Spencer Dod Wilde, Vicar of Fletching, Sussex, to Julia Pellew Holford Wilson, dau. of the late Sir T. M. Wilson, Bart.—At Helston, the Rev. T. J. Trevenen, Rector of St. Ewe, Cornwall, to Susan Angwin, eldest dau. of the late J. Cosserat, esq. of Grove Cottage, Babbicombe.—12. At St. Sidwell's, Exeter, the Rev. Richard Brickdale, Rector of Felthorpe, Norfolk, to Elvire Wilhelmine, eldest dau. of the late Chevalier Hancel, M.D. of Bethune.—In London, the Right Hon. Lord Arthur Marcus Hill, to the second dau. of Joseph Blake, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Fortman-sq.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE MARQUIS OF BATH.

March 27. In Lower Grosvenor-street, aged 72, the Most Honourable Thomas Thynne, second Marquis of Bath (1789), fourth Viscount Weymouth and Baron Thynne, of Warminster (1682), and the fifth Baronet (1641); K. G.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Somerset; D. C. L., F. S. A. and F. L. S. &c. &c.

His Lordship was born on the 25th Jan. 1765, the eldest son of Thomas the first Marquis, and K. G. by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish-Bentinck, eldest daughter of William second Duke of Portland, K. G.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Weobley in conjunction with Sir John Scott, the present venerable Earl of Eldon, in 1784. At the general election of 1790, (being then Lord Weymouth) he was returned for the city of Bath; and he was re-elected in 1796. In the House of Commons he supported Mr. Pitt; under whose administration his father was the Groom of the Stole. On the death of his father, Nov. 19, 1796, he succeeded to the peerage as second Marquis of Bath.

His Lordship took no very prominent part in public affairs, but gave his vote generally with the Tory party.

He was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Somersetshire, on the death of Earl Poulett, Feb. 9, 1819, and was elected a Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter July 16, 1823.

His Lordship married, April 24, 1794, the Hon. Isabella-Elizabeth Byng, third daughter of George fourth Viscount Torrington; and by that lady, who died May 1, 1830, he had issue eight sons and three daughters: the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess of Cawdor, married in 1816 to John-Frederick now Earl of Cawdor, by whom she has a numerous family; 2. the Right Hon. Thomas Viscount Weymouth, who married in 1820 Harriet-Matilda, daughter of Mr. Thomas Robbins, but died without issue on the 16th Jan. last; 3. the Most Hon. Henry-Frederick now Marquis of Bath, a Captain in the Royal Navy; he was born in 1797, and married in 1830 the Hon. Harriet Baring, second daughter of Lord Ashburton, and has issue; 4. the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Prebendary of Westminster, Rector of Street, co. Somerset, and Kingston Deverill, Wilts; he married in 1824 Anne-Constantia, dau. of the Rev. Chas. Cobbe

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Beresford, niece to the Bishop of Kilmore, and cousin to the Marquis of Waterford, and has a numerous family; 5. Lady Louisa, married in 1823 to the Hon. Henry Lascelles, second son of the Earl of Harewood, and has a numerous family; 6. Lord William Thynne, Major in the 7th foot; 7. Lord Francis, who died in 1821 in his 17th year; 8. Lord Edward Thynne, who married in 1830 Elizabeth eldest daughter of the late William Mellish, esq.; 9. Lord George, who died in 1832, in his 26th year; 10. the Most Noble Charlotte-Anne Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensberry, married in 1829 to Walter-Francis fifth and present Duke of Buccleuch, and has three sons; and 11. Lord Charles Thynne, born in 1813.

The corpse of the deceased Marquis was conveyed for interment to the family cemetery at Longleat; where the funeral was attended by his sons, his son-in-law the Duke of Buccleuch, &c.

VISCOUNT KINGSBOROUGH.

Feb. 27. In the Sheriff's prison at Dublin, of typhus fever, aged 42, the Right Hon. Edward King, Viscount Kingsborough. He was the eldest son of George third and present Earl of Kingston, by Lady Helena Moore, only daughter of Stephen first Earl of Mountcashell.

His Lordship entered as a Nobleman at Exeter College, Oxford, June 25, 1814, being then in his 19th year. In Michaelmas Term, 1818, he obtained a place in the Second Class of *Literæ Humaniores*, but never proceeded to his degrees.

At the general election of 1820 his Lordship was returned to Parliament for the county of Cork; but he sat only during that parliament until the dissolution in 1826, when he relinquished his seat to his brother the Hon. Robert King.

Lord Kingsborough was much attached to, and a considerable proficient in antiquarian learning, and has left behind him one very extraordinary public monument of his diligence and munificence, having, in 1831, printed six splendid volumes of the "Antiquities of Mexico," which were illustrated by fac-simile plates, taken from inedited MSS. preserved in the Royal Libraries of Paris, Berlin, and Dresden, in the Imperial Library at Vienna, the Vatican, the Borgian Museum, the library of the Institute at Bologna,

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together with some, and those of the most curious and beautiful description, in the Bodleian Library, preserved among the collections of Archbishop Laud and the learned Mr. Selden. Of this magnificent work, four copies were printed upon vellum; Lord Kingsborough presented one of them to the British Museum, and another to the Bodleian Library, which was acknowledged by the public thanks of the University, unanimously voted in Convocation. The work is full of deep research, and displays his knowledge of languages, ancient and modern, as well as his skill as an antiquary.

Cut off in the prime of life, this amiable and talented nobleman has descended to a premature grave. He was imprisoned for a debt of his father, for which he had unfortunately become security, and not, as might be supposed, from his own extravagance. It is due to his memory that this fact should be generally known. All must deplore the unhappy misunderstanding and mismanagement that led to his untimely fate; and his loss will be deeply lamented by all who knew him, and valued his highly-cultivated mind and domestic virtues.

His Lordship was unmarried; and is succeeded in his title by his next brother, the Hon. Robert King, late M. P. for co. Cork. His body was interred at Michelstown.

DR. BURGESS, BP. OF SALISBURY.

Feb. 19. At Southampton, aged 80, the Right Rev. Thomas Burgess, D.D. Lord Bishop of Salisbury, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, F.R.S. F.S.A., V.P.R.S.L. &c. &c.

Dr. Burgess was the son of Mr. William Burgess, a respectable grocer at Odiham, in Hampshire, where the Bishop was born on the 19th of November, 1756. He was educated as a Commoner at Winchester; stood for, and obtained, a Scholarship at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, Feb. 22, 1775, and was matriculated March 14 in that year, being then 18. In 1778 (Dec. 17) he took his B.A. degree; in 1760 obtained the prize for the Chancellor's English Essay, "On the Study of Antiquities;" and he proceeded to the degree of M.A. Feb. 25, 1782. On the 10th Dec. 1787, he was elected Probationer Fellow of Corpus, in the room of Walker King, the late Bishop of Rochester, and was soon after appointed Logic Reader, and then Tutor of the College. Before this period his talents and diligence had attracted the notice of Thomas Tyrwhitt, esq. the distinguished scholar and critic, whose love of learning carried him to the encouragement

and support of young men of promising abilities and application. The circumstances are related in the following interesting letter addressed by the Bishop himself to the late Mr. Nichols:

"Dear Sir, "Abergwilly Palace,
March 27, 1815.

"Your additional volume to the *Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century* affords me an opportunity, which I am unwilling to lose, of communicating to you an instance of Mr. Tyrwhitt's benevolence and love of learning. Soon after I had published Dawes's '*Miscellanea Critica*,' and was entering on the term in which I was to take my Master's degree, I told him it was my intention to take a curacy in the country, till I should be called again to College to serve those offices which are usually held by the Fellows in rotation. He said, 'You must not leave College. In the country, and with your new duties, you would not have those means and opportunities of pursuing your old studies, which the University possesses above all other places. You shall be my Curate. I will beg you to accept annually from me what will be equivalent to a Curate's stipend.' I accepted his generous offer, and remained at College. I was soon after appointed to the office of College Tutor. But Mr. Tyrwhitt continued his annual present, till the emolument of my office enabled me to relinquish a gratuity, which I knew he would bestow on some *protegé* who wanted it more than myself. The literary advantages which I derived from my continuance at College at that time, and, of course, my obligations to my generous Friend, are greater than I can express to you. I took my degree in 1782. Mr. Tyrwhitt died in 1786. By his will he left me a kind remembrance of his friendship, in a legacy of 100*l*.

"I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. ST. DAVID'S."

It was not long after, that Mr. Burgess found a still more powerful patron in the person of the late Dr. Shute Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury, and afterwards Bishop of Durham; who, in approbation of his literary works, collated him in 1787 to the prebend of Wilsford and Woodford in Salisbury cathedral; and, after his translation to Durham, gave Mr. Burgess in 1791 a prebend belonging to that cathedral, and which was retained by him until his translation from St. David's to Salisbury in 1825.

A well-authenticated anecdote belonging to this period of his life confirms every current statement of Dr. Burgess's independence and manliness of character.—During his residence with Bishop Bar-

ington, at Mongewell, as Chaplain, an occurrence took place (which it would now be useless and painful to recount) in which Mr. Burgess considered that the late Bishop had not treated him with the consideration due to his rank and character. At that time he had not given up his rooms in college, although he rarely occupied them, except when he came to consult the libraries in the University. Disdaining to notice what he had considered reprehensible in the Bishop of Durham's demeanour, Mr. Burgess mounted his horse, and, riding over to Oxford, quietly resumed his station at Corpus, and resolved, rather than submit to what he considered an indignity, to forego every prospect of preferment, and to rely upon his own abilities and exertions for support; strenuously refusing the advice of all his friends to return to Mongewell, till Bishop Barrington, with a generosity of spirit that did him high honour, expressed his sincere regret at what had taken place, and himself earnestly solicited his return. It will be remembered, that at this moment Mr. Burgess's entire dependence for advancement was upon the Bishop of Durham, and that in vindicating his own dignity, and that of his station as Chaplain to the Prelate, he ran a risk of utterly ruining every worldly prospect. Fortunately for both parties, the one was anxious to repair, the other not desirous to resent, an injury, which was unintentionally inflicted.

Mr. Burgess proceeded to the degree of B. D. May 10, 1791; and resigned his Fellowship Dec. 17 in that year, having been recently preferred to his Prebendal Stall at Durham. His next advancement took place under the administration of Mr. Addington, (who had been his fellow-student at Winchester and Oxford,) and who, unsolicited, conferred on him, in 1803, the vacant see of St. David's. From the moment of his elevation to the episcopal Bench, the learned Prelate displayed the most devoted and exemplary attention to the concerns of his diocese, and was unceasing in his efforts to benefit those placed under his jurisdiction. With this view, his Lordship planned and formed a Society for the foundation of a Provincial College within the diocese, for the instruction of Ministers for the Welsh Church, who have not the means to obtain an University education. The college at Lampeter now stands an imperishable monument to the activity and benevolence of Bishop Burgess in the Principality.

It is believed that he had repeatedly declined the prospect of removal to a more wealthy diocese, when at length, upon the death of Bishop Fisher, through the

interest of the Bishop of Durham, exercised in his behalf with Lord Liverpool, he was translated to the see of Salisbury, of which he took formal possession on the 6th of July, 1825. Throughout the twelve years during which he has presided over this diocese, he has laboured zealously to improve the means of Divine worship—to correct every approach to neglect or irregularity—and, in a word, to increase and nurture the flock committed to his charge. The extended range of his benevolence was attested not only in the munificence of his contributions to public works of charity, but in the unobtrusive deeds of private almsgiving, and in the prosecution of any good and useful work.

His Lordship's studious and retiring habits induced a life of apparent seclusion from public affairs, and prevented him from taking any active part in the House of Peers; but his vote or proxy was never withheld, when any measure affecting the interests of true religion and of the Church, called for the exercise of his Parliamentary privilege, and so strongly did he feel concerned in the defence of the Establishment, that he was persuaded (perhaps rather unadvisedly) to permit his name to be put forth as the Chaplain to the Grand Orange Association. During the whole of his long ministerial life, the laborious and powerful pen of Bishop Burgess was constantly employed in advancing the cause of his heavenly Master, and the true interests of mankind. His first publication appeared in 1780; and within a few months only of his death, the venerable Prelate wrote and published a letter to Lord Melbourne, on the Irish Church measure: the vigorous tone of which letter affords no indication of a decaying mind.

The following are his chief publications:

Burton's Pentalogia, seu Tragediarum Græcarum Delectus, Editio altera, Indicemque Græcum longè auctiorem et emendatiorem adjectit Thomas Burgess. 1780, 2 vols. 8vo.

Dawes's Miscellanea Critica, iterum edita, 1781, 8vo.

An Essay on the Study of Antiquities, 2d edition, corrected and enlarged. Oxf. 1782, 8vo.

Conspectus Criticarum Observationum in Scriptores Græcos et Latinos, ac locos Antiquos Eruditionis edendarum, una cum Enarrationibus Collationibusque veterum Codicum MSS. et Sylloge Anecdotorum. Leyden, 1788, 8vo.

Initia Homericæ, seu Excerpta ex Iliade Homeri, cum omnium locorum Græca Metaphrasi. 1788, 8vo.

Remarks on Josephus' Account of Herod's building the Temple at Jerusalem. 1788, 8vo.

Tractatus varii Latini a Crevier, Brotier, Auger, aliisque conscripti. 1788, 8vo.

Considerations on the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave-Trade, upon grounds of Natural, Religious, and Political Duty. 1789, 8vo.

The Divinity of Christ proved from His own Declarations, attested and interpreted by his living witnesses, the Jews, a Sermon, at Oxford, 1790, 4to. A Sermon at Llanarth, in 1814; being a sequel to the one in 1790.

Remarks on the Scriptural Account of the Dimensions of Solomon's Temple. 1790, 8vo.

Emendationes in Suidam et Hesychium aetaliis Lexicographos Græcos. 1791, 4 vols.

Reflections on the Controversial Writings of Dr. Priestley, relative to religious opinions, establishments, and tests. 1791. Gravinæ Opuscula. 1792, 8vo.

Musæi Oxoniensis litterarii Conspectus. 1792-7, 2 fascic.

An edition of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, Book I. 1793.

Aristotelis ab H. Stephano primum editum, nunc pluribus auctum Epitaphiis, partim nuper editis, partim nunc primum e Codice Harleiano. 1796, 12mo.

The Spirit of Prophecy the Testimony of Jesus Christ. 1802, 8vo.

Charity the bond of Peace, and of all Virtues, a Sermon, 1803, 8vo.

An Easter Catechism. 1803, 12mo.

Initia Paulina, sive Introductio ad lectionem Pauli Epistolarum. 1804, 12mo.

Sermon preached at the Anniversary of the Royal Humane Society, 1804, 8vo.

First Principles of Christian Knowledge. To which is prefixed an Introduction, on the Duty of conforming to the Established Church, as good Subjects and good Christians. 1804, 12mo.

The peculiar Privileges of the Christian Ministry considered, in a Charge delivered at his Primary Visitation of the diocese of St. David's in 1804, 4to.; another Charge 1806; another 1814.

Elementary Evidences of the Truth of Christianity, in a series of Easter Catechisms, 1806.

A Sermon preached before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Westminster Abbey, 30 Jan. 1807, 8vo.

Hebrew Primer, 1807, 12mo.

Hebrew Elements; or, an Introduction to the reading of the Hebrew Scriptures, 1807, 8vo.

These two works were republished in 1823, and form the simplest and clearest introduction to the reading of Hebrew without points that has been published.

The Arabic Alphabet; or, an Introduction to the Reading of Arabic, 1809.

Motives to the Study of Hebrew; 2 parts, 1812, 12mo.

The first Seven Epochs of the ancient

British Church; a Sermon, preached on the second Anniversary of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the diocese of St. David's, 1812.

Hebrew Etymology. 1813, 12mo.

The Protestant's Retrospect. 1813, 8vo.

Two Letters on the Independence of the ancient British Church on any foreign Jurisdiction, &c. 1812, 1813, 2 vols. 8vo.

A Brief Memorial on the Repeal of the Statute relative to the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, 1814, 8vo.

Tracts on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity. 1814, 8vo.

The Bible, and nothing but the Bible, the Religion of the Church of England. 1815, 8vo.

Three Addresses to Unitarians in answer to Mr. Belsham. 1815.

Excerpta en Chrysostomi Libro de Sacerdotio. 1815.

Carmen Toghræi, with a Hebrew and Arabic comparative Vocabulary. 1815, 8vo.

A Praxis of the Hebrew, Samaritan, and Syrian Alphabets.

A Letter to the Bishop of Durham on the Origin of the Pelasgi, and on the original Name and Pronunciation of the Æolic Digamma, in answer to Morest's Horæ Pelasgicæ. 1815.

Tracts on the Divinity of Christ, and on the Repeal of the Statute against Blasphemy. 1820, 8vo.

A Vindication of 1 John, v. 7, from the objections of M. Griesbach. To the second edition is added a Preface to the Reply to the Quarterly, and a Postscript in answer to Palæoromaica. 1826, 8vo.

A Letter to the Clergy of the diocese of St. David's, on a passage of the second Symbolum Antiochenum of the fourth Century, as an evidence of the authenticity of 1 John, v. 7. 1825, 8vo.

A Letter to Mrs. Joanna Baillic, on the same passage, 1831.

Two Letters addressed to the Duke of Wellington, against the Roman Catholic Relief Bill.

His Lordship was formerly a frequent correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine, in which in 1814 he had a warm controversy with Mr. Thomas Belsham on the Faith of the Primitive Church. He was also an occasional contributor to Valpy's Classical Journal.

Bishop Burgess was mainly instrumental in founding the Royal Society of Literature; of which, in 1821, he became the first President; but in 1832, on account of his loss of sight and other infirmities, he resigned the office in favour of the late Lord Dover.

In 1835 the Bishop sunk at the communion table at Warminster in the midst of the office of confirmation. He then prevented by illness from his visitation, and published an

to his clergy exhorting them to contend earnestly for the faith as handed down by the pure and apostolic church of England. A few months since he went from Salisbury to the milder air of Southampton, whither he had repaired more than once before, to recruit his health, and still to be as near as possible to his diocese, to perform all the duties of its superintendance. His bodily strength continued much as usual until two days before his decease, when it became apparent that the hand of death was on him. He was himself fully aware of it, and, in the full assurance of Christian faith, patiently waited for his passage to eternity.

Meek and lowly, after the pattern of his blessed Master, in his ordinary intercourse with the world, he was yet firm and decided where circumstances seemed to require it, and never more so than in defending the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, or in maintaining the authority of the pure and Protestant part of Christ's Church, as established in this kingdom. The number of his classical and theological works amply testify his scholarship; whilst both his public and private charities are the sure proofs of the liberality and kindness of his disposition. The college that he built and founded whilst Bishop of St. David's will be a lasting memorial of his public munificence; and of his private benevolence we cannot record a more touching instance than that his last act of business was writing a check for 10*l.* on the Barrington Fund for a clergyman's widow and her orphan children.

The Rev. S. C. Wilks, of the Bishop's former diocese, has in his Essay on Conversion in Ministers, well summed up his character, as "A Prelate whose long and useful life has been so peculiarly devoted to the benefit of the younger clergy; and whose name, even were all his *other* claims to public gratitude forgotten—were his Biblical labours, his profound and elegant learning, his zeal for the circulation of the Word of God, his exertions for the defence of our revered Church and of our common Protestantism, his benevolent efforts on behalf of the poor, the ignorant, nay, even the despised slave, his amiable deportment, his personal piety, to lapse from remembrance—whose name would still live as the revered Bishop Bedell of the Principality of Wales, so long as the magnificent institution of St. David's College shall remain to testify his enlightened and pious munificence."

In the year 1796, the Bishop (then Mr. Burgess) married Miss Bright, of Durham, half-sister of the Marchioness of Winchester. Mrs. Burgess survives his Lordship, but the marriage was not productive of any issue.

The body of this distinguished Prelate

was interred on Monday the 27th Feb. in Salisbury cathedral, the spot, situate in the south aisle of the choir, having been previously indicated by his Lordship as the one in which he should wish to take his last repose.

There is an excellent portrait of Bishop Burgess, in his robes as Chancellor of the order of the Garter, painted by W. Owen, R.A. and engraved by S. W. Reynolds, and also copied in octavo by T. Woolnoth, for vol. xv. of "The Pulpit" 1830. Another recent picture represents the Bishop in spectacles.

The Bishop has bequeathed to St. David's College, Lampeter, the whole of his valuable library, consisting of many thousand volumes, "with the exception only of such books as Mrs. Burgess may think proper, immediately after his decease, to select for her own use and benefit." He has also left the sum of 3000*l.* Three per Cent. Consols upon trust, that out of the interest thereof 40*l.* per annum should be applied to the maintenance of the Burton, Mrs. Martha More's, and the two Eldon Scholarships in that college; the remainder of the interest to be paid to Mrs. Burgess during her life, and after her death to the use and benefit of the principal, professors, and students of the same. It is due also to Mrs. Burgess to state, that, the Bishop having expressed an intention of leaving 500*l.* to the college for the purpose of providing a suitable room for the reception of the books, and also of presenting it with a copy of Owen's portrait of himself, in the possession of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, though he had not reduced his intention to a written injunction in his will, she has most liberally declared her purpose of fulfilling his Lordship's wishes in both these particulars.

LADY DE LISLE AND DUDLEY.

April 10. In Kensington-palace, the Right Hon. Sophia Lady de Lisle and Dudley; the eldest daughter of his present Majesty (by Mrs. Jordan), and sister to the Earl of Munster.

Miss FitzClarence was married Aug. 13, 1825, at the house of the Duke of Clarence in London, and in the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Sussex, by the former of whom she was given away. Her husband Philip Charles Sidney, esq. (only son of the present Sir John Shelley Sidney, of Penshurst Place, co. Kent, Bart.) was at that time a Captain in the first regiment of guards; and since the accession of his Royal father-in-law has been appointed a Lord of his Majesty's Bedchamber and Surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall; was in 1830 honoured with the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic

Order, and in 1835 created Baron de Lisle and Dudley, of Penshurst, in recognition of his lineal descent (through his mother Henrietta Hunloke) from the family of Dudley Earl of Leicester, and from the Sidneys, Dudleys, Greys, and Tulbots, who enjoyed the ancient barony and viscounty of Lisle.

Her ladyship was raised to the precedence of the daughter of a Marquis, by the King's warrant dated 24th May 1831; and was recently appointed Housekeeper of Kensington-palace on the death of Mrs. Strode. She is now succeeded in that office by her sister Lady Augusta Gordon.

Lady de Lisle is said to have been the favourite daughter of her Royal father, and occasionally acted as his amanuensis. She was universally esteemed for her many amiable qualities.

Her ladyship had issue six children, of whom a son and two daughters survive. They were 1. the Hon. Adelaide-Augusta-Wilhelmina, born in 1826; 2. the Hon. Philip Sidney, born in 1828; 3. Robert-Dudley, who died an infant in 1830; 4. Elizabeth-Frederica, who died an infant in 1831; 5. the Hon. Ernestine-Wellington, born in 1834; 6. an infant born 1837.

The remains of this lamented lady were removed from Kensington on Monday the 17th April. The procession left the Palace in the following order:—Mr. Turner (the undertaker) of Bond-street, and his attendants, on horseback; the hearse; two mourning coaches, the first containing Mr. Glendinning, an intimate friend of Lord de Lisle; and the second, Mr. Saunders, of the royal household; the carriage of her ladyship; the King's private state carriage, her Majesty's private state carriage, and two more of his Majesty's carriages, each drawn by six horses; the carriages of the Duke of Sussex, the Princess Augusta, the Duchess of Gloucester, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Duchess of Leeds, Marchionesses Wellesley and Bute; Lords Brownlow, Albemarle, Mayo, Loftus, Fitzgerald, Howe, Brougham, Beresford, Lady Bedingfeld, Baron d'Ompstead (the Hanoverian Minister), Sir Richard Vyvyan, Sir Edward Carrington, &c. &c. The cavalcade proceeded over Vauxhall-bridge, towards Penshurst, whither Lord de Lisle and the other mourners had preceded it, and the interment took place the following day.

MRS. FITZHERBERT.

March 27. At her house on the Old Steyne, Brighton, aged 80, Mrs. Maria Anne Fitzherbert.

She was born July 26, 1756, the young-

est daughter of Walter Smythe, of Bambridge in Hampshire, (great-uncle to the present Sir Joseph-Edward Smythe, of Acton Burton, co. Salop, Bart.) by Mary, daughter of John Errington, of Errington co. Durham, esq. Her younger sister Frances, who was married to Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart. died on the 20th of June last, (see our last volume, p. 332). Her brother Walter Smythe, esq. died in 1810, leaving two daughters, of whom the eldest is now the wife of Sir Fred. Harvey Bathurst, Bart.

She was first married in 1775 to Edward Weld, esq. of Lulworth castle, co. Dorset, uncle to the late Cardinal Weld. He died without issue in the same year, and she was secondly united in marriage to Thomas Fitzherbert, esq. of Norbury, co. Derby, and Swinerton, co. Stafford, who also died without issue at Nice, May 7, 1781, and the large property of the family is now enjoyed by his nephew, Thomas Fitzherbert, esq.

Shortly after, her beauty and fascinating manners attracted the particular admiration of the Prince of Wales; and, after having for some time received his assiduous attentions, she consented to a nuptial union with his Royal Highness according to the forms of her own (the Roman Catholic) church.

The precise period of this remarkable occurrence we have not ascertained. It was alluded to during a debate which took place in the House of Commons in 1787, relative to the Prince's pecuniary difficulties. The member who mentioned the rumoured alliance was Mr. Rolle, (now Lord Rolle) then one of the members for Devonshire. Fox, however, with (as he stated) the express authority of the Prince, denied the truth of the report in such positive terms, that Mrs. Fitzherbert never would speak to "the Man of the People" again.

Although, from the force of circumstances, she unwillingly became the object of great public and political interest, her natural disposition tended to the retirement of domestic life, and made her long struggle against that notoriety which the connexion formed with the Prince of Wales was certain to create. The influence she possessed was always exercised for the honour of the personage she was, by the forms of her church, united to; and she found, on her retirement, that she had lost no friend, and, instead of neglect from society, she received the highest tribute of its respect and esteem; and last, though not least, from every member of the Royal Family the most affectionate demonstrations of attachment, increased no doubt by the grateful conviction that one and all entertained that her influence

and good offices had ever been exerted to promote concord and affection between the Prince and his family. The respect shown by his present Majesty on his accession to the Throne marked these feelings to her in the most flattering manner, and the unceasing attachment and attention of all branches of the Royal Family, until the close of her existence, showed how deep a sense they entertained of her intrinsic worth.

In disposition Mrs. Fitzherbert was frank, generous, indulgent, and hospitable. She retained in advanced age the warmth, the enthusiasm, the freshness and disinterested feelings of youth. Her piety was fervent and unostentatious. Her life was one of active benevolence; and to the poor of Brighton (which had been her place of residence from her first connexion with the Prince) she was the liberal benefactress. Her cheerfulness was very remarkable, and evidently the result of the pleasure she enjoyed by making others happy.

Her mortal remains were removed on the 6th April from her mansion on the Old Steyne, to the Roman Catholic chapel at the eastern part of Brighton, for interment. The funeral procession consisted of six mourning-coaches and the private carriage of the deceased. In the first coach were the Hon. E. S. Jerminham, Sir J. H. Bathurst, and Colonel Dawson Damer; in the second, the Earl of Munster, Colonel Gurwood, and Sir George Seymour; in the third, Mr. J. Seymour, Mr. Doyle, and Mr. Blake, the physician. The remaining carriages contained the deceased lady's domestics. High mass was performed by the officiating minister, Mr. Cullen. The coffin was afterwards lowered into a grave eleven feet deep, constructed in the centre of the chapel. The chapel was hung with black, and was full of well-dressed persons, who were admitted by tickets to view the ceremony.

It is rumoured that an annuity of 8,000*l.* per annum reverts to the Crown, since the demise of Mrs. Fitzherbert. Her jointure from her first marriage was 6,000*l.* a year, which she relinquished after her last alliance; since then, the sum of 8,000*l.* was granted.

There is a whole-length portrait of Mrs. Fitzherbert, with a book and dog, painted by Cosway, and engraved in a folio size by Condé.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR F. PONSONBY, K.C.B.

Jan. 11. At the Wellesley Arms, Murrell Green, near Basingstoke, aged 53, the Hon. Sir Frederick Cavendish Ponsonby, K.C.B. a Major-General in the army, Colonel of the Royal Dragoons; Knight Grand Cross of the Ionian order

of St. Michael and St. George, Knight Commander of the Hanoverian Guelphic order, Knight of the Tower and Sword of Portugal, and of Maria Theresa of Austria.

This highly distinguished officer was born on the 6th July 1783, the second son of Frederick third and present Earl of Bessborough, by Lady Henrietta-Frances Spencer, second daughter of John first Earl Spencer, and aunt to the present earl.

He was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 10th dragoons in 1800, and promoted to a Lieutenancy in that regiment on the 20th of June of the same year. On the 20th Aug. 1803 he was promoted to a company, and appointed to the 60th regiment, April 3, 1806. On the 25th June 1807 he became Major in the army; and on the 6th Aug. following he obtained a majority in the 23d light dragoons.

At the battle of Talavera, Major Ponsonby was present with this regiment, by the extraordinary charge of which, although eventually destroyed in the effort, the whole attack of the French upon the left flank of the British completely failed. (With reference to this memorable affair, Sir Frederick Ponsonby addressed a letter to Colonel Napier, correcting the account given in that author's history of the Peninsular War.)

At the close of the battle of Barrosa, in March 1811, Major Ponsonby made a brilliant and well-timed attack with two squadrons of the German Legion upon the French cavalry, as they were covering the retreat of the infantry, in which he succeeded in capturing two guns, and increased the disorder of their defeat as much as could possibly be done by so small a force as that under his direction.

On the 11th June 1811 Major Ponsonby was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 12th light dragoons, in the command of which corps he continued to serve in the Peninsula. On the 11th of April 1812 he highly distinguished himself in an action with General Peyreymont near Llerena, which was one of the most brilliant cavalry affairs of the war, and his judgment therein, and the vigour of his decisive charge, were universally acknowledged and admired.

On the 20th July in the same year, during the parallel movement of the two armies previous to the battle of Salamanca, Colonel Ponsonby repeatedly charged the heads of the enemy's columns which attempted to press upon the line of march of the British, and always with decided effect. At the close of the day, after the glorious struggle of the 22d, he gallantly led a squadron of his regiment against about 450 French infantry, who were overthrown by him after some desperate attacks. On this occasion his sword was broken close to the hilt, and

his horse bore the marks of several bayonet wounds.

During the whole of the retrograde movement of the army from the Douro, until the battle of Salamanca, Colonel Ponsonby was constantly with the outposts, and seldom a day passed without his being more or less engaged with the enemy's advance. His penetration and ready judgment in discovering their objects, and his quickness, resources, and resolution in defeating their attempts, were equally remarkable; and so great was the vigilance he inculcated into the officers and men of the 12th, that, during the whole war, the French never surprised either post or picquet of that distinguished regiment. Whilst engaged in these arduous duties on the retreat from Burgos, he received a wound, on the 13th October, which for some time deprived the army of services the more valuable at the time, from his having accurately acquainted himself with that line of country. So highly indeed did Lord Wellington value him, that he had him brought to his own quarters, and made him travel in his own carriage until sufficiently recovered to ride.

At the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813, the latest effort made for a stand by the rear-guard of French cavalry was overthrown by Colonel Ponsonby, who, choosing a favourable moment, charged them so effectually with a squadron of the 12th and 16th light dragoons, that he drove them in confusion upon their retreating infantry. His services at Tolosa and at the storming of St. Sebastian were also very conspicuous.

On the king's birthday in 1814 he was appointed Aide-de-camp to his Majesty and Colonel in the army.

Sir Frederick Ponsonby's splendid career was crowned by his remarkable exertions and still more memorable sufferings on the field of Waterloo. His resolution of charging the French column, was no hasty impulse, though suddenly acted upon in the absence of his commanding officer, General Vandeleur, who had a few minutes before led forward the 16th light dragoons. There was not an instant to lose; Col. Ponsonby rapidly counted the French column, at which he had a peculiar facility, and rating them at about one thousand, exclaimed, "They must not be allowed to come further," and with his well-known, "Come on, 12th!" dashed down the field, followed by his men.

The French column had reached the small valley which lay between the two armies, and the 12th had to descend the slope, which rendered them a conspicuous and almost inevitable mark. They rushed boldly, however, into the column, which

they totally dispersed, and drove back into the enemy's lines, together with their cavalry. Nothing could exceed the confusion of the *mêlée*, and Col. Ponsonby became anxious to withdraw his regiment, and spare his men, who were fighting at fearful odds. At that moment he received a cut on his right arm, which caused his sword to drop, and immediately afterwards he received another on his left, which he raised to protect his head. By the latter he lost the command of his horse, which galloped forward, and Col. Ponsonby, unable to defend himself, received a blow from a sword on his head, which brought him senseless to the ground.

In the appendix to Capt. Batty's account of the battle of Waterloo, there is a letter from the talented and amiable author of the "Pleasures of Memory," giving a highly interesting narrative, derived from Col. Ponsonby's own lips, of his extraordinary preservation, while lying exposed on the field, during the whole of the ensuing night. After being wantonly pierced through the back by a lancer, plundered by a French tirailleur, rode over by two squadrons of Russian cavalry, two deep, again plundered by a Prussian soldier, and encumbered for some hours by a dying soldier lying across his legs, he was at length accosted about an hour before midnight by an English soldier, whom he persuaded to stay by him until morning, when a cart conveyed him to the village of Waterloo. He had received seven wounds; but by constant attention, and excessive bleeding, was at length recovered.

On the 26th Aug. 1820, Col. Ponsonby exchanged to half-pay of the 22d dragoons; on the 29 Jan. 1824, he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer in the Ionian Islands; became a Major-General 27th May 1825, Colonel of the 86th regiment, 4th Dec. 1835, and Colonel of the Royal dragoons, 31st March 1836.

Acknowledged to be one of the brightest ornaments of the army, no man was a more general favourite with all ranks than Sir F. Ponsonby. To the most chivalrous bravery he united military talents of no ordinary cast, which were guided by a remarkable calmness of judgment and coolness of decision. He had carefully studied and thoroughly understood the habits and qualities of the British soldier, and so well knew how to turn that knowledge to the best advantage before the enemy, that the confidence and devotion of all who served under him were unbounded. During the period of his most active life in the field he never neglected the acquisition of knowledge upon every subject of his profession. No lesser experience was ever lost upon him

it was by reasoning upon parts connected with the important scenes of the Peninsular war, in which he was himself a conspicuous actor, that he formed those sound opinions upon military matters which rendered him as prudent in design as he was brilliant in action. In the latter years of his life he devoted much of his time to reading, and few men had a better acquaintance with historical and military subjects. His authority in matters of his profession, particularly the cavalry service, was regarded with general respect.

No language can do justice to the charm of his conversation, to the manly simplicity of his sentiments, to the warmth and truth of his character. An early and intimate companion has remarked: "In former days we lived much together. I have seen him in sickness, in danger, in difficulties, in prosperity, in society, alone with myself—I may say in every situation in which man can be placed; and I never knew his beautiful disposition vary from that perfect state in which his gentle and noble mind had fixed it. He was without guile or any of the bad passions so common to other men. He was devoid of one particle of selfishness; he was gentle as he was brave, and brave as he was gentle—he blended the two to perfection—he was a proof that modesty is the handmaid of valour—his judgment was sound, his head clear, his heart the best that ever beat—but I shall never end praising him."

Sir Frederick Ponsonby married, March 16, 1825, Lady Emily-Charlotte Bathurst, second daughter of Henry third Earl Bathurst, and sister to the present Earl; and by that Lady, who survives him, he left issue two sons and three daughters, to which is now added a posthumous son, born on the 21st of March.

LT.-GEN. THE HON. W. STUART.

Feb. 15. At Erskine House, Renfrewshire, aged 58, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. William Stuart, C.B. late of the Grenadier Guards; uncle to Lord Blantyre.

He was the third son of Alexander the tenth Lord Blantyre by Catharine, eldest daughter and heiress of Patrick Lindsay of Eaglescairn, co. Haddington, esq. He was appointed Ensign in the first Guards 1794, Lieutenant and Captain in 1797. In 1798 he served in Ireland with the third battalion; in 1799 in the expedition to the Helder, and was present in the actions of the 27th Aug. 10th and 19th Sept. and 2d Oct. In July 1806 he went to Sicily, and returned in Jan. 1808. In 1807 he attained the rank of Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel; and in 1809 he served in the expedition to Walcheren.

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He afterwards served in the Peninsula, and received a medal for the battle of the Nive. In 1814 he attained the rank of Colonel in the army, and was appointed third Major of the Grenadier Guards, and in 1815 he was present at Waterloo, and was for his conduct recommended by the Duke of Wellington for a companionship of the Bath.

He has died unmarried.

COLONEL DE LANCEY.

At St. Sebastian, in consequence of the wounds he received in the action of the 15th March, aged 34, Colonel Oliver de Lancey.

This gallant officer was a native of Guernsey, and related to the late ardent Col. Tupper, whose life has been lost in the same inglorious cause. He had been for some years in the British army, and had served on the staff in India, and as Captain in the 60th Rifles, which regiment he quitted, to the general regret of his brother officers, in order to accompany one of the first drafts of the Legion that sailed for Spain in 1835. In the course of the voyage the vessel struck in a fog on the rocks off Ushant, and was with much difficulty saved, the presence of mind of Colonel de Lancey contributing very materially to her preservation. A few weeks after his arrival in Spain Colonel de Lancey was present as acting adjutant-general at the affair of Hernani, for which he was honourably noticed, but he subsequently earned considerable distinction in an enterprise of far higher importance. Happening to be at Santander on some business connected with the Legion when intelligence arrived of the imminent danger of St. Sebastian, which was represented to be on the point of surrender to the Carlist forces, he concerted and undertook with his friend Colonel Greville the spirited expedition for its relief which proved so successful. The effect produced by this timely check of the enemy was most useful to the Queen's cause both in England and Spain, and it gained him the cross of St. Fernando. He afterwards continued to share the perils and hardships encountered by the Legion in the ensuing military operations, in which, as Deputy Adjutant-general, he took a most active and efficient part. He was frequently named with warm commendation in the general orders, especially upon the engagement of the 1st of October, when the Carlists met with a signal repulse in their attempt to force the lines in front of St. Sebastian. These, however, were not the only occasions on which Colonel De Lancey's merit was displayed. His literary accomplishments, the fluency with

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which he expressed himself in several languages, his sound judgment, and the experience derived from having mixed much in society, doubtless led to his selection by General Evans for a mission to Madrid of a very difficult and delicate nature, his conduct in which united in his favour the suffrages both of the Legion and of the leading Spanish statesmen. Many of the latter became cordially attached to him, and the illustrious Arguelles in particular distinguished him by his friendship.

At the head of his regiment he received his mortal wound, and the grief of those who followed him to his humble grave bore a touching testimony to the hold that his amiable qualities had obtained for him over the hearts of his brother officers. In his native island his premature death will be long and deeply mourned.

Colonel De Lancey was above the middle height, and of an athletic form; and in the expression of his features, no less than in his fate, a strong resemblance might be traced to his lamented relative, the late Sir William De Lancey.

COUNT DE SALIS.

Oct. 20. At Dawley Lodge, Middlesex, aged 65, Jerome Count de Salis, a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for that county.

He was the son of Peter Count de Salis, who served in the Guards in the reign of George the 2d, and was subsequently Governor and Captain-General of the Valteline when that country was subject to the Republic of the Grisons. All his estates in the Valteline were confiscated by the Cisalpine Republic for the opposition he raised against the French, after the defeat of the Austrians by the army of Italy under Bonaparte, and himself proscribed.

His mother was the Hon. Mary Fane, daughter of the Rt. Hon. Charles Fane of Basildon, Berkshire, great-grandson of the first Earl of Westmerland, who was in 1718 created Viscount Fane in the peerage of Ireland, and sister and coheirress of Charles the second and last Viscount. Mary Countess de Salis died at Isleworth, March 31st, 1785, aged 74.

The late Count was educated at Eton; and having inherited from his mother large Irish estates, served the office of High Sheriff of the county of Armagh in the year 1810. He married three times. By his first Countess, a daughter of Admiral Francis William Drake of Buckland, Devon, a lineal descendant of the celebrated Admiral Sir Francis Drake, he had one son—the present Count de Salis, born in 1799, who was an officer in

the Swiss guards of the Kings of France and Naples. The late Count married secondly Miss Freeman of Uxbridge, youngest daughter of Dr. Freeman, by whom he had one daughter. By his third Countess, Miss Foster, he had several children, the eldest of whom is in the 8th Hussars, and one of his daughters is married to Lord Warren de Tabley.

The present Count has been married twice: first to Mademoiselle de Senarclens de St. Denis, youngest daughter of the French General de St. Denis, commanding the second regiment of Swiss guards in the French service, and secondly to Mademoiselle Bourgeois of Neuchatel in Switzerland, niece to the late General Count de Meuron of his Britannic Majesty's service and Count Gustave de Meuron, Prussian Envoy to the Swiss Canton, and the Court of Denmark. He has a large family.

SIR EDWARD O'BRIEN, BART.

March 13. At Dromoland, co. Clare, aged 63, Sir Edward O'Brien, the fourth Baronet, of that place (1686).

He was born on the 17th April, 1773, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Lucius O'Brien, the third Baronet, Clerk of the Crown and Hanser, in Ireland, and M.P. for co. Clare, by Anne, daughter of Robert French, esq. M.P. for co. Galway, and grand-daughter of the first Earl of Gosford.

Sir Edward succeeded his father in the baronetcy on the 5th Feb. 1795. He was distinguished by his many virtues in every relation of life. He married, Nov. 12, 1799, Charlotte, daughter and co-heiress of William Smith, esq. of Cahirmoile, co. Limerick, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. The former are, 1. Sir Lucius O'Brien, who has succeeded to the title, and who was lately M.P. for co. Clare; he was born in 1800, and was lately married to Miss Fitzgerald, of Adelphi, co. Clare; 2. William; 3. Edward; 4. Robert; and 5. Henry. The daughters are, 1. Grace; 2. Anne; 3. Harriet; and 4. Catherine-Lucia.

REV. DR. BEEKE, DEAN OF BRISTOL.

March 9. At Torquay, Devonshire, aged 86, the Very Rev. Henry Beeke, D.D. Dean of Bristol, and Vicar of Weare, Somerset.

Dr. Beeke was the son of the Rev. Christopher Beeke; he was born at Kingateington, in Devonshire, Jan. 6, 1751; elected a Scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, May 5, 1769; and took the degree of B. A. as a Member of that Society, Jan. 20, 1773. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel college (Frank's foundation), April 23,

took his M.A. degree June 6, 1776, and was soon after appointed tutor of his college. On the 13th Oct. 1782, he was nominated to the vicarage of St. Mary the Virgin, in the city of Oxford. In 1784 he served the office of Junior Proctor; and he proceeded B.D. April 16, 1785. He was presented by Oriol college to the rectory of Ufton Norcot, Berkshire, Oct. 17, 1789; and vacated his Fellowship in 1791. In 1800 he proceeded Doctor of Divinity; and in the following year, upon the death of Dr. Howell, he was appointed by the Crown to the Professorship of Modern History in the university of Oxford.

In 1814, when the late Dr. Parsons was promoted to the see of Peterborough, Dr. Beeke succeeded him in the deanery of Bristol; and in 1819 he was instituted to the vicarage of Weare, which is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

The late Dean of Bristol was a person of very extensive acquirements. He was not only an accurate scholar, an able mathematician, and a sound divine, but a good antiquary, and peculiarly well acquainted with most subjects connected with political economy. He was the author of several pamphlets on Finance. It has been said that Mr. Pitt was indebted to him for the original suggestion of the Income Tax; and Mr. Vansittart (the present Lord Bexley) it is well known, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, consulted him upon most of his financial projects, and derived much assistance from his calculations. In conversation he was remarkably mild and agreeable, and very readily communicated information to all who required it.—Dr. Beeke's publications were, a Letter on the means of securing a safe and honourable Peace, 1798; Observations on the Produce of the Income Tax, and its proportion to the whole Income of Great Britain, 1799, (and enlarged, 1800,) 8vo.; and some Observations on the Roman Roads in Great Britain.

R. N. TOKE, Esq.

Feb. 19. At Godinton, near Ashford, Kent, aged 72, Nicholas Roundall Toke, esq.

This gentleman was the representative of one of the oldest families of Kent, originally seated at Bere near Dover, and for the last three centuries at Godinton. He was born there, May 19, 1764, the eldest son of John Toke, esq. who was sheriff of Kent in 1770, by Margaret-Eleanor, only daughter and heiress of William Roundell, M.D. of Knaresborough. His father lived at Canterbury in 1819.

Mr. Toke married, at Bath, in 1791,

Anna-Maria, fourth and youngest dau. of Sir Bourchier Wray, the fifth Baronet, of Tavistock, co. Devon, and aunt to the present Sir Bourchier Wray; and had issue two daughters: Ellen-Maria, and Elizabeth-Florence, of whom the latter died an infant, and the former was married Sept. 27, 1827 to her cousin the Rev. Henry Bourchier Wray, Rector of Tavistock and Combinteignhead, the brother of the present Baronet.

JOHN JOHNSTONE, M.D. F.R.S.

Dec. 28. At Monument House, Birmingham, aged 68, John Johnstone, M.D. Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Society; a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Warwick.

He was the fourth son of James Johnstone, M.D. of Worcester, who died in 1802; and was educated at Merton College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1792. M.B. 1793, M.D. 1800.

For upwards of forty years Dr. John Johnstone held a distinguished station among the most eminent of his professional brethren, not only in the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, but to a much greater distance than provincial celebrity usually extends. He was considered peculiarly successful in his treatment of fevers, in which he appears more to have relied on judicious affusions of cold water and the free admission of fresh air into the patient's chamber, than on any peculiar medicinal preparations. Indeed, in this respect, his practice was remarkably simple, and confined to the ordinary class of remedies, which his patients, especially in the latter part of his life, sometimes thought more sparingly administered than was consistent with their faith in the efficacy of what is commonly called "*physic*."

As a scholar, notwithstanding his continual avocations, he was possessed of no ordinary acquirements. His memory easily retained what his quickness led him readily to understand and his taste to appreciate. And he had the great advantage of long years of intimacy with the most eminent scholars of his age. During 40 years he possessed the friendship, and was honoured with the familiar intercourse of one who shone among the first scholars, *velut inter ignes Luna minores*, the late Dr. Parr of Hatton, who resided about fifteen miles from Birmingham. He was intimate, also, with the present Bishops of Durham and Lichfield, and in earlier life as well acquainted as their disparity of years and station would allow with the late Dr. Richard Hurd, Bishop of Worcester, his father's intimate friend. By the venerable and deeply learned President of Magdalen College, Oxford, and

by many other most distinguished scholars of that university, he was highly esteemed, among whom should be reckoned, as connected with him not only by the ties of learning, but also by similarity of professional pursuits, that very elegant and accomplished scholar Sir Henry Hallford, Bart. President of the College of Physicians. He was well known also to the late Sir James Mackintosh, and to Lord Brougham, and many distinguished persons of the present day, besides the extensive acquaintance with men eminent for their rank or talents, into which he was led by the course of his professional duties.

One of Dr. John Johnstone's earliest publications was a vindication of his father's claim to the discovery of the disinfecting powers of the muriatic acid gas, which was disputed by a rival claimant, with what justice we will not attempt to decide, though it is but fair to add, that the reward was assigned to Dr. Carmichael Smyth. Certain it is that two men of talent may make the same discovery, and have their sufficient reasons for concealment of it, and we need not remind our readers how often it has happened that these discoveries were contemporaneous, probably because the causes which led to them were so.

Besides these, Dr. John Johnstone published several pamphlets and treatises, principally connected with his profession.* But his principal literary work is the *Life of his revered friend, the late Samuel Parr, LL.D.* written with great vigour and feeling, full of interesting literary anecdote and scholar-like research, and free from that slavish timidity which fears to acknowledge the failings of humanity in the subject of its panegyric. Dr. Johnstone's *Life of Dr. Parr* is a fearless, manly, and noble specimen of biography, putting to shame the meagre attempts of those puny scribblers, who have sought to write themselves into ephemeral notice by the celebrity of the great name with which their own may be thus temporarily associated. Dr. J. Johnstone was not only, by his long

intimacy, his liberal politics, and enlarged views, of all men the best qualified to write the life of his illustrious friend, but by his own taste and learning was enabled to appreciate that of so eminent a man; for he was not like some persons of quick intellect, esteemed clever in general society, but could maintain his place as a scholar among scholars, a case not so frequent as some may imagine, even among those who have credit for considerable advance in literature.

In his political principles Dr. John Johnstone was a sound and inflexible whig; yet, while firmly attached to the constitution, and opposed to the encroachments of arbitrary power on the liberties of the people, his loyalty to his sovereign was never shaken by popular clamours or revolutionary excitement.

In his private life he was peculiarly happy in the domestic affection and attention of his most excellent wife and two most amiable and accomplished daughters, both of whom he had the happiness of seeing early married, and settled near him. The elder to the Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, so distinguished as a scholar and divine, and recently elected by the Trustees of the Vicarage of Leeds, in a manner most highly honourable to them and to himself, to that valuable and most important preferment. The other, to the Rev. Henry Clarke, Rector of Northfield, near Birmingham, a clergyman of great worth and respectability.

As a friend, the warmth and fidelity of his attachments, the kind and cheerful alacrity of his exertions on all occasions where his services could be useful, the high and honourable tone of his advice and counsel, and the interest and delight with which he contemplated the success of those for whom he felt regard, are such as are beyond all praise. He was above all feelings of jealousy towards his professional brethren, and must have been conscious that he had a right to be so.

“No black envy can mark his grave.”

In private society he was lively and agree-

* “*Essay on Mineral Poisons*,” published in his father's “*Medical Essays and Observations*,” 1795.—“*Medical Jurisprudence; on Madness, with strictures on hereditary insanity, lucid intervals, and the confinement of maniacs*,” 1800. “*An account of the discovery of the power of Mineral Acid Vapours to destroy Contagion*,” 1803.—“*A reply to Dr. James Carmichael Smyth's Letter to Mr. Wilberforce, and a further account of the discovery of the power of Mineral Acids, in a state of gas, to destroy Contagion*,” 1805.—*Oratio Harveiana*, 1819.—*Works of Samuel Parr, LL.D.* with *Memoirs of his Life and Writings*, and a selection from his *Correspondence*, 1828. Eight vols, 8vo. (The *Life* in one, *Works* in five, and *Correspondence* in two.)

able, instructing it by his talents, animating it by his cheerfulness, and refining it by his taste.

To mention his abhorrence of falsehood, dissimulation, and meanness, would be almost an insult to the character of a man whose feelings and actions were governed by the strictest rules of honour and integrity. If his ardent temperature and keenness of perception led him sometimes into expressions of excitement, the purity and rectitude of his own mind must be taken into account, and indulgence must be given to those human infirmities of which the very "frailties lean to virtue's side." In his religious principles he was tolerant and liberal, but was himself a member of the church of England, and in his last hours frequently repeated his strong trust in the merits of his Redeemer. The loss of such a man will be long and deeply felt by his family and surviving friends, who were the best judges of his private worth; by his professional brethren by whom his merits were justly appreciated, and who in their Royal School of Medicine, established at Birmingham, of which he was a zealous friend and promoter, and of the Vice Presidents, have paid the most ample and honourable tribute to them; and by the inhabitants and densely peopled neighbourhood of Birmingham, as well as an extensive surrounding district, where his medical skill and talents were constantly in request, and his memory will long be duly cherished.

REV. HERBERT HAWES, D.D.

Jan. 17. At Salisbury, aged 72, the Rev. Herbert Hawes, D.D. Prebendary of Sarum, Rector of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, and of Mellis, co. Suffolk.

He was the only son of the Rev. John Hawes, M.A. of Salisbury, and, with the exception of a female cousin, was the last surviving descendant of the worthy old angler Isaak Walton (see the pedigree recently published in Pickering's edition of the "Complete Angler," edited by Sir Harris Nicolas).

He was matriculated of Oriol college, Oxford, Oct. 11, 1782; and graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, B.D. 1800, D.D. 1810. He was collated to the rectory of St. Edmund's, Salisbury, in 1802, by Bishop Douglas; presented to Mellis in the same year by the Lord Chancellor, and collated to the prebend of Grimston and Yatminster in the cathedral church of Sarum, in 1830, by Bishop Burgess.

Dr. Hawes has by his will bequeathed to the Library of the Cathedral of Salisbury an extensive collection of books in the learned languages, and a valuable se-

ries of works of Divinity, embracing the writings of the most eminent British Divines. He has left to the National Gallery the original portrait (by Housman) of his ancestor, Isaak Walton, the celebrated piscator; and has bequeathed legacies to the undermentioned charitable and benevolent institutions, contingent upon the life of an individual aged upwards of 72: viz.—

	3 per cent. Consols.
Salisbury National School	£100
Magdalen Hospital, London	100
Wilts Clergy Charity	100
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	100
Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts	100
London Church of England National Society for Educating the Poor	200

To the minister and churchwardens of the parish of St. Edmund, Sarum, the sum of ten guineas; and to the several ministers of Bemerton, Wilts, and Mellis, Suffolk, the sum of five guineas each, to be distributed amongst the aged and infirm poor of the several parishes. The Doctor's executor, animated by a like spirit of liberality, has presented to Mr. Pickering, the publisher of the splendid edition of Isaak Walton's Works (which was dedicated to Dr. Hawes), the identical prayer-book used by that amiable and illustrious Piscator; and to the Rev. W. L. Bowles, the author of the Life of Bishop Ken (also dedicated to the deceased), the same gentleman has presented a scarcely less valuable gift, being the watch worn by the excellent Prelate of whom Mr. Bowles has proved himself so able a biographer.

It is doing barely justice to Dr. Hawes to say, that from his illustrious and celebrated ancestor, he inherited the same active benevolence, having for nearly forty years presided at the annual meeting for widows and orphans of the Clergy; and exhibiting the same inflexible attachment to the orthodox principles of the Church—in the language of Bishop Ken's last will and testament—"equally removed from Papacy and Puritanism."

JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq.

Dec. 12, or 13. Murdered by the El Hareb tribe, near the southern confines of the district of Egueda in Africa, John Davidson, esq.

This intrepid traveller was the son of Mr. Davidson, tailor, in Cork-street, who, by his great industry and perseverance, acquired a large fortune. His son was educated at the well-known establishment of Dr. Greenlaw, of Brentford, where he

obtained a good classical education. In the year 1814 he was bound apprentice, for five years, as a chemist and druggist, in the firm of Messrs. Savory and Moore; and, during its early period, conducted the operations of their laboratory. Owing to this practice, and his own talents, he was, at the conclusion of his term, considered to be exceedingly clever in his profession.

He afterwards entered as a partner into that eminent firm in the year 1819, but, from his great desire to travel, and other circumstances, he quitted it in 1826; and thence, up to the time of his death, he has travelled, in common parlance, nearly all over the world. He visited North and South America, India, Egypt (as far as the second Cataract), Syria, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, and Germany. His activity was incessant, and he brought away with him information and knowledge from every quarter. Few other travellers could boast of having measured the pyramids in the great plains of Mexico, as well as those which were "the proud work of Memphian kings." The interesting lectures which Mr. Davidson gave at the Royal Institution, upon Egypt and the Holy Land, will long be remembered; and the artists of the celebrated panoramas of modern Jerusalem, and of Thebes with its wondrous remains, were indebted in no slight degree to his valuable assistance. His name must now be added to the list of those of our intrepid countrymen who have found their grave in Africa, whilst vainly attempting to reach the great object of European curiosity—the far-famed city of Timbuctoo. He had proceeded about half the distance from Wadnoon, and was about 25 days' journey from the object of his travels.

Mr. Davidson united in his person so much of what might reasonably be expected to ensure success to the traveller, that, if any European was ever destined to visit Timbuctoo, he was regarded as the man. To a graceful and commanding figure and a handsome and impressive countenance, Mr. Davidson added much skill and proficiency in all athletic exercises; he rode well, fenced well, and was an excellent marksman. He had inured himself also to great bodily fatigues and privations. He was blest with a kind and benevolent disposition, and his manners were so gentle and conciliating, that wherever he made an acquaintance he never failed to establish a friendship. He was conversant with the different languages of the East, and thoroughly acquainted with Eastern manners; but he has fallen the victim of a generous con-

fidence and of his own unsuspecting nature. Well and truly did Abu-Bekr, who accompanied Mr. Davidson, describe, in a most interesting letter, that perfidious people, through whose territories Mr. Davidson was passing—"They are full of envy of the stranger's goods; they lie in wait to plunder him of every thing, as the lion lieth in wait for the cattle. They have no mercy on the stranger; if the stranger were to strip off his skin, and give it them, they would seize upon it." These expressions were but too prophetic of Mr. Davidson's impending fate.

"Heu! terris ignota catulis data praeda leonum
Alitibusque jaces! nullus tua funera amicus
Produxit, pressivite oculos, nec vulnera lavit."

JOHN FAWCETT, ESQ.

March 13. At his house near Botley, Hants, aged 68, John Fawcett, Esq. late of the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.

We have had very frequently of late to commemorate the deaths of favourite actors who flourishing at the close of the last century, have shed their honours in our age and within our recollection. Without doubt we treat of the most glorious epoch in the history of the English stage, and it is our belief that there never was a greater body of talent in one profession at the same time, than existed some few years ago amongst *the players*. Mr. Fawcett, whose memoir we are now to write, enjoyed a conspicuous place in this phalanx of worthies, and was a great favourite with the public.

John Fawcett was born in London Aug. 29, 1769. His father was an humble actor of Drury Lane Theatre, who though he had not the ability to rise in his profession, was much respected by his brother actors. Mr. Garrick sometimes kindly noticed him, and seeing his son John at the Theatre one day, popped half-a-crown into the boy's hand, a circumstance which of course he never forgot. The elder Fawcett, like most theatrical fathers, intended that his son should follow some more profitable and sober calling than that of an actor; and, after giving him an education at St. Paul's school, he apprenticed him, at the age of fifteen, to a respectable linendraper in the city. Young Fawcett very soon, however, left that service in favour of the stage, took to his heels and joined a company of strolling players, under the assumed name of Foote. His first performance that we hear of was at the Margate Theatre as Courtall in *The Belle's Stratagem*. He next played at Tunbridge Wells, where he came under

the eye of Cumberland the dramatist, and of Lord Abingdon. The latter gave him some instruction in music. Not long after he was engaged by Tate Wilkinson of the York company, who, at first, obliged him to play youthful tragic characters—Romeo, Douglas, and the like; but when Mr. Thomas Knight left the company, Mr. Fawcett made a stipulation with the manager to perform only comic parts, finding himself most applauded in them.

In the York company he remained some time, and made great improvement. While there he married Mrs. Mills, a widow lady, and an actress.

Mr. Fawcett's comic talent becoming known to Mr. Harris of Covent Garden Theatre, that gentleman offered him an engagement, and he accordingly made his first appearance on the London boards Sept. 21st, 1791, as *Caleb* in "*He would be a Soldier*." The reception he met with was very promising. He was chiefly called upon to fill the parts at this Theatre which had been left vacant by the death of Edwin, a task which Jack Bannister was at the same time preferred to at the Little Theatre in the Haymarket. Both these actors were possessed of great original merit, which gave them title to distinct admiration. In a very short time Mr. Fawcett ingratiated himself into high favour with the public.

In 1794, when Bannister partly seceded from the Haymarket, he recommended Mr. Fawcett to the manager as his substitute. Mr. Colman gave him some prominent characters to play, especially in his own comedies, which fitted cap-a-pie; thus author and actor assisted each other up the ladder of fame. Dr. Pangloss in "*The Heir at Law*," was the most perfect of these assumptions—Fawcett certainly excelled Jack Bannister in the performance of this character. Mr. Colman was so much pleased with it that he dedicated the comedy to him. Trudge was a part in which the palm of merit might be fairly divided between them.

In 1800 he became acting-manager of the Haymarket Theatre, which office he held until 1803, when, in consequence of a new arrangement in the time of opening the Theatre, he was succeeded by Mr. Elliston.

Mr. Fawcett was a member of the Covent Garden Company from the time he first appeared there till his departure from the stage, and for seventeen years he very ably filled the situation of stage-manager. The characters which he made almost entirely his own, and to which we shall always associate his name, were *Job*

Thornberry in "*John Bull*;" *Sir Harry Beagle* in "*The Jealous Wife*;" *Sir Mark Chase* in "*A Rowland for an Oliver*;" *Trudge* in "*Inkle and Yarico*;" *Jack Arable* in "*Speculation*;" *Dashall* in "*The Way to Get Married*;" *Sereitz* in "*The Exile*;" *Autolykus* in "*The Winter's Tale*;" *The Clown* in "*Twelfth Night*;" *Touchstone* in "*As You Like It*;" *Parrolles* in "*All's Well that Ends Well*;" *Casca* in "*Julius Cæsar*;" *Caleb Quotem* in "*The Review*;" *Dr. Pangloss* in the "*Heir at Law*;" *Dr. Ollapod* in "*The Poor Gentleman*;" *Rolamo* in "*Clari*;" and that rare old fellow *Captain Copp*, in "*Charles the Second*." He also played *Falstaff* with great ability.

Mr. Fawcett was very choice in his selection of parts, and attempted only those he was likely to play well; hence he always pleased by a constant nearness to perfection. In the Clowns and Fools of Shakspeare he was without an equal; indeed there never were more perfect representations of Shakspeare's creations; we give them the greatest of all praise by saying that the acting assimilated to an equality with the parts. Mr. Fawcett was an inimitable singer of comic songs; his words were wonderfully rapid, yet distinctly heard, and the vivacity of his spirits was in the highest degree exhibiting. We do not forget, too, what an excellent representative he was of the quick-tempered, warm-hearted old English gentleman. His acting was rough, but full of warmth and feeling.

On the 20th May 1830 Mr. Fawcett took leave of the stage, after performing his favourite character, *Captain Copp*. His farewell address to the audience was remarkable: we quote the greater part of it. "My trial," said he, "has lasted thirty-nine years. Before summing up it is usual to produce witnesses to character. I have a few, and I trust I may have the advantage of their testimony. The parish clerk and sexton of Windsor, one Caleb Quotem, wishes to say a word or two in my behalf. A learned tutor, an L.L.D. and an A.S.S. Dr. Pangloss, has volunteered his services; an honest tradesman from Penzance in Cornwall, Job Thornberry, believes he can induce you to think favourably of me; a worthy baronet, a great sportsman, though a sad invalid, Sir Mark Chase, would speak; and though last not least, my old friend from Wapping, *Captain Copp*, presses forward to entreat you to look kindly on me. I have many others, but will not trespass on your patience. And now, ladies and gentlemen, let me drop all assumption of character; and as myself,

plain John Fawcett, let me from the bottom of my heart thank you for all your kindnesses. I have one great consolation in this trying moment, a gratification I can the more enjoy, because you my kind friends will partake in it: it is the unprecedented compliment which has been paid me by my brothers and sisters of my profession—they throng around me to bid me farewell . . . Many of the brightest ornaments of the stage are now waiting to make their bow to you out of regard to an old comrade. Permit me to have the pride and happiness of introducing them, once more return you my grateful acknowledgments for all your kindness, and then make you my last bow."

The curtain drew up and presented the stage crowded with Mr. Fawcett's friends, he shook hands with them, one by one, and many were deeply affected. Miss Foote was moved to tears, and Mrs. Davenport in the excess of feeling could not refrain kissing him. The spectators, too, fully sympathised.

For many years Mr. Fawcett was treasurer of the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund, its best friend and warmest advocate. At the annual dinners of the Charity he made some eloquent and admirable speeches. In private life, as in his public function, he was an upright and honourable character, and fully supported the title of a gentleman. His manners were decidedly rough, but his heart was kind.

The immediate cause of Mr. Fawcett's death was mortification of the foot and leg, brought on by cutting a corn too near the quick. His first wife died in 1797, leaving a daughter. He afterwards married Miss Gawdry, by whom he had a family.

Mr. Fawcett produced some little pantomimic dramas at Covent Garden and the Haymarket Theatres. "Obi, or three-fingered Jack," the chief of these, was for some time very popular.

There are many portraits of Mr. Fawcett in the gallery of the late Charles Mathews; the best is by Clint as Captain Copp in the scene from Charles the Second.

Mr. Fawcett's father and son collected a valuable series of play-bills of Drury Lane and Covent Garden Theatres from 1774 to 1830. This collection was lately in the possession of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, and brought the sum of 32 guineas at the sale of his property.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Cork, the Rev. *George Armstrong*, eldest brother of Andrew Armstrong, esq. of Enniskillen.

The Rev. *Francis Armstrong*, late Curate of Carlow.

In Leeds, aged 40, the Rev. *James Crabtree*, Assistant Curate of Illingworth, near Halifax. He was the youngest brother of the Rev. Wm. Crabtree, Fellow of Univ. coll. Oxf. and Rector of Checkendon, co. Oxford; entered as an exhibitor at that college, 1817, and took the degree of M.A. 1821.

The Rev. Dr. *Gannew*, Fellow of Trinity college, Dublin.

At the Cove of Cork, the Rev. *John Gore*, Rector of Aghada, co. Cork.

Aged 71, the Rev. *John Hunt*, Rector of Toem, co. Tipperary.

At Tamworth, aged 38, the Rev. *T. P. Lammin*, Minister of the Free Grammar-school in that town.

At Milford, aged 27, the Rev. *Nathaniel Lerett*, Curate of Hubberston, co. Pembroke. He entered as a Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1826; and graduated B.A. 1830, M.A. 1834.

The Rev. *Robert Maguire*, of St. Patrick's cathedral, Dublin.

Aged 63, the Very Rev. *James Mahon*, M.A., Dean of Dromore.

Aged 59, the Rev. *William Mould*, Vicar of Misterton, Notts, Grindley on the Hill, and West Burton, and for 35 years Master of the Free Grammar-school at Misterton. He was formerly Fellow of Peter-house, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1800 as third Wrangler, M.A. 1803; was presented to Misterton vicarage in 1809 by the Dean and Chapter of York, and to West Burton in 1819 by D. Walters, esq.

March 13. At Flower Place, Surrey, aged 33, the Rev. *Henry Walpole Neville*, M.A. nephew to the Earl of Abergavenny, Rector of Burgh Apton, Norfolk and Otley, Suffolk. He was the second but eldest surviving son of the Hon Geo. Henry Neville, by Caroline, dau. of the late Hon. Richard Walpole; he was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and was presented to both his livings by his uncle the Earl of Abergavenny, to Otley in 1831, and to Burgh Apton in 1832. He married in 1833 Frances, youngest dau. of Sir Edmund Bacon, the premier Bart. of England.

March 16. At the manor-house, Stewkley, Bucks, aged 71, the Rev. *William Wodley*, Vicar of Swanbourne and Perpetual Curate of Soulbury, both in that county, and for many years a magistrate for Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire. He was of Wadham coll. Oxford, M.A. 1789; was presented to Swanbourne (in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor) in 1792; and to Soulbury in 1808, by Lady Lovett.

April 21. In the 85th year of his age, highly esteemed and respected, the *Rev. George Jepson, A.M.* of Emman. Coll. Cantab. Prebendary of St. Botolph, in Lincoln Cathedral, installed in 1781, and was Senior Prebendary in England. His father William Jepson, esq. Procurator-general, was Registrar of the Diocese, and Clerk of the Fabric, &c. at Lincoln Cathedral, the Dean and Chapter of which, out of the numerous small livings of which they have the advowson, gave his son (the deceased) the Vicarages of Hainton, Normanby, Glentham, and a Senior Vicarship Choral in Lincoln Cathedral, the Perpetual Curacies of Ashby Puerorum, St. Peter at the Gowts, and St. Botolph in the city of Lincoln, the last in his own presentation as prebendary. He was besides half-pay chaplain to his Majesty's 82d regiment of foot, all which obtained for him the odium, without the value, of a pluralist. His livings did not average 100*l.* a year each, the half of which always went to a Curate; so that at the most his income amounted to no more than 400*l.* per annum, for which up to his 70th year he did three duties every Sunday, and twice a day at the Cathedral every fourth week. He had descended from him in his life-time, children, grandchildren, and great-grand-children, seventy-two persons, equal to the family the patriarch took into Egypt.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. . . Mrs. A. C. Holbrook, authoress of the *Dramatist and Realities and Reflections.*

March 15. At the house of his father, in Upper Gower-st. aged 35, Wm. Northage, jun. esq. of Southampton.

March 19. In Great George-st. Westminster, in his 70th year, Alexander Muddell, esq. solicitor.

March 20. In Cadogan-pl. M. E. Fell, esq. late a Captain in the Leicestershire militia, youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Fell, Rector of Brereton, Cheshire.

March 21. Mr. Joseph Booker, of New Bond-street, bookseller. He had been for twenty-six years General Secretary to the Associated Roman Catholic Charities in London. After a funeral service performed on the 28th in the chapel, St. John's Wood, his body was interred in Paddington churchyard.

March 22. At Connaught-sq. aged eight months, Caroline Mary, infant dau. of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edw. Stopford.

March 23. In his 80th year, George Evans Bruce, esq. of Wilton-crescent.

Aged 35, Horatio Wightman, esq. *SEVENTH MAG. VOL. VII.*

cond son of the late W. Wightman, esq. of the Inner Temple.

March 25. In Lower Berkeley-st. in her 15th year, the Hon. Maria Louisa Priscilla Fane, eldest daughter of Lord Burghersh.

At Blackheath, aged 78, Capt. George Kempster, late R. Mar.

March 26. Aged 79, Mary Ann, wife of R. Rosser, esq. of Red Lion-sq.

In Oxford-st. aged 23, Elizabeth-Ann, wife of John T. Kelsall, esq. only surviving dau. of the late Rear-Adm. G. H. Stephens.

In Portland-pl. Chas. Jas. Vyner, esq.

March 27. In Delahay-st. Westminster, aged 24, Georgiana, wife of Charles F. F. Wordsworth, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 28. Aged 22, Charlotte-Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Sir Charles Price, Bart.

In Berkeley-st. Gwynn Gill Vaughan, esq. of Jordanstone, Pemb.

At Balham-hill, London, Mrs. Charlotte Peers, only surviving dau. of the late Charles Peers, esq. of Chislehampton Lodge, Oxfordshire.

March 29. Aged 71, George Vanderee, esq. F. S. A. First Secondary in the King's Remembrancer's-office.

March 30. At Connaught-pl. Mary widow of the Hon. and Right Rev. G. Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln. She was the 3d dau. of the Rev. Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart. by Penelope, youngest dau. of the Rev. Richard Stonehewer, LL.D. was married Dec. 14, 1792, and left a widow Feb. 7, 1827, without children.

During the performance of service, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Deptford, Lieut. James Sexford, R. N.

Lately. In Langham-place, aged 89, the widow of the Rev. H. Wilder, D.D. of Purley-hall, Berks.

Aged 55, Mary, wife of John Vale, esq. of Hertford-st. May Fair, eldest dau. of the late James Woodward, esq. of Moor-mill, near St. Alban's.

In Upper Bedford-pl. John Towgood, esq. of the firm of Rogers and Towgood, bankers; and brother-in-law of Samuel Rogers, esq.

April 1. In Lambeth-terrace, in her 75th year, Sarah Gurr, widow of A. Whitehead, esq.

In St. James's-pl. Arthur Mower, M.D.

April 2. In Wyndham-place, aged 71, Elizabeth, wife of W. Abbot, esq.

April 3. William Simmons, esq. an Equity draftsman. He was called to the bar, at the Middle Temple, Feb. 9, 1827.

April 5. In Tavistock-pl. aged 85, Thomas Hasker, esq. late Inspector of the Mail Coaches.

April 7. In his 64th year, Mr. William

Eusebius Andrews, editor of the "Orthodox Journal," &c. He is the third of the London Roman Catholic booksellers who have died within six weeks.

At Notting-hill, aged 83, Ann, widow of J. Champain, esq.

April 8. Aged 68, David Jones, esq. formerly of the Ingrossing Office, House of Commons.

April 10. In South Audley-st. aged 84, the Hon. Mrs. Anne Vernon, elder sister of the Archbishop of York.

At Hampstead-heath, on a visit to her son-in-law Mr. Hart Davis, jun. aged 77, Lady Elizabeth-Eleanor, relict of Major-Gen. Thomas Dundas, of Fingask, and half-sister to the Earl of Home. She was the only dau. of Alexander the ninth and late Earl by his first wife the Hon. Primrose Elphinstone; was married in 1784, and left a widow in 1794.

April 11. In his 58th year, Jenkin Jones, esq. of Hendon, Managing Director of the Phoenix Fire office, to which he was attached for more than 40 years.

At North-end, Fulham, aged 68, Wm. Jones, esq. many years chief cashier at the Paymaster-general's Office.

At Walworth, at the house of her brother-in-law the Rev. Dr. Ackland, Elizabeth Clinton, widow of Chas. Benson, esq.

April 12. In Gloucester-st. Queen's-sq. aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of Jerome, Comte de Solages, of Carmaux, Languedoc.

April 16. At Upper Wimpole-street, aged 84, Mrs. Fraser Tytler, widow of the Hon. A. F. Tytler, Lord Woodhouselee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, in Scotland.

April 18. At Vimiera, Wandsworth-road, aged 70, Amy, relict of the late Edw. H. Bockett, esq. of South Lambeth.

April 19. In Lower Grosvenor-street, the Right Hon. Hester-Elizabeth, dowager Lady Selsey. She was the dau. of Geo. Jennings, esq. by Lady Mary de Burgh, dau. of Michael 10th Earl of Clanricarde, was married in 1784, and left a widow in 1816, having had issue the present Lord Selsey, two other sons and two daughters, of whom the Hon. and Rev. J. W. Peachey and the wife of the Rev. L. V. Vernon are the survivors. Her Ladyship died in consequence of being dreadfully burnt.

BERKS.—*March 29.* At Barton-lodge, in her 100th year, Mary, relict of G. Birch, esq. late of St. Leonard's-hill, and mother of Lt.-Gen. Birch Reynardson, of Holywell, co. Lincoln.

April 11. At Hurst, aged 81, Richard

Westbrook, esq. formerly an active magistrate for the county.

April 18. Mrs. Wise, widow of the Rev. Dr. Wise, Vicar of St. Lawrence, Reading.

BUCKS.—*April 1.* At Salt-hill, aged 81, J. March, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 11.* Aged 82, Edward Bryant Burgess, esq. of St. John's coll. Camb. eldest son of the late Edw. Burgess, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

CHESHIRE.—*March 10.* At Toft-hall, aged 61, Susanna, widow of Ralph Leicester, esq. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, Archdeacon of Salop, by Theodosia, dau. of Ralph Leicester, esq. was married to her cousin in 1797, and had a numerous family.

CORNWALL.—*March 11.* At Bodmin, aged 66, William James, esq. Plas Ne-royd, land agent. Mr. J. formerly resided in Warwick, and was a native of Henley-in-Arden, where his father practised as an attorney for many years. He was a member of the Geological and other scientific Societies. He was the original projector of the Manchester and Liverpool and other Railways, and may with truth be considered as the father of the railway system, as he surveyed numerous lines at his own expense, at a time when such an innovation was generally ridiculed.

Lately. At Helston, aged 45, George Simon Borlase, esq. F.R.S. a Deputy Lieut. for the county.

DEVON.—*March 16.* At Newton Abbot, aged 55, Thomas Flamank, esq. formerly of E.I.C.'s Maritime Service, and late one of the feoffees of the parish of Wolborough.

March 17. At Laira House, near Plymouth, in his 22nd year, John, only child of John Johnson, esq. of the Plymouth Granite Works, and one of the present Sheriffs of London.

March 20. At Exmouth, Elizabeth-Mary, wife of Rear-Adm. Clay.

At Budleigh Salterton, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Wm. Knight, of Steventon Rectory, Hants.

At Ashburton, aged 40, Robert Palk Mogridge, esq. a highly respectable surgeon.

March 26. Aged 80, Thomas Yelverton, esq. of Ven-Ottery Farm.

Lately. At Stoke, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Edward Cornwallis Moncrieffe, late Major of the 3d Royal Veteran Battalion.

At Dawlish, aged 34, after a long and painful illness, James Sheridan, esq. son of the late James Sheridan, esq. M.D. of Dublin.

April 2. At Exeter, aged 81, Mrs. Francis Stephens, sister of the late Rear Adm. Stephens, of Great Ealing.

April 3. At the rectory, Chagford, aged 81, Grace, relict of John Hames, esq. of Croydon, dau. of George Hayter, esq. of Highgate, and niece to the late Thomas Hayter, Bishop of London.

April 12. At Falkedon, aged 74, George Lambert Gorwyn, Gent. one of the oldest and largest agriculturists of the county.

April 20. At Priorton, aged 52, Elias Tremlett, esq.

DORSET.—*March 25.* At Lyme Regis, aged 64, Caroline, wife of Chas. Marr, esq.

DURHAM.—*Feb. 20.* At his father's residence, Stoneham cottage, near Durham, aged 28, Mr. William Anthony Hastings, second son of Edmund Hastings, esq. late of Alfred-pl. Bedford-sq. This promising young artist had attained a great proficiency in historical and poetical painting, grounded upon a diligent study of anatomical drawing: and had already acquired considerable employment in portraiture, when he was attacked with the illness which, after a lingering continuance of four years, has brought him to a premature grave.

ESSEX.—*March 15.* Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. P. Budworth, of High Laver, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. Darby, of Shelley.

March 20. At Little Hedingham, aged 81, Mary, relict of the Rev. John Swaine, formerly of Stretbam, in the Isle of Ely, the eldest sister of the late W. F. Finch, esq. of Little Shelford.

March 28. At Westwood-house, near Colchester, Henry James Humphrys, esq. barrister-at-law. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 6, 1824.

April 16. At Snaresbrook-house, aged 86, James Scratton, esq. one of his Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants for the county.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb. 19.* At Cirencester, aged 84, William Lawrence, esq.

At Cheltenham, aged 27, the Hon. Letitia Dillon, sister to Lord Clonbrock.

Feb. 22. At Woodhouse, Tockington, John Lewsley Codrington, esq. second son of the late Wm. Codrington, esq. of Wroughton, Wilts.

Feb. 23. At Clifton, Sarah, relict of John Hart, esq. formerly banker of Bristol.

March 1. At Clifton, Sophy, wife of Capt. Barry Fox, of Annaghmon, King's County.

March 4. At Cheltenham, aged 65, Ellen Montgomery, wife of James Kershaw, esq. and mother of the Rev. G. W. Kershaw, M. A. of Worcester coll.

March 13. At Tormarton, in her 10th year, Charlotte-Cecilia-Anne-Elizabeth, third dau. of Lord William Somerset.

March 22. Susan, only dau. of Wm. Moncrieffe, M.D. late of Bristol, and sister of the Rev. D. S. Moncrieffe, M.A. Rector of Loxton, Som.

March 24. At Clifton, in his 45th year, Lieut. Nicholas Chapman, R.N. who had for several years commanded one of the St. George's Company's Steam Vessels between Bristol and Dublin.

March 26. At Clifton, Sarah, widow of John Armstrong, M.D. of Russell-sq. London.

April 7. At Chipping Sodbury, in her 93d year, Isabella, widow of Rev. Christopher Nicholls, Vicar of Old Sodbury.

April 9. At Oddington House, Miss Reade, eldest surviving dau. of late Sir John Reade, Bart. and sister to Sir J. C. Reade, Bart.

April 20. At Clifton, Valetta, widow of Capt. Edmund Sparrow, 1st Bombay Cavalry.

HANTS.—*Feb. 19.* At Basingstoke, aged 85, Elizabeth, rel. of Joshua Macklin, and dau. of the late Edm. Moody, esq. of Southampton.

Feb. 25. At Newport, Isle of Wight, aged 71, Robert, the eldest and only surviving brother of Elizabeth Walbridge, the "Dairyman's Daughter," whose memoir, by the Rev. L. Richmond, has been translated into many languages. He was first induced to think seriously from an attendance on the preaching of the Rev. J. Wesley, when on a visit to the island in 1790; and afterwards became a preacher himself in that connexion, and so continued upwards of forty years. He was interred in Arreton church-yard, where also rest the remains of his exemplary sister.

Lately. At Botley, Anne, relict of Capt. Dodgin.

At Southampton, John M^rRoberts, esq. M.D.

Capt.-Lieut. Sims, Royal Marines, by whose death that rank has become extinct.

At Brashfield House, Hants, at an advanced age, W. G. Jennings, esq. an amateur landscape-painter of considerable skill.

March 12. At Newport, I. W. in his 90th year, after a short illness, Sir Rich. Bassett, of the firm of Bassett, Roe, and Blachford. Sir Richard was for more than 40 years a very active magistrate, and retained his faculties to the last.

March 18. At Tichfield, Sarah, wife of Richard Missing, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 20. Aged 33, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Wm. Knight, Rector of Steventon, Hants.

In her 70th year, Martha Charlotte,

relict of Rear-Adm. O'Bryen, of Catsfield.

March 30. At Southampton, aged 84, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Croft, esq. of Marwell-lodge, Hants.

March 31. At the rectory, Hartley Mauduit, Rebecca Louisa, wife of the Rev. T. Bissland, dau. of J. White, late of Selborne, esq.

April 1. At Harmsworth House, near Aylesford, aged 67, John Trueman Villebois, esq. a gent. well known and respected throughout the county as the spirited and sole proprietor of the Hampshire hounds, and a thorough sportsman. He was a partner with Messrs. Hanbury and F. Buxton, in that productive concern the Brick-lane brewery.

At Burghclere, Sarah, wife of the Rev. W. B. Barter, Rector.

HEREFORD.—*March 11.* At Ross, aged 85, Moses Fernandez, esq. late of New Ormond-street.

At Huntington Court, near Hereford, aged 42, Fowler Price, esq.

HERTS.—*April 10.* Aged 85, W. Smart, esq. of Norcott-court.

April 12. At the house of her brother Thomas William Hearne, esq. Deeves Hall, Herts, Miss Elizabeth Hearne.

KENT.—*Feb. 28.* At Gravesend, J. H. Carles, esq. late Clerk of the Privy Seal-office, aged 62.

March 7. At East Malling, in his 70th year, James Dunnage, esq.

March 18. At West Malling, aged 86, Eliz. Theresa, relict of Benj. Bates, esq.

March 24. At Bromley, aged 93, Susannah, relict of the Rev. Henry Baseley, M.A. of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leic.

At Tunbridge-wells, Emma Matilda, eldest surviving dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Latimer D. T. Widdrington, K. C. H.

March 28. At St. Clere, aged 74, Mrs. Evelyn, relict of A. Evelyn, esq. and sole dau. and heiress of the late Wm. Evelyn, esq. of St. Clere.

LANCASHIRE.—At Liverpool, aged 30, Lieut. Richard Hughes, 3d Bengal N. Inf. 2d son of Rev. Richard Hughes, of Hendref, Anglesea.

LEICESTER.—*March 27.* At Leicester, aged 66, Almeria Selina, relict of the Rev. D. Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, and daughter of the late Dr. Vaughan, of Leicester.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*April 5.* At Uffington House, Elizabeth Susannah, second dau. of the Rev. W. Pegus and the Countess of Lindsey.

April 7. Aged 63, Mary, relict of James Young, esq. of Kingerby House.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 24.* At Pinner, aged 81, Charles Laurence, esq.

Lately. At Harrow, Martha, wife of W. Bardwell, esq.

March 18. Aged 78, Robert Adair, esq. of Bankhouse, Acton.

March 23. At Chiswick, aged 63, Simon Cock, esq. Secretary to the London Dock Company. Through a long series of years his zealous exertions had been devoted to the prosperity of the commerce of the Port of London, and in his private character he was universally esteemed.

MONMOUTH.—*Lately.* At Chepstow, the widow of Samuel Day, esq. of Norton, Somerset.

NORFOLK.—*April 16.* At Wilton rectory, aged 34, Anne Frances, wife of the Rev. W. H. Hanson, and sister to Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M. P.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 29.* At Gillsborough, owing to a fall from his horse, whilst hunting on the previous day, aged 50, Wanley Sawbridge, esq.

NOTTS.—*April 9.* At Marnham Vicarage, aged 19, Alexander Manners, eldest son of the Rev. J. A. Lawrence.

OXFORD.—*Jan. 30.* George March Brooks, esq. youngest son of James Brooks, esq. of Henley-upon-Thames, and on the following day, Susan his wife.

SALOP.—*Lately.* At Wistanstow, aged 81, Thomas Duppa, esq.

March 4. At Beighterton, William Jellicoe, esq. one of the Commissioners for Inclosure of Rockingham Forest.

March 23. At the Lodge, aged 80, Theophilus Richard Salwey, esq.

April 5. John, second son of the late Rev. H. Oakeley, D.D. of Oakeley, Shropshire.

SOMERSET.—*Jan. 27.* At Bath, Lucy, relict of Francis Hill, esq. of Burton-hill House, Malmesbury, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Fellowes, esq. M.D. of Bath.

Feb. 17. At Street House, near Glastonbury, aged 73, Frances, widow of Geo. Tuson, esq.

Feb. 21. At Bath, aged 77, I. Mangles, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 85, Catherine, widow of the Rev. Henry Jones, vicar of Penmark, Glam.

At Combe Down, Mr George Steart, of the firm of Bally, Ellen, and Steart, paper manufacturers. By his active and intelligent mind he brought into great repute the De Montalt Mills, of which the water wheel is the largest in England. The new church on Combe Down was erected through his unwearied exertions, and to it he largely contributed.

At Bath, aged 79, Mrs. Jane Blagrave, dau. of the late Geo. Blagrave, esq. of Bulmarsh Court, Berks.

At Bath, aged 43, Susanna, wife of

Mr. Drewe, solicitor, dau. of the late Col. Swinburn.

March 2. At Taunton, aged 56, Nathaniel Knott, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. W. Knott, of Puckington.

March 9. At Bath, aged 55, Mary, only sister of John Gough, esq. of Perry Hall, Staff.

March 17. At Bath, Margaret, wife of T. L. Prinsep, esq. of Croxall, Derbyshire.

March 19. At Bath, Jane-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Henry Forster Mills, Chancellor of York.

March 21. At Clevedon, aged 31, Caroline-Frances, wife of T. P. Purton, esq. of Faintree, near Bridgnorth.

March 28. At Hinton Blewett rectory, aged 72, Anna-Maria, widow of the Hon. John Coventry, 2d dau. of Francis Eves, of Clifford-place, co. Hereford, esq.

March 29. At Bath, Rebecca, widow of the Rev. Dr. Prevost, Vicar of Tisbury, Wilts, formerly of Dulwich.

STAFFORD.—*March 4.* Eliza, wife of Henry Goodrich Willett, esq. of the Lightwoods, and of Wigston Parva Hall, Leic. only dau. of the late Thomas Grundy, esq.

March 31. At her seat, Whitmore Hall, Mrs. Sarah Mainwaring.

April 1. Aged 58, Richard Eld, esq. second son of the late Francis Eld, esq. of Seighford Hall.

SUFFOLK.—*Jan. 14.* At her seat, Hintonsham Hall, aged 77, Miss Lloyd.

Feb. 1. At the rectory, Little Thurlow, aged 76, the relict of J. Thompson, esq. only surviving sister of the late Rev. Thos. Crick, and aunt to the Public Orator of the University of Cambridge.

SURREY.—*Feb. 15.* Anne, wife of C. Newbery, esq. of Godstone, Surrey, and of Mincing-lane.

Feb. 21. Aged 23, Lavinia, eldest surviving dau. of J. E. Peache, esq. of Wimbledon.

March 24. At Croydon, Wm. Dyer Thomas, esq. M.D. Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, and late surgeon to the 7th Hussars.

April 3. At Epsom, aged 85, J. Bell, esq. late Senior Director, and only survivor of the original proprietors of the Phoenix Fire-office.

April 4. At Richmond, aged 40, Sarah, wife of B. Blyth, Mus. Doc.

April 10. At Chertsey, aged 65, Charlotte Priscilla, widow of S. Hudson, esq. youngest dau. of the Rev. Egerton Leigh, Rector of Murston, Kent, and cousin of the late Sir Egerton Leigh, Bt.

SUSSEX.—*Lately.* At Staplefield, the lady of Sir Henry Gwillim.

March 2. At Sainthill, aged 65, Arabella, widow of Chas. Payne Crawford.

March 5. At Brighton, aged 72, Lydia, relict of Col. D. J. Cameron, eldest dau. of the late G. F. Kinloch, esq. of London, banker.

At Norton House, near Chichester, aged 77, Matthew Buckle, esq. He was second on the list of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, having been made on the 31st Jan. 1780.

March 10. At Brighton, Frances Sophia, wife of W. P. R. Shedden, esq.

March 22. At Worthing, aged 43, Louisa, wife of Rev. Tatton Brockman.

April 9. At Worsham, aged 37, Rowland Unwin, esq.

WARWICK.—*Jan. 23.* At Rugby, William Butlin, esq. banker.

Feb. 12. A fortnight after the birth of her seventh child, aged 37, Eliza, wife of Theophilus Richards, esq. of Handsworth Hall.

Feb. 27. At Leamington, aged 58, Charlotte Matilda, wife of Chas. Blair, esq.

Lately. At Leamington, Frances, sixth and youngest dau. of the late Hon. Edward Bearcroft, M.P. Chief Justice of Chester.

March 11. At Compton House, Ilmington, aged 68, Thos. Stanley Hill, esq.

March 17. At Leamington, aged 44, William John Ching, esq. of Brunswick-square, and of the Middle Temple, equity draftsman and conveyancer. He was called to the bar June 28, 1816.

WORCESTER.—*Feb. 23.* James Robinson, esq. of Tenbury, brother to the late Sir Christopher Robinson.

March 2. At Kempsey, aged 72, Sarah, relict of John Lenthall, esq. of the Priory, Burford, Oxfordshire.

March 29. At Daylesford House, aged 90, the widow of the Right Hon. Warren Hastings, Governor-general of Bengal.

YORK.—*Feb. 23.* At Whitby, Sarah, wife of John Buchanan, esq. solicitor, dau. of John Hall, esq. banker.

Feb. 27. At Tickhill castle, aged 49, Frederick Lumley Saville, esq. cousin and heir presumptive to the Earl of Scarborough. He was the only son of the Hon. Fred. Lumley Saville, by his 2d wife Joan, dau. of Adm. Bradley; and married in 1812, Charlotte, dau. of the Rt. Rev. Dr. Beresford, Lord Bishop of Kilmore, by whom he has left issue Richard-George Lieut. 7th Hussars, and three daughters.

WALES.—*Feb. 13.* At Swansea, aged 37, Eliza, wife of Lieut. Goddard, only dau. of the late Henry Browne, esq. late banker, of Bristol.

Feb. 23. At Brynrydd, aged 74, Hugh Beavan, esq.

At Abergavenny, Mrs. O'Neill, mother

of the celebrated actress of that name, now the wife of Sir W. W. Beecher, Bt.

At Pwllmeyric, near Chepstow, Lieut. Jas. Williams, R.N.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb. 24.* Thomas Jackson, LL.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's.

Lately. At Campbelton, aged 80, the widow of Capt. George Morris, R.N. mother of Robert Morris, esq. of the Branch Bank of England, Plymouth.

At Logan, N. B. William Cunningham, esq. of Enterkine, author of "Principles of the Constitution of Governments," and about forty years since a candidate on the Whig interest, for the representation of Bristol.

March 9. At Newton Mill, Forfarshire, aged 57, Sir George Mulgrave Ogilvie, the sixth Baronet, of Barras, co. Kincardine (1661). He was born on the 10th August 1779, the eldest son of Sir David the fifth Baronet, a Major in the marines, by Jane, daughter of John Benger, esq. and succeeded his father in 1799.

March 21. At Inverness, Sarah, wife of Major Maclean, 72d Highlanders.

March 29. At Edinburgh, Jane, wife of John Wilson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh.

March 30. At Hanley, near Edinburgh, aged 26, Augusta, wife of James Moncrieffe Melville, esq. youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Lechmere, and sister to Lady de Saumarez.

IRELAND.—*Jan. 8.* In Dublin, Major James Eyre Caulfield, late of 59th regt.

Jan. 22. At Buttevant, Major Hughes, 19th regt.

Lately. At Cork, Lieut. Henry H. Carpenter, late of 10th R. Vett. Batt. In Dublin, Lieut. Christopher Tut-hill, R.N.

In Dublin, of the influenza, T. R. Guest, esq. of Cardiff, and brother of J. J. Guest, esq. M.P.

Aged 86, the Very Rev. Patrick Nolan, archdeacon and vicar-general of the archdiocese of Tuam, and parish priest of Balla.

At Lauragh, Kildare, the eldest son of the Rev. Sir E. D. Burrowes, Bart.

In Dublin, J. W. Barlow, esq. brother of J. B. Hoy, esq. M.P.

In Dublin, Anne, eldest daughter of the Very Rev. P. Browne, Dean of Ferns.

March 19. At Dublin, Lieut. Cameron, 77th regt.

April 20. Aged 78, Lavers Alleyn, esq. of Ballidivan, co. Cork.

April 15. At Clontimon Lodge, Cork, aged 75, George Stevelly, esq.

JERSEY.—*Lately.* Elizabeth, wife of John De Veulle, esq. of La Colom-

brie, and mother of Sir John De Veulle, Knight, the present Bailly of Jersey. She was the only surviving child and heiress of the late Nicholas Messervy, esq. of Des Augrés, one of the Jurats of the Royal Court of that Island, and Col. of the Second Regiment of the Jersey Militia.

GUERNSEY.—*Feb. 19.* Harriett, wife of Geo. Wm. Flesher Hoyle, esq. dau. of the late Wm. Jefferies, esq.

EAST INDIES.—*June 30.* At Trichinopoly, Capt. Mandillon, 54th regt.

July 20. On his passage to Madras, Griffith Taylor, third son of the late J. Mansford, esq. of Penleigh House, Wilts.

July 24. Major Macan, Unattached.

Aug. 21. At Madras, Capt. Young, 63d.

Aug. 26. At Poonah, Jane, wife of John Morphew Browne, esq. Hon. Co.'s Service, eldest dau. of late Walter Swaine, esq. of Leverington, co. Cambridge.

Sept. 1. At Missoorie, in his 28th year, Thomas, eldest son of Sir John Louis, Bart.

Oct. 15. At Sultanpore, Major Francis John Spiller, 8th Bengal Light Cav.

Oct. 25. At Bombay, Major John Simpson, of the 17th Bombay Native Infantry.

Oct. 30. At Balasore, aged 27, Mary Henrietta, wife of F. E. H. Repton, esq. Bengal Civil Service.

ABROAD.—*Sept. 14.* At Quebec, Lt. Holland, h. p. 46th regt.

Nov. 9. At New Brunswick, aged 19, Ensign James William Hoste, 43d regt. second son of Col. Sir G. C. Hoste, R. Eng. He passed for his commission at Sandhurst in Nov. 1833, and was a very promising officer. He had been selected as acting engineer, to survey the levels for a projected line of railroad in New Brunswick.

Dec. 5. At Verdun, Col. Charles Best, K. C. H. h. p. German legion.

Lately. Mr. Charles John Rann, youngest son of J. H. Rann, Esq. M.D. of Coventry. He was drowned in fording on horseback the river St. Salvador, in South America.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, Capt. T. Shedden, late of the 91st.

Feb. 14. Aged 21, the eldest son of M. Guizot, minister of public instruction. Having passed with distinction through the College of Henry IV., and Polytechnic schools, he devoted himself to historical and literary labours, from which those who knew him anticipated the most valuable results.

March 7. At Malta, Capt. W. Erskine Grant, 59th Foot.

March 9. At St. Omer, Lieut. Th

Lalor, a Military Poor Knight of Windsor, h. p. 42nd regiment, with which he served with honour and gallantry in the Peninsular war, prior to which he was a Lieut. in the 9th dragoons.

March 29. At Calais, aged 29, Harriet Frances, wife of Henry Casby, esq. dau. of W. Curre, esq. of Itton Court, Monmouthshire.

Lately. In Belgium, John Walter, esq. of Purbrook Park, Hants.

At Paris, Baron Du Bois, consulting surgeon to the King, clinical professor of the faculty of medicine of Paris, &c.

Von Steiner, deputy governor of the Austrian national bank. Having neither

wife or children, he has left a fortune estimated at ten millions of florins to distant relations.

April 13. At Nizza, in the north of Italy, in her 5th year, Alice Gwilt, only child of Wm. Jackson, of Southwark, solicitor, and grand-dau. of George Gwilt, esq. F.S.A.

March 15 and 16. Killed in action near Hernani, Lieut.-Col. Cotter of the 9th regt.; Capt. Coyle, 8th regt.; and Lieut. Dawson, Rifles, British Auxiliary legion in the service of the Queen of Spain. Also, at St. Sebastian, of his wounds, Capt. Fielding of the Rifles, youngest son of Dr. Fielding, of Hull.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 21 to April 25, 1837.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1228 } 2556	Males 904 } 1849	Between	2 and 5 164	50 and 60 197	
Females 1328 }	Females 945 }		5 and 10 74	60 and 70 207	
			10 and 20 67	70 and 80 175	
			20 and 30 113	80 and 90 72	
Whereof have died under two years old...423			30 and 40 147	90 and 100 10	
			40 and 50 199	103	1

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
55 5	31 0	22 8	33 11	36 11	37 0

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. April 24.

Kent Bags.....3l. 14s. to 4l. 6s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 3l. 18s. to 7l. 0s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 3l. 12s. to 4l. 4s.
Farnham (fine) ... 6l. 15s. to 8l. 12s.	Essex..... 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 20.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 0s.—Straw, 2l. 6s. to 2l. 8s.—Clover, 5l. 5s. to 6l. 0s.

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb.....5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.
Mutton.....3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 24.
Veal.....4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.	Beasts... 2,798 Calves 86
Pork.....3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep & Lambs 14,750 Pigs 410

COAL MARKET, April 26.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 0d. to 24s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. 3d. to 22s. 6d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 44s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 50s. Mottled, 56s. Curd, 70s.

CANDLES, 7s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers, 23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 202. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 560. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 119. — London Dock Stock, 54. — St. Katharine's, 90. — West India, 104. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 202. — Grand Junction Water Works, 51. — West Middlesex, 78½. — Globe Insurance, 150. — Guardian, 33½. — Hope, 5½. — Chartered Gas Light, 50. — Imperial Gas, 42. — Phenix Gas, 20. — Independent Gas, 49. — General United, 24. — Canada Land Company, 33. — Reversary Interest, 126.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 26, 1837, to April 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pta.		Apr.	°	°	°	in. pta.	
26	36	43	29	29, 70	fair, cloudy	11	32	35	29	29, 60	cloudy, sno.
27	34	41	34	30, 00	do. snow	12	35	40	37	, 66	do. do.
28	37	47	40	29, 90	do. cloudy	13	32	40	35	, 82	do.
29	43	48	39	, 64	cloudy, rain	14	36	44	38	, 88	do.
30	34	44	30	, 78	fair	15	38	50	36	, 38	fair
31	34	45	36	, 90	do.	16	36	40	37	, 40	cloudy, rain
A. 1	40	48	34	, 90	do. cloudy	17	37	48	36	, 70	fair, cloudy
2	39	47	38	, 90	do. do.	18	36	44	43	, 88	cloudy
3	41	47	34	, 48	do. rain	19	46	49	44	, 91	do.
4	38	43	36	, 60	cloudy	20	51	49	37	, 70	do. rain
5	37	44	33	, 70	do.	21	42	41	40	, 68	do. do.
6	35	45	35	, 86	fair	22	42	49	41	, 61	do. do.
7	39	40	33	30, 10	cloudy, hail	23	44	48	41	, 64	do. do.
8	39	44	30	, 30	fair, windy	24	46	55	42	, 70	do. fair
9	35	39	28	, 20	do. cldy. sno.	25	45	54	47	, 90	do. rain
10	35	39	28	, 00	do. snow						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 28 to April 25, 1837, both inclusive.

March & April	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			90½			98½					30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
29			90½			98½					30 31 pm.	30 33 pm.
30			90½			98½					30 pm.	31 33 pm.
31			90½			98½					30 32 pm.	31 33 pm.
1			90½			98½	88½				32 31 pm.	31 33 pm.
3			90½			98½					31 34 pm.	32 35 pm.
4			90½			98½					35 pm.	34 37 pm.
5			90½			98½					35 37 pm.	35 38 pm.
6	205½	89½	90½	97	97	98½	15				36 38 pm.	37 39 pm.
7	204½	89	90½	97½	97½	98½	15				39 37 pm.	37 39 pm.
8	204	89	90½	97½	97½	98½	14½				37 39 pm.	37 39 pm.
10	204	89	90½	98	97	98½	14½				37 39 pm.	38 40 pm.
11	204½	89	90½	98½	98	99	15				37 39 pm.	38 40 pm.
12	205	89	90½	98½	97	98½	15	1.2½			37 39 pm.	38 40 pm.
13	205	89	90½	97	97	98½	15		258½		39 37 pm.	38 40 pm.
14	205	89	90½	98½	97	98½	15		258		37 39 pm.	38 40 pm.
15	205	89	90½	97½	97½	98½	14½		258½		39 37 pm.	38 40 pm.
17		89	90½	97½	97½	98½	15	88½	256		39 37 pm.	38 40 pm.
18	204½	89	90½	98½	97½	98½	15		258½		37 39 pm.	39 41 pm.
19	205	89	90½	97	97	98½	14½				38 41 pm.	40 43 pm.
20	204½	90	90½	98½	97	98½	14½				40 42 pm.	42 44 pm.
21	204½	89	90½	99	97	99	14½				40 42 pm.	42 44 pm.
22		89	90½	99	97½	98½	14½		257		42 40 pm.	44 41 pm.
24	205½	89	91	97½	99½	99½	14½	102½			40 42 pm.	41 44 pm.
25	205	89	90½	99	97½	99	15		258½		40 pm.	42 44 pm.

SECRET



COURT OF KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1837.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

J. G. N. remarks: "I have seen the original of a letter printed in Ellis's Original Letters, 1st Series, vol. iii. p. 333, relating to the death of King Charles the Second, and accession of King James. It is now in the possession of Mr. C. J. Smith, the engraver of 'Historical and Literary Curiosities,' &c. There are numerous trifling variations in the orthography, but not worth particularizing. The doubtful word in p. 338 is neither *men* nor *money*, but is nearly worn out; nor is the word *governing* (in the same sentence) that which was written. Half the seal remains, displaying its coat, a cross between four fleurs de lis, which, if it should lead to the discovery of the writer, would be satisfactory, as the letter is so important. The address is 'To the Rev. Mr. Francis Roper, fellow of St. John's College, in Cambridge;' and there is a memorandum on the back, 'What you finde here about Church and State is confirm'd by publiq and priuate Lett^{rs}. Send this back again. T. S.'"

J. J. L. is right in stating that Dugdale (in his Chronica Series) mistook, or miscalculated, the year in which Sir Thomas More received the Great Seal; and it is equally true that Dugdale's error has misled many subsequent writers. The date stands erroneously, 1530, in the Biographia Britannica; in Chalmers's Biog. Diet.; in Singer's edition of Roper's Life of More, p. 38 n., and in the biography in Lodge's Portraits. Dr. Lewis has even not hesitated to alter the date of some public injunctions issued by Archbishop Warham, which in the body of the document are mentioned to be made the 24th of May 1530, to that of the 24th of May 1531, because, as he says, "amongst the persons present is Sir Thomas More, Knt. great Chancellor of England, and it is known that he was not so till Oct. 25, 1530."—(History of the English Translations of the Bible, p. 75, edit. 1818.) Rymer, however, had published in the Fœdera, vol. xiv. p. 349, the entry from the Close Rolls relating to the delivery of the Great Seal to More, and placed it correctly in 1529 (Oct. 25). Some recent authors have gone to this, the fountain head, and have consequently avoided the old mistake. Thus, in Hunter's edition of Cresacre More's Life of More (p. 184, n.) the date is correct; so it is also in Sir James Mackintosh's Life of More, p. 60; and in our own article upon the More Chapel, at Chelsea Church, Gent. Mag. O.S. Dec. 1833, p. 482. The information given by J. J. L. is therefore not altogether new, although we are not aware that any one has hitherto directly pointed out

the mistake and its origin.—J. J. L. also states that there is a MS. copy of Cresacre More's Life of Sir Thomas in the Middle Temple Library, amongst the Petyt MSS. Div. 9, shelf 6, no. 538, vol. 45.

H. G. is desirous of obtaining any information relative to an alliance between the family of Ashby, of Harefield, Middlesex, and that of Stewckley. The latter is supposed to be of the family of William S. citizen of London (probably descended of Devon), one of whose daughters married Robert Cherry of Camberwell. (Collec. Top. et Gen. vol. iii. p. 159.) In a description of the Ashby mansion, given in Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1823, the first four unappropriated quarterings of the shield assigned to Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, 1569 (the armories being sadly jumbled), are evidently those of the Stewckleys of Devonshire, being the coats of Manyford, Cantelupe, &c.; but the Visitations do not afford any evidence of an intermarriage between the families. In contradiction to a printed account of the baronet's family of Ashby in the Baronetage, edit. 1727, it may be stated that there was but one baronet of this family, Sir Francis, who dying in 1623, left a widow, Joane. It is highly probable she was a Stewckley.

HISTORICUS remarks: In Birch's historical view of the negotiations between England, France, and Brussels, p. 115, the following passage occurs, in a letter from Sir Robert Cecil and Sir Thomas Wylkes to the Lords of the Council, 23d March, 1598, containing the account of their conference with Henry the Fourth of France: "He heard all this with great attention, and answered me (Cecil) first, that he was glad I was not a Venetian, and that he loved to negotiate with the Earl of Essex, for he did leave circumstances so as he saw we served a wise Prince; rhetoric was for pedants." Can any of your correspondents account for the use of the term *Venetian*? Does Henry the Fourth vaguely allude to the craftiness of Italian diplomacy, or does he refer to any particular transaction with Venice?—In a letter from the same Cecil, printed in p. 482 of Mrs. Thomson's Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, the Secretary has this passage, in reference to an accusation against Sir John Gilbert for extracting or misappropriating part of the cargo of a carrack captured from the Spaniards: "I assure you, on my faith, I do think him wrong in this; howsoever, in others he may have done like a Devonshire man." What is meant here?

ERRATUM.

P. 446 a. line 1, for Yufton read Tufton.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

1. *The Ecclesiastical Commission and the Universities, in a letter to a Friend.* by Christ. Wordsworth, D.D. &c. 2d. edit. 1837.
2. *A Letter to Archibald Singleton,* by Rev. S. Smith. 3d. edit. 1837.
3. *Letter of a Conservative on the English Church,* by W. S. Landor. 1836.
4. *Further Observations on the last Report of the Church Commissioners, &c.* by Rev. W. L. Bowles, Canon Res. of Sarum.

“LET no one (says Machiavel) who begins an innovation in a state, expect that he shall stop it at his pleasure, or regulate it according to his intention.” The experience of the Florentine has been too accurately approved, in the innovations of the Church, consequent on the proceedings of the New Commission. Changes one after another, the most violent, unnecessary, and contradictory, have been proposed. The very constitution of the Church has been altered; patronage has been transferred without reason, and power assumed without just pretence. Where reform was indeed wanted, nothing has been done;* where no one called for it or expected it,—old safeguards have been removed, old institutions destroyed, and old connexions severed. “When the Bishops themselves (says Dr. Wordsworth, p. 44,) help to pull down the Church, it must expect to rise up no more.”

This alarming rage for attacking the various parts of our ancient and venerable fabric, and pulling down and remodelling what required a gentle, a soft, and skilful hand only to repair,† and certain other things connected with the situation of the Commissioners themselves, and their official interests; together with a generally consentient feeling of the unbecoming haste and hurry in which such momentous changes are proposed, and the entire exclusion of the body of the Clergy, dignified and parochial, as well as of the general bench of Bishops, from all share in the formation of laws that were deeply to affect themselves; and, lastly, the conviction that great part of the proposed alterations would be prejudicial to, nay destructive of, some of the highest interests of the Church and State, have called forth un-

* “I want (says Cowper in one of his Letters) no reform in the Church, but that the poorer clergy should be better paid.” What has been done by the Commission for this its chief purpose? or did the Commission expostulate with the Minister who proposed his plan of drawing from the Church Rate that very fund, and absorbing it all; which, insufficient as it was, was all that was set aside for the increase of the small livings? *Did the Commission remonstrate?*

† “The Commissioners have done a great deal too much! like the constitution-makers in England and France, there is no end to their repeated suggestions.” See the last pages of Mr. Benson’s pamphlet, pp. 32, 33, for some excellent observations on this part of the subject.—“I cannot help thinking that the Commissioners have done a great deal too much.” S. Smith, p. 5.—What consideration has been paid to what Dr. Wordsworth calls, “the soundness of testamentary bequests, the religion of endowments, the prerogative of charters, the obligation of contracts and statutes, and the awful sanctities and denunciations of solemn dedication.”—(p. 6.) The Quarterly Review openly calls the invasion of the Chapter property, “an act of robbery.” Quære, who are the robbers?—(p. 200.) Again, p. 237, “the first proposal is a proposal of robbery.” P. 252. “If the spoliation is effected, it must be by an act of force,” &c.

usually strong expostulations, and the most convincing arguments and satisfactory statements from some of the best writers and most respectable and learned churchmen that we have. From the mass of their discussions we shall extract what relates to a few more striking points.

"The worst feature," says Mr. Benson, "of the Commissioners' Reports is yet behind. I allude to the proposition to transfer to the Bishops a large proportion of the patronage which was bestowed upon Deans and Chapters by the free bounty of their founders. The claim for this transfer can be built only on some supposed improprieties in the exercise of the *confiscated* patronage, and on the increased probability of its being more correctly administered by Episcopal hands. An inquiry into the respective merits or demerits of Bishops and Chapters as Patrons is thus forced upon our notice. I enter on it reluctantly, and in vindication of the body to which I belong. It is admitted by the Commissioners in their

first and third Reports, that the patronage of Bishops is placed in their hands as a means of rewarding laborious and deserving clergymen. How far has this rule been observed by the Bishops? The list of incumbents shows that a very great number of livings have been conferred by Bishops upon their own children, relations, and friends,* when they had any. Is it unfair then to conclude, that in these instances the claims of nature, the ties of blood, and the feelings of friendship had as much influence in the selection of incumbents, as the labours and merits of the clergymen preferred? It ever has been, it ever will be thus, both with ecclesiastical bodies and individuals as patrons. Nay, an Act which was in-

* "The revenues of St. Asaph, in the time of *Luxmore*, were worth at least 12,000*l.* a-year, and the parishes belonging to his relatives were worth at least 15,000*l.* a-year more. This family still possesses, in church property, in the dioceses of St. Asaph and Hereford, 10,766*l.* a-year. The French Revolution is said to have been chiefly brought about by the profusion of the Court. What was the profusion of the French Court in comparison with this? And was Bishop *Luxmore* at all remarkable, or ever heard of, for piety, zeal, for learning, for genius? Here, however, is a family in possession of 27,000*l.* a-year, arising from the English Church!! a larger sum than was enjoyed at the same epoch by all the admirals and commanders who fought under Nelson and served our country. The amount of half a year's income of this princely revenue has not been distributed among all the Poets and Historians and Philosophers of England, since the invasion of Julius Cæsar."—See Letters of a Conservative to Lord Melbourne, p. 91. Again, "All the learned men of the most learned nation upon earth, in all its universities, in all departments of its administration (for, strange to say, learned men and men of the most extensive information are admitted even there) did not divide among them so large an income as a *Luxmore* or a *Magendie*, successive bishops of St. Asaph: two personages who could hardly read the Testament in Greek, and not at all in Welsh; in which, if they had done their duty, they had to examine young clergymen, who were to read it and expound it in that language. The minerals of one parish belonging to this diocese, have produced to the Bishop, in a single year, 3000*l.* The parish is *Diserth*. *Hæc videbis et feres?* The most exemplary and zealous curate of this parish, Mr. George Strong, received from his rector, the bishop, 75*l.* a-year, out of which he established a school at his own expense, to which the Bishop refused a subscription of five guineas. He paid another curate for his own parish, where his presence was less necessary, for the reformation and instruction of the people, out of this sum, and the Bishop told him *he ought to pay more!*"—See Ditto, pp. 39, 40. Had Mr. Landor referred to Dr. King's Memoirs of his Own Time, p. 183, he would have seen other instances of Episcopal fortunes:—"I know nothing that has brought so great a reproach on the Church of England, as the avarice and ambition of our Bishops. Chandler, Willes, Potter, Gibson, Sherlock, all died shamefully rich, some of them worth more than 100,000*l.* I must add to these Gilbert Archbishop of York. G. Burnet left his children nothing but their mother's fortune. He always declared that he should think himself guilty of the greatest crime, if he were to raise fortunes for his children out of the revenues of his bishopric," &c. Now is it not most inconsistent, that while Episcopal wealth is allowed by a churchman, Dr. King, to be the greatest reproach to the church; while another dignified churchman, S. Smith, says the incomes of the bishops and archbishops are exorbitantly and absurdly great; that the first step of the Reform-commission is to add to this large patronage, while nothing whatever has been done for the body of the clergy?

roduced by Archbishop Sutton seems to sanction the preference of relations to all other men. It legalizes a bond of resignation in favour of any one special nominee; not only so, it legalizes such a bond in favour of two special nominees when each of them is connected with the patron, either by blood or marriage, within certain degrees. * * * Even in late years I have known cases where, when a clergyman unconnected with a bishop was promoted to an important station in the church, *some happy coincidence introduced a near connexion of the bishop into the vacated benefice.* I know that in one of these cases, there was a previous arrangement of the whole transaction. But the appointments referred to have proved most satisfactory to the public and beneficial to religion and the church. I do not therefore introduce these cases for the purpose of condemnation, but for the purpose of affirming, that after a ten years' connexion with one Chapter, I never knew patronage to be exercised in a manner so objectionable, if objectionable it be, as that which I have just detailed. So far, then, as my own experience goes, I feel that there is no greater *impurity* in the mode of administering church patronage, no greater *purity* in administering that of Bishops, to justify the transfer of it from the one to the other. * * * Suppose, however, that the Chapters have been so corrupt, as to deserve a forfeiture of their patronage, yet it may be asked, in the case of Worcester at least, what possible claim the Bishop of the diocese can have to be invested with the forfeiture? He has no interest whatever in Chapter possessions; he loses nothing by the proposed changes, and he has no right therefore to benefit by those changes at the expense of the body to whom the patronage legally belongs. The Crown is there the only sufferer by the proposed suppression of the stalls. The Crown, therefore, in all equity has the claim for compensation. And after the first Report of the

Commissioners had spoken of the Bishops on the Crown being made partakers of the forfeited livings, *the utter forgetfulness of the Crown, and perpetual remembrance of the Bishops*, which may be observed in all subsequent propositions, is surprising. It cannot indeed be just towards the legitimate influence of the Crown; it cannot be expedient for the maintenance of that true religion which is taught and upheld by the Established Church, to diminish to so large an extent the interest which the Government of the country has in its support,* by suppressing without compensation so many of the Stalls in the Royal Patronage. I ask not then that the Dean and Chapter should obtain, through these changes, an increase of their power to provide for others. I ask only that the Crown, which is injured, should be recompensed, and that the Chapter should not be stigmatized as corrupt in its patronage; and the accusation be made subservient to the gain of the Bishop, who has been no loser by the reform. If it be alleged that these forfeited livings are to be conferred only on Curates and Incumbents, I would enquire why it is necessary that the patronage should be transferred to the Bishop for that purpose, and the Chapter be deprived of the gracious office of disposing of its own preferment. Could not the Dean and Prebendaries confer a favour upon a Curate or Incumbent of six years standing? Nay more, could they not have been required to consider in all cases something of far more importance than time, I mean testimonials to character and conduct. It would, also, have been quite as reasonable, and more equitable, had some portion of the *patronage of the Bishops themselves been irrevocably appropriated to this purpose of rewarding curates and incumbents, instead of leaving the whole of it in their uncontrolled power to bestow as they may please, and spoiling others to furnish them with the means of satisfying the claims of the clergy.*† Such an idea,

* On the possible effect of the suppression of stalls, on the future election of Bishops, see the Memorial of the Chapter of Worcester.

† Certainly, the assurance with which this proposition has been advanced, is most startling; to say nothing of 'bad means not justifying good ends, what probability is there, that patronage in the hands of a Bishop should be more purely and conscientiously bestowed than in any other? What proofs from experience? Let the diocese of Winchester, under Bishop North, respond. Let Ely, under its last possessor. With such and other examples before them, to hold out such a pretence for robbery of the Chapters, is to realize the picture in the old emblem-book of the wolf-bishop in a hood of lambs-fur, and to shake all confidence in the integrity of the purpose.—"Dolus ipse, nefasque hinc mercede placeat."—Yet the Commission (4th Report) says—"It is to the Bishop that the clergy of the diocese naturally look for *encouragement and reward*; and it is on every account desirable that the connexion between them should be strengthened by all possible means:—i. e. by taking the

however, seems never to have been entertained, even with regard to patronage which might most properly have been subjected to this limitation. In the dioceses of London and Bristol, funds are raising for the erection of many new churches. The disposal of these it has been proposed to vest in the Bishops, without any restriction to Curates or Incumbents of meritorious character. Yet if, in any case, the principle is expedient, there could have been none more proper for its introduction than the creation of a number of new benefices, which being formed by the voluntary contribution of the public, might with great consistency have been exclu-

sively employed as rewards for the deserving. At any rate it would have been much more fitting to have introduced the principle on such an occasion, than to commit an act of spoliation upon other and independent bodies for that purpose. With one further remark, I will quit this unpleasant subject. If the plan of giving to Bishops the Chapter preferment for the reward of Curates be persevered in, it is to be feared that it may lead Bishops to look upon the rest of their patronage as free from such an incumbrance, and more exclusively their own, to deal with at the pleasure of their private friends."

We do not know any one anxious for the prevalence of truth, and for the promotion of the best efforts working on the soundest principles, who will not acknowledge the force, the justice, the temperate *propriety* of this reasoning: to our minds it is unanswerable. But is it received and supported by others placed in a situation similar to that of Mr. Benson? Let us hear what Mr. Smith, a Canon of St. Paul's, says:

"There is an awkward passage in the Memorial of the Church of Canterbury, which deserves some consideration from him to whom it is directed. The Archbishop of Canterbury, at his consecration, takes a solemn oath that he will maintain the rights and liberties of the Church of Canterbury. As chairman, however, of the New Commission he seizes the patronage of that church, takes two-thirds of its revenues, and *abolishes* two-thirds of its members. That there is an answer to this I am very willing to believe, but I cannot at present find out what it is. And this attack upon the revenues, and members of Canterbury, is not obedience to an Act of Parliament, but the very Act of Parliament which takes away, is *recommended, drawn up, and signed by the person who has sworn he will never take away*: and this little apparent inconsistency is not confined to the Archbishop

of Canterbury, but is shared equally by all the Bishop Commissioners, who have all (unless I am grievously mistaken) *taken similar oaths* for the preservation of their respective Chapters. It would be more easy to see our way out of this little embarrassment, if some of the embarrassed had not, unfortunately, in the Parliamentary debates on the Catholic Question, laid the greatest stress upon the King's oath, applauded the sanctity of the Monarch to the skies, rejected all comments, called for the Oath in its plain meaning, and attributed the safety of the English Church to the solemn vow made by the King at the altar to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the other Bishops. I should be very sorry if this were not placed on a clear footing, as fools will be imputing to our Church the *pie et religiosa calliditas*, which is so commonly brought against the Catholics," &c.

Mr. Smith next addresses himself to the question of the manner in which this new mass of patronage, taken by the Bishops from the Chapters, will be dealt with by them; and of this, the judgment of the future must fairly be formed on that of the past—"Il faut prendre les souvenirs pour les esperances." Then comes the question of Patronage:

"Can anything be more flagrantly unjust, than that the patronage of cathedrals should be taken away and conferred upon Bishops? I do not mean to go into a long and tiresome history of episcopal nepotism, but it is notorious to all, that Bishops

confer their patronage upon their sons, and sons-in-law, and all their relations; and it is really quite monstrous in the face of the world, who see this every day and every hour, to turn round upon Deans and Chapters, and say to them—

patronage of the Chapters. Dr. Wordsworth calculates "that the whole increase of preferments to the Bishops will be nearly a *thousand* (v. p. 62); as if the Bishops had *not enough* before wherewith to reward the clergy, if they chose.

'We are credibly informed that there are instances in your Chapters where preferment has not been given to the most learned men you can find, but to the sons and brothers of some of the Prebendaries. These things must not be; we must take these benefices into our own keeping.*

"And this the language of men swarming themselves with sons and daughters, and who, in enumerating the advantages of their stations, have always spoken of the opportunities of providing for their families as the greatest and most important. It is, I admit, the duty of every man, and of every body, to present the best man that can be found to any living of which he is the patron; but if this duty has been neglected, it has been neglected by Bishops quite as much as by Chapters; and no man can open the Clerical Guide, and read two pages of it, without seeing that *the Bench of Bishops are the last persons from whom any remedy of this evil is to be expected.* . . . Justice is not changed by the magnitude, or the minuteness of the subject. The old cathedrals have enjoyed their patronage for 700 years, and the new ones since the time of Henry the Eighth, which latter period even gives a much longer possession than ninety-nine out of a hundred of the legislators who are called upon to plunder us, can boast of for their own estates. And these rights, thus sanctioned

and hallowed by time, are torn from their present possessors, without the least warning or preparation, in the midst of all that fever of change which has seized upon the people, and which frightens men to the core of their hearts: and this spoliation is made, not by low men rushing into the plunder of the Church and State, but by men of admirable and unimpeached character in all the relations of life!—not by rash men of new politics, but by the ancient conservators of ancient laws!—by the Archbishops and Bishops of the Land!—high official men, invested and created and put in palaces to curb the lawless changes, and the mutations and madness of mankind; and, to crown the whole, the ludicrous is added to the unjust, and what they take from the other branches of the Church, they confer on *themselves.* . . . It may be said that the Bishops will do better in future; that now the public eye is upon them they will be shamed into a more lofty *antinepotic* spirit; but if the argument of past superiority is given up, and the hope of future amendment resorted to, *why may we not improve as well as our masters?* But the Commission say, 'These excellent men (*meaning themselves*), have promised to do better; and we have an implicit confidence in their word; we must have your patronage.' In the mean time, we are ready to promise as well as the Bishops."

Mr. S. Smith then shows the great disadvantage of placing preferment almost exclusively in the hands of the Bishop. He first gives the careless easy Bishop who trucks a good living with Lord A— for his grandson's promotion in the *Arethusa* frigate. Then enters a Bishop, a decided enemy of Calvinism, and his diocese becomes exclusive. The third Bishop can endure no man whose principles are not decidedly Calvinistic. The clergy, meanwhile, are either brought to a dead stand-still, not knowing how to climb the ecclesiastical ladder, or veering round with, and bowing to, their different patrons and diocesans. Then comes a Whig—then a Tory Bishop.

"But the worst case is that of a superannuated Bishop. Here the preferment is given away, and must be given away—by wives and daughters, or by sons, and butlers perhaps, or valets, and the poor dying patron's paralytic hand is guided to the signature of papers, the

contents of which he is utterly unable to comprehend. In all such cases as these the superiority of Bishops as patrons will not assist that violence which the Commissioners have committed upon the patronage of Cathedrals."

Certainly, the superannuated Bishop is bad enough; yet probably his daughters and valets would insist on a belief in the Thirty-nine Articles,

* No doubt but many very pretty and laudable compliments on the character of the Canons and Prebendaries passed between the Commissioners, while their hands were in the pockets of their brethren; but some how or other they always ended in the same manner, as the praise which the fox gave to the wolf, on the character of the hare,—'and then, my Lord Wolf, *its flesh is so very sweet!*'"

and the Chaplain would see that the protégé was orthodox; but what should we think of the whole patronage of a diocese in the hands of such a Bishop as the following:*

"Dr. Watson, the Bishop of Landaff, talked openly, at his own table, as a Socinian! ridiculed the miracles of the New Testament! which he professed to explain as so many chemical tricks, or cases of politic legerdemain! and certainly he had as little of devotional feeling as any man that ever lived. It is by comparison a matter of little consequence that in his spiritual integrity, so little regarding the Church of which he called himself a member, he should, in his temporal interests, have been ready to lay her open to any assaults from almost any quarter. All his public, all his professional duties, he systematically neglected. He was a Lord

in Parliament, and for many a year he never attended in his place; he was a Bishop, and he scarcely knew any part of his diocese by sight, living three hundred miles away from it. He was a Professor of Divinity; he held the richest professorship in Europe, the weightiest for its functions in England; he drew, by his own admission, a thousand per annum from its endowments, and for thirty years he never read a lecture, or performed a public exercise.—Spheres, how vast of usefulness to a man as able as himself!—Subjects, of what bitter anguish on the death-bed of one who had been tenderly alive to his own duties!"

Now what has been, may be again, and at any rate, it would not be a very necessary or salutary act of reform, to take the preferment of a diocese from the Canons of a cathedral, to concentrate it in the hands, or place it under the control, of an heresiarch like this. But we grieve to find other charges of a most grave and astounding nature advanced in some of the pamphlets which cover our table, and which, we lament to say, have been called out by this unfortunate Commission:—The author of 'Tremaine,' in his last work, 'Illustrations of Human Life,' makes one of his characters say—"All pamphlets are lies!" If so, so much the better for those on whom they animadvert; if not, the facts must rest on the authority of Mr. W. S. Landor, and not on our own: and if true, we must reluctantly say, that we think the preferment of the Church better where it is: at any rate, as in both cases some mistake may probably exist in public opinion, which, if explained, will exculpate the parties accused from any injustice or impropriety; we give them in Mr. Landor's words:†

"There are few men less amused than I am in listening to gossip; few, I believe, are less disposed to be invidious or personal in their observations. But unless we mention names occasionally we shall not be attended to; and unless we make haste, we shall not be in time to arrest the trickery of the Bishops. An Act of Parliament was procured, under false pretences, by a couple of them, Beadon and

Law, successive diocesans of Bath and Wells, by which the Church of which they were trustees and guardians, was thrown down and robbed. Facts connected with this gagging and violation, were circumstantially brought forward in the Chronicle of January 15, 1836. The brethren of the two Fathers, are fuming like dunghills on a frosty morning; but it cannot suspend or abate the wholesome

* See Tait's Magazine, No. X. Nov. 1834, p. 687. Article on Coleridge, by the English Opium Eater (Mr. Dequincy). This opinion of Dr. Watson's No-creed, is not peculiar to Mr. Dequincy. We see Mr. W. S. Landor saying, "My firm belief is, that the people of England, if they are to have Bishops, would just as willingly see in that station what they are used to call *Christians*, as any other description of persons. Exceptions may be made in favour of some extraordinary men; for example, such as Watson," &c. p. 41. This injured diocese has however received a full moral compensation for former grievances, in their present Bishop.

† See Letter to Lord Melbourne by a Conservative, p. 72-3. Mr. W. S. Landor stands high as a scholar, a man of genius, and a gentleman of independence. There is no doubting his belief of the charge—and yet who can credit its truth? In the late Review in the Quarterly, of Mr. Landor's Collected Works (No. cxv.), this pamphlet was omitted—[quere, for what reason? for it is clear the Reviewer knew of it: and it is the only work of Mr. Landor's not mentioned.

WORLD
WIDE
WATER



PHILVS • CA
SSAVI • FILIVS
CIVIS • SEQV
ANN • XXXV
— H — SE

SEXTVS • VALE
RIVS • GENALIS
EQVES • ALABITICVS
CIVIS • FRISIIVS • TVR
GENALIS • AN • XXXX
HS • EE • FC

DANNICVS • EQVES • ANI
INDIANIVS • ALI
SOP • VIVENS • TRAVR
S • R • F • VIVENS • ANI • IL
S • V • B • V • S • ER • TESTANE

Fig. 1. 2. 3. Gravestones from the Roman period.

severity of the season. The Church of England, now really in danger, requires that every Act of Parliament fraudulently obtained, and injuriously applied, and

The other anecdote * he gives is of a different kind, though it must be read with feelings of the most poignant affliction—a shame that burns the cheek :

‘When I was a member of the University, I remember at Christ-Church two gentlemen of the name of Carey; one was called the Dean’s Carey; the other had no patronymick. He, however, was considered as among the best scholars at Oxford, although young; and was remarkable for the simplicity of his manners, the mildness of his disposition, his thoughtful and religious turn of mind, and his gentleness and modesty. The two, in fact, were not easily mistaken. At the present time, one receives, as Bishop of St. Asaph,† what is called, only £3,000 a year, but which has often been £10,000. The other, as Librarian of the British Museum, I know not exactly what, but certainly a great deal less than Crockford and Lord Sefton pay their cooks. I am not so unconstitutional as to complain of this; and there could not be a grosser abuse of words, than to say it is unprecedented. I only say it is among the many causes which have brought the English Church into contempt and hatred. It is enough, no doubt, that bishopricks are awarded to deserving men; it might create too much confusion to push straight forward to the *most* deserving. Besides, who would take the trouble, and incur the obloquy? What person of rank and fortune would accept the office of Prime-Minister on such conditions? fit only for petty regulators and troublesome disciplinarians like Prussia, &c. I am sorry

alienating any thing temporarily from her for private purposes, be immediately annulled: the watch-word of every true conservative is—‘The Church is in danger!’

that it has become my duty, and office, in this place to reprimand my father:—I will do it as gently as I can. Bishop Carey, serving at the communion-table in his Cathedral, passed by a Mrs. Gregson, in order to present the cup first to Lady Mostyn. Her Ladyship, I venture to say, was the person most hurt on this occasion. Mrs. Gregson, I hear, and my information comes from a clergyman to whom she related the event, is herself a dissenter, but having no minister of her own persuasion in the neighbourhood, thought it her duty to join a communion to which she had hitherto been a stranger. No pride was wounded in her—but Religion was! and the English Church lost a virtuous and pious aspirant. Her inexperience had never been informed that such was really the *etiquette* of the Cathedral. Sir Henry Browne was passed over in like manner by Bishop Luxmoore for some fashionable stranger. Saint Augustine and Saint Athanasius would have reproved these two Bishops very severely for such misconduct, reminding them that they were only waiters at the Lord’s Table, although they took on themselves their master’s title, and that they were bringing the House into discredit. Luxmoore, indeed, they might have ignored; but they would certainly have told the other, it was more like the Dean’s Carey, than Christ’s.’

Now let us listen to the milder voice of the enlightened, the benevolent, the venerable Poet of Brenhill; who owes his situation of dignity in the church to neither King, Noble, Minister, nor Bishop; but to his own gentle virtues, his eminent talents, and his blameless life.

“Are Residuary Canons,” he says, “inferior in learning, in science, and unaffected piety, in dispositions remote from all worldly-mindedness?—in charity, according to their means, in promoting the welfare of those among whom they live?—in virtuous demeanour, or unblemished integrity?—in promoting subscriptions for all in distress, as well as for their less prosperous brethren? Why, then, should

this palpable injustice and indignity be meditated?—and why should additional patronage be accumulated in the hands of those who cannot more justly exercise it?—nor with more benefit to the public in general?—nor with more discriminating kindness to their meritorious but humble brethren? Let us inquire, who are the *first objects of a Bishop’s patronage*?—Doubtless, those who are most

* P. 77.

† There are seven meeting-houses in the parish of St. Asaph, and none in the next, while in the Cathedral itself, with all its attractions and reminiscences, and with a Bishop from Christ-Church, you rarely find an audience.—W. S. Landor’s Letter, p. 43. Mr. Landor’s account of the state of the Church and of the religious feelings of the inhabitants of *Wales*, is well worthy of attention; and, if not overcharged, must be read with feelings of deep regret. See p. 89, &c.

near and dear to him, *if found deserving*. But how far does this patronage extend?—To the ranks often of the most distant relation. I speak not this in disparagement; but what comparison is there between his (the Bishop's) already vast patronage and the small occasional preferment which a Canon Residentiary in his lifetime has to bestow? Perhaps such Canon might be able after many years to provide for a son, expensively educated, and who might have no other means, or hope of some preferment, when his father's grey hairs shall have been brought down to the grave. But when such a claim be not made on an affectionate parent, *who are the next objects in general of canonical patronage?* a deserving

Curate, who has served, or participated in the parochial services and cares with themselves; *and to my knowledge the greatest share of the preferments in the disposal of this Chapter, has been so given*: and without such patronage, many deserving men, some with large families, would have gone down to their graves without any preferment from episcopal patronage. Besides such claims, there is in every diocesan city, some studious and exemplary young man moving among his ecclesiastical but more prosperous brethren, who might be benefited by their knowledge of his silent studies and merits; when the Bishop is thinking how he may benefit those who have more immediate connections, or more general opportunities of approach."

From this most important and affecting statement, we learn that the Commission takes away the patronage of livings from the Chapters who do give them to deserving men, in order to bestow it on the Bishops who do not; and this, on the ground that the Bishops alone can distinguish or reward merit.* This statement of Mr. Bowles of the manner in which the patronage of the Chapter of Salisbury is bestowed, together with another too long for us to give, of his petitioning the Bishop for a small living for an old and most deserving clergyman *without success*, shows the false and flimsy pretences under which this most unrighteous spoliation of property is sought to be effected. There are many other important remarks in the same pamphlet: and not the less that the controversial remarks are softened by a naturally benevolent temper, and that the bright laurel of Apollo peeps out from beneath the sacred fillet of the Priest. We need not remind him,

—————"Pastorem, Tityre, pingues
Pascere oportet oves."

But we exhort him not to forget, also,

"Deductum dicere carmen."

Vive diu, vive felix, vir admodum reverende, vir mihi in paucis charissime.

Perhaps the initiated part of the community do not know of the existence of what is called *options*, that is, certain livings, which the Archbishop, when he consecrates an inferior Bishop, marks for his

* In St. Paul's, the patronage of *fifteen of our best livings* is to be *instantly* conferred upon the Bishop of London—in other words, he confers them on himself, as Commissioner. This little *episode of plunder*, as Mr. S. Smith calls it, has this peculiar feature: The Bishop of London is not to wait for the death of the present patrons. 'There is a reason for not waiting, by which (had I to do with a person of less elevated character than the Bishop of London,) I would endeavour to explain this precipitate seizure of patronage;—that is, *the livings assigned to him in this remarkable scheme are all very valuable, and the incumbents all very old.*' p. 37.

The transfer of Cathedral property, says the Quarterly Review (No. cxv. p. 205.), is undoubtedly *illegal*, and there is no reason to think it expedient. The great safeguard of the Church against the abuse of patronage, is its diffusion, not its concentration. 'Of seven communications made to the Commission,' says Mr. S. Smith, by Cathedrals, and involving very serious representations respecting high interests, *six were totally disregarded, and the receipt of the papers not even acknowledged.*' The petitions we have since read from Ely and Winchester, we think, cannot be overlooked, though perhaps not acknowledged. The claims made on Cathedral property, it is plain, if not happily withdrawn, will be subject to a legal trial of their right. This is one issue of Church Reform! and one result of "the property being put upon a better footing." See Report, p. 13.

own. Now, if the Archbishop dies first, this *option* remains with his relations, heirs, &c. He may leave it to his valet, his housekeeper, or what not. It is part of his assets,—it is found in his will. It may be sold for the benefit of his creditors. *Such options have been publicly sold by auction!!* Now, these *options* are not alluded to in the Church Returns, and are not known to the Church Commissioners, though they are worth some thousands of pounds.

“When,” says Mr. S. Smith, “a parallel was drawn between two species of patrons, which ended in the confiscation of the patronage of Cathedrals,—when two Archbishops helped to draw the parallel, and profited by the parallel, I have a perfect right to state this corrupt and unabolished practice of their own selves,—*a practice which I never heard charged against Deans and Chapters.* And then the patronage which is not seized,—the patronage which the Chapter is allowed to present to its own body—may be *divided* without their consent. Can any thing be more thoroughly lawless and unjust than this—that my patronage, during my life, shall be *divided* without my consent? How do my rights, during my life, differ from those of a lay patron, who is tenant for life? and, on what principle of justice or common sense is his patronage protected from the Commissioners’ dividing power to which mine is subjected? That one can sell and the other cannot sell the next presentation, would be bad reasoning, if it were good law. But it is not law, for an ecclesiastical Corporation, aggregate or sole, can sell

a next presentation as legally as a lay-tenant can do. They have the same power of selling as laymen have, *but they never do so*: that is, they dispense their patronage with greater propriety and delicacy, which in the estimate of the Commissioners seem to make their right weaker, and the reasons for taking it away more powerful. The Commissioners may divide the livings of Chapters* without their consent, but before they can touch the living of a Bishop, his consent must be obtained. It seems after a few of these examples to become a little clearer and more intelligible, why the *appointment of any other ecclesiastics than the Bishops was so disagreeable to the Bench.* The reasoning then is this,—if a good living is vacant in the patronage of a Chapter, they will only think of conferring it on one of their own body, or their friends. If such a living falls to the Bishop, he will *overlook* the interests of his sons and daughters, and divide the living in small portions for the good of the public; and with these sort of civilities, Whig leaders, whose interest it is to lull the Bishops into a reform, pretend

* This division of livings is called ‘any arrangement for altering the exercise of patronage.’ Not only may livings be divided by the Commissioners, but a portion of the income of *one* benefice may be transferred to *another*. Thus a parish will have to pay for its own minister, and for the minister of another parish, which may be ten, or a hundred miles off; and this is called Church Reform! But this is not all; if the patronage is ecclesiastical, the Commissioners may cut up a living, without saying—‘by your leave;’—if it is in the gift of a *layman*, his consent must be obtained. Oh! wise and righteous counsellors! So the laity are better judges of the spiritual wants of parishes than the clergy. Mr. Benson asks,—“Are Deans and Chapters too stupid to judge at all, or too corrupt to judge aright.” Nothing can equal this injustice of this double-faced law, but its meanness; for, as is observed, “the general incapacity of ecclesiastical bodies to make any effectual struggle for the maintenance of their rights, ought to be an additional reason for abstaining more carefully from the infringement of those rights.” See Mr. Benson’s admirable observations, p. 22, &c. See also the Bishop of Exeter’s Charge, p. 34, in which his lordship most justly and indignantly calls this power of separating or consolidating benefices to promote the efficient discharge of duties, one of the most important and *peculiar* duties of a Bishop within his diocese; a duty which so belongs to him, *as to exclude all others, even Bishops, from intermeddling with it.* To thrust aside the Bishop of the diocese, in a matter of immediate connection with the essential rights and duties of his office—to leave him no voice in the decision—to make his being at all consulted to depend on the good pleasure of a board sitting in London, and consisting principally of laymen,—is such a violation of the first principles of Episcopal government, in other words, of the constitution of the Church, as was never hazarded in this or in any other branch of that Church. It is little short of putting the Episcopacy of the Church of England into Commission.”—Charge, p. 34.

(and occasionally it is believed on cold meat) to be a Spiritual Lord. He is dressed in a magnificent dress, decorated with a title, flattered by chaplains, and surrounded by little people looking up for the things he has to give away, and this often happens to a man who has had no opportunities of seeing the world, whose parents were also in very humble life, and who has given up all his thoughts to the

frogs of Aristophanes,* and the Targum of Onkelos. How is it possible, that such a man should not lose his head? that he should not swell? that he should not be guilty of a thousand follies, and worry and tease to death (before he recovers his common sense,) an hundred men as good, and as wise, and as able as himself."

We pass on from these *piæ fraudes*, the gentle and pleasing transfers of property, to another proposal as regards the Chapters, each of which is to consist of a Dean and four Prebendaries.

"It is quite absurd to see how all the cathedrals are to be trimmed to an exact Procrustes pattern,—*quieta movere* is the motto of the Commission—there is to be every where a Dean and four Residentiaries. But St. Paul's and Lincoln have at present only *three* Residentiaries and a Dean, who officiates in his turn as a Canon, a fourth must be added to each; why?—nobody wants more Prebendaries. St. Paul's and Lincoln go

on very well as they are. It is not for the lack of Prebendaries that the Church is unpopular, but for their idleness; but in their lust of reforming, the Commission cut and patch property as they would cut figures in pasteboard. This little piece of wanton change, however, gives to two of the Bishops, who are Commissioners, *patronage of a thousand a year each.*"

The Bishop of Exeter says,—

"As to the recommendation of the fixed number of four Canons to each chapter,† I would say, that to prescribe

any certain number as that which will suit every Cathedral and every See, seems to be marvellously inartificial, and if I were

major portion of the heads of the Church should be selected from the aristocracy. Even in a land of slaves, it will always be found, that the higher the rank of the slave master, the better the condition of the slave. 'God save me,' said a poor negro, 'from having *blackee* as *massa*.' 'God save me,' might the poor vicar say, 'from having a Bishop that has *tutored and written and preached* himself to a mitre.' No doubt it would be a very good thing if the Church was so constituted that the best and most experienced ministers could always be entrusted in the highest authority. But while the Church is a member of the state, we must be thankful that its emoluments are so well distributed as they are, and that there are always so many liberal gentlemen on the bench as to prevent the English clergy from degenerating into mere *priests*."—(v. Biograph. Borealis, p. 354). Of the correctness of this opinion we have no doubt. May it not be lost sight of; and may our Pelhams, Baringtons, and Bathursts, be replaced on the bench!

* "I know not why bishopricks (says Mr. Landor) should be given for mere classical attainments. Since, from the moment a scholar becomes a Bishop, his study of the classics and his earnestness in correcting them is over. The grant of episcopalities for Greek plays is like marrying for music. The marriage ring cramps the finger of enchantment. Adieu! frolicsome Rosini! adieu, graceful Mozart! adieu, divine Beethoven! When the minster throws open its portals, the Greek surrenders its charms in favour of the Gothic. My Lord Bishop mounts his throne, and instead of strophe and antistrophe, hears the responses sung to the Ten Commandments. Thence forwards, What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?"—Mr. Landor must have his joke: but before he repeats it, let him read the Works of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of the present Bishop of Lincoln, and then consider whether Greek may not be useful to a Bishop.

† In every Cathedral, one stall is to be bestowed on an Archdeacon, and part of the income to go to other Archdeacons, so that an *Archdeacon* is to have less than a *Canon*; the more laborious and important office less than the comparatively easy one!—Again, the Archdeacon of London, whose duties are *few*, (v. Charge, p. 27), is to receive 1300*l.* a year, and the Archdeacon of Cornwall, whose duties extend above a hundred miles in length, and whose expenses are greater, will have 100*l.* This,

not withheld by respect for those who have proclaimed the opinion, I should add, a marvelously injudicious view of the matter. * * To look only to the service of the Cathedral is a very narrow view of the usefulness of this part of the

establishment. It has other very important services to render both to the Church at large and to the particular diocese, and to the particular city in which the Chapter may be placed."

This reasoning the Bishop follows out in a very convincing manner ;— but we must pass on to another writer whose authority is derived both from his personal character, and the important situation he fills. Dr. Wordsworth says truly,* that—

"There can be no possible mistake greater than the mean and unworthy notion that all this affair is a matter merely between the Bishops and Deans and Chapters on one side, and his Majesty's Commissioners on another. I hold that the whole Church and State of England is most deeply concerned, and in this persuasion, knowing that the laity ought

not to be blamed for being caught thus unprepared, I should most gladly hear that more time could be allowed us for inquiry and mutual communication,—for much more of ample exposition and detail,—for patient deliberation and temperate disputation and debate—ere it be too late."

Dr. Wordsworth's purpose is to inquire into the question—of what kind will be *the influence of this Commission on the Universities* ? beneficial, or the contrary. Do we recognise the handling and voice, the wakefulness and caution, the wisdom and love of a friend, or does it seem to be otherwise ? The special points are :—1. The extensive defalcation proposed in the number of ecclesiastical dignities, and the altered condition of those that remain. 2. The proposed detachment of benefices with cure of souls from some of our headships and professorships to which they are now attached. 3. The proposed transfer of the principal part of the Church patronage, the property of Deans and Chapters and of the Minor Canons, from their own disposal to that of the Bishops. Dr. Wordsworth then shows how the new laws of the Commissioners will affect : 1. The heads of houses and the professors. 2. The tutors and other college officers. 3. The more independent members—and he shows how they will break up the connection which has subsisted ever since the Reformation between the Cathedrals and the Universities. After so very able exposition of the inconsistent and imperfect legislation of the Commission as regards the Universities, he adds,—

"Upon the whole, to draw to a close of this part of our subject, it appears pretty clearly, that according to the schemes of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the heads of houses and the professors in our Universities, are not to be Deans,—not Prebendaries, not parochial incumbents. May we take the liberty of inquiring, what then are we to be ? are we not to be clergymen ? Will the recommendation in the next Report be that our appointments are to be handed over to the laity ? Is the union which

has so happily subsisted in England from the beginning of Christianity, between the education of the country and its *clergy*, to be henceforth dis severed ? are the instructors of our youth to the lay-heads and lay professors ? are our schools to be remodelled after the fashion, and to go even beyond the pattern of Scotland, of Geneva, or Germany ? Our painful pre-eminence is indeed above all an extraordinary and surprising one. The diocesan clergy have some redress provided. But we of the Universities, so far as this

Bishop says, is not *intelligible to him* : it is, however, to us. The worst of it is, that this inequality does not grow out of time or circumstances, but is created by the Commissioners themselves.—One of the purposes of their creation being—to lessen inequalities !

‡ See Letters to a Friend on the Ecol. Commission and the Universities. 1837. By C. Wordsworth, D.D.

novel provision goes, are to be put under a ban of exclusion and excommunication every where. And as before we have seen what is to become of our heads, and professors, and tutors elsewhere, so now, if anything further had been wanting, the present provision effectually completes the scheme. Heads, professors, college officers, tutors, private tutors, private students, none must escape, all must participate in their neighbours' fare, and have their share in the common deprivation and wrong. Let the Bishop know an angel in the University, it is of no avail. That is enough against every claim. The place is *tabooed*. It must be blotted out from the roll of patronage in the Church of England. A number of excellent men of the sister University have memorialized the Commissioners on this subject with equal modesty and truth.—

If we now draw to a close of this most afflicting subject, it is not for want of additional matter of importance equal to that which has been already detailed—but that our space fails us. We cannot, however, conclude without one more extract from the last writer whom we quoted: and which puts the finishing stroke to this whole wretched picture of presumption, inconsistency, and rashness; of change without improvement, and destruction without excuse:

“What (says the Master of Trinity) are we to think of that last and concluding circumstance to sum up and crown the whole, that the Bishops themselves are now become little better than stipendiaries and pensioners of the state? O melancholy day! O, indeed unlooked for, and indeed fatal resolve! Could a Commission, acting under the sign-manual of a patriot King over a free people, ever entertain for a moment such a thought? and much more, ever sanction and recommend it? and could a British Parliament, King, Lords, and Commons, consent to it. Consent, that is, that they who are to lead them in the way to heaven, should be put in their temporal affairs into a state of servility and dependence, a condition of wardship, and nonage, and pupillage? Of the many measures tending rapidly to the downfall of the liberties of England, which within the last five or six years, amid nothing but pretences of a contrary character, have been introduced to a far more fearful degree than the country has witnessed since the days of James the Second; this I regard as one of the most dangerous and the most wanton and inexcusable. Our countrymen of every degree—a free people, jealous of their spiritual, and jealous of their temporal liberties, if they sufficiently knew what has been done,

‘We beg leave, they say, respectfully to call your attention to the following considerations:—1. That by the above clause, all persons residing in the Universities for the sake of theological studies, or the duties of tuition, are virtually disabled from holding any such benefices as those above described. 2. That many of these persons look forward to obtaining some benefice with the cure of souls, as their chief, or only subsistence after leaving the University, and their studies have throughout a reference to that employment. 3. That it is likely to discourage the pursuit of theological learning, and to deter persons in holy orders, from engaging in tuition, which will tend to the great injury both of the Church and the Universities, if it be found that continued residence here is a hindrance to obtaining preferment afterwards.’

must rise up in mixed grief and indignation, and would not rest till they had wiped off this disgraceful stain from their Prelates, and much more disgraceful (and such they will feel it) from themselves. This they *would*, and this I trust they *will* do. For they are still the same people, of whom Burke, only a few short years ago, spake so truly and so nobly.— ‘The English nation certainly never have suffered, and never will suffer, the fixed state of the Church to be converted into a pension, to depend on the treasury, and to be delayed, withheld, or perhaps extinguished by fiscal difficulties, which difficulties may sometimes be pretended for political purposes, and are in fact often brought on by the extravagance, negligence, and rapacity of politicians. The people of England think they have constitutional motives, as well as religious, against any project of turning their independent clergy into ecclesiastical pensioners of state. They tremble for their liberty from the influence of a clergy dependent on the crown. They tremble for the public tranquillity from the disorders of a factious clergy; if it were made to depend on any other than the crown. They, therefore, made their Church, like their king and their nobility, independent.’* At present, however, the Bishops are stipendiaries under the

* Burke on the French Revolution.

Crown, or the ministry of the day; and I know not how we can wish for an increase of power to them of any kind, whether temporal or spiritual, while they so continue. Upon the whole, it is upon considerations such as these that I think the character and complexion of the English prelacy will henceforward be most

seriously deteriorated by the measures which have been recommended and adopted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners; and for this reason, besides all others, I trust *that the patronage of the Deans and Chapters will never be transferred from them to be vested in the Bishops.*"

In this wish of a temperate, learned, pious, and wise man; in this wish of one, himself advanced in years, as high in dignity; in this wish of the Master of the first college at one of our Universities, and himself the friend of the Archbishop of Canterbury; in this wish of one whose respect for the Bishops of the Church, can only yield to his earnest zeal for the welfare and his love of the constitution of the Church itself—we heartily and humbly join. The mischief that has been done must be borne for awhile; the pillars of the Church are shaken, its walls are rent, its lights put out, its glory obscured.

"Ἄλλα τὰ μὲν προτετύχθαι εἴασσομεν, ἀχνύμενοι περ,
 Ουμοῦ ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλον δαμάσαντες ἀνάγκη.

We can now only hope, that all future evil may be arrested, if the past is not repaired.

We would, however, before we dry our pen, say a word on an expression we find in Dr. Wordsworth's pamphlet, in which he seems to deride, or at least dislike, the term so generally used by the *working clergy*; and he asks, as did the Quarterly Reviewer before him, if the Bishops* and others do not equally deserve the honour of that name. Now, in the first place, the term 'working clergy' is not contrasted with the episcopal situation *alone*, but with all ranks of their higher and more richly endowed brethren; Deans, Canons, &c. to whose emoluments is not attached the care of parishes. Granted that the Bishops have business enough on their hands, we still consider their labours of a very different kind from those of a poor parish priest in a large and populous district. The former gets through his official business with his secretaries, chaplains, and clerks. The other has to labour in his vocation alone amid purse-proud tradesmen, peevish and insolent Dissenters, wretched, starving paupers, filthy chambers, and infectious diseases. The first, when the business of the morning is over, may be seen taking his ride in the parks, attending the horticultural show, reading the pamphlets at the University Clubs, criticising perhaps Sir H. Halford's Latinity, dining with the Lord Mayor, or cutting jokes at the Duke of Sussex's philosophical soirées. The other comes home to a sick wife, squalling children, a hungry larder, and at best the choice company (the only one he can afford to keep) of the village apothecary, or the attorney in whose debt he probably is. Educated like a noble,—he is condemned to live with those "whose talk is of oxen." Fond of study, he has not wherewithal to purchase a book. His mind unenlightened, and his sentiments unimproved by travel,—he is in general information far behind the rest of the world, and the members of the other professions; he is shut out alike from the past and the present. The same dull scene for ever before him; the same path of severe duty for ever to be trod; neither enlivened by conversation,—by book,—by travels,—by any liberal enjoyment, or intellectual

* See Dr. Wordsworth's Letters, p. 74.

recreation, the poor *working* vicar sees year after year whiten his locks, and enfeeble his frame, while not one beam of hope breaks through the dull cloudy canopy that for ever lies between him, and the rational expectations of that comfort and independence which his education, his talents, his profession, ought to ensure. He is like poor Christian shut up in the dungeons of Despair Castle. The term 'working clergy' may be ridiculed; but it is an honest and good term; it means, 'labor improbus et curta supellex:' there is some little difference between coming into a good stable, with plenty of corn and good grooming, after a hard day's work; and being turned out into a common to pick thistles. Mr. S. Smith's sketch of the clergy is as faithful, as his feeling towards them is singularly generous and honourable.

"There are," he says, "many Bishops too generous, and too humane, and too Christian to oppress a poor clergyman; but I have seen (and am sorry to say,) many grievous instances of partiality, rudeness, and oppression. I have seen clergymen treated by Bishops with a violence and contempt which the lowest servant in the Bishop's establishment would not have endured for a single moment. And if there is a *helpless, friendless,*

wretched being in the community it is a poor clergyman in the country with a large family. If there is an object of compassion, he is one. If there is any occasion in life where a great man should lay aside his office, and put on those kind looks, and use those kind words which raise the humble from the dust, these are the occasions when those best parts of the Christian character ought to be displayed."*

Instead of this, we see nothing but fresh demands made upon his time, fresh exactions on his pocket,—fresh laws and shackles binding him closer and closer, and a secret power constantly growing over him, which he can neither foresee nor resist. Being ill, he drops a duty,—the penalty is five pounds, or he goes to assist a sick brother—it is the same.—"Have you had two services in your Church?" "I decline to answer." "I fine you 20*l.*" says the Bishop. "I have had only one service." "I fine you 250*l.*" The Bishop may compel him to spend three years' income on his house; even if he himself is content with it.† If his parish is large, by the newly proposed law, the Bishop may split his living into parts, and deprive him of half his income; in short, if half the additional power is granted, that is asked for in the new Acts,—to the Bishops over their clergy,—and if another spirit than the present one does not accompany its exercise, as a hopeful and confiding spirit of love, of brotherly kindness,—of affection,—of sympathy,—and of familiar regard and association, binding together the humblest Curate with the most exalted Prelate, and acknowledging no distinction, but that which is necessary to all gradation of ranks in all professions, yet least of all in the Church;—if a new breath is not kindled, and new blood transfused into the veins of the whole body of those in authority; we consider that this additional power will confer no real strength, and that the mortar of which the Church is built, will be found most untempered. "We are told," says the writer we last quoted, "if you agitate these questions among yourselves, you will have the democratic Philistines come down upon you, and sweep you all away together. Be it so. I am quite ready to be swept away when the time comes. Every body has their favourite death. Some delight in apoplexy, others delight in marasmus. I would infinitely rather be crushed by democrats, than, under the plea of the public good, be blindly and mildly absorbed by Bishops."

* See Letter by Rev. S. Smith, &c. p. 47.

† S. Smith's Letter, p. 39.

JOHNSONIANA.

(Continued from p. 467.)

P. 169. "HE (Smart) has translated with *success*, and to Mr. Pope's satisfaction, his "St. Cecilia's Ode."—Whether to Mr. Pope's satisfaction we cannot say, but certainly without any success, by the soul of Sir John Cheke! Such a jumble of the metres was never seen before!

Cava Classica clangoribus auras
 Repleant, resonent tremebundarum
 Laquearia convulsa domorum,
 Inque vicem lentâ gravia organa majestate
 Spirent, angustoque sonore inflata tumescant.

Sapphics, hexameters, adonics, alcaics, iambics, all brought together, check by jowl; not to mention some pentameters, and lines without heads or tails.

P. 218. Johnson's declaration, that "every person has an equal capacity for reminiscences," is surely confuted by the extraordinary memory occasionally displayed by *children*; and in the same way his denial of a particular genius. A genius for poetry cannot surely be founded on "good sense applied with diligence to what was at first a mere accident."

P. 235. The following epitaph, by Cumberland, seems to have described, with more than the author's accustomed impartiality, Johnson's character.

Herculean strength and a stentorian voice,
 Of wit a fund, of words a countless choice:
 In learning rather various than profound,
 In truth intrepid, in religion sound:
 A trembling form and a distorted sight,
 But firm in judgment, and in genius bright:
 In controversy seldom known to spare,
 But humble as the Publican in prayer;
 To more than merited his kindness, kind:
 And though in manners harsh, of friendly mind;
 Deep ting'd with Melancholy's blackest shade,
 And, though prepar'd to die, of death afraid:
 Such JOHNSON was—of him with justice vain,
 When will this nation see his like again?

P. 245. "Sir, I hate urns. They *are* nothing. They mean nothing, convey no ideas but ideas of horror."—Johnson's hatred of *urns*, as an ornament of our pleasure grounds, is founded, we think, on just reason. What have cinerary urns—stone coffins!—to do with our walks of delight? It is altogether in bad taste. But what is a more beautiful embellishment to the garden, than the elegant Grecian urn, crowned with its flowing wreath of the vine, and embossed with its dancing fawns and nymphs, all redolent of youth and of festivity. See the beautiful urns in the Albani and Ludovisi gardens. See the pictures of Poussin and the engravings of Piranesi.

P. 247. Doctor Edward Harwood, whom Johnson called "puppy," was the person who was tutor in the Greek language to the late W. Windham. Perhaps his best work is his 'New Introduction to the New Testament,' 2 vols. 8vo, 1773, of which the learned Bishop Marsh says, "As these dissertations display great erudition and contain much information illustrative of the New Testament, Dr. Harwood's Introduction is certainly to be recommended to the theological student."

P. 257. "Dr. Johnson told Voltaire's antagonist, Freron, that—'Vir erat acerrimi ingenii, ac paucarum literarum.' Warburton says of him, that 'he wrote indifferently well upon every thing.' On Voltaire's talent

knowledge the reader should consult that excellent work *Borante de la Literature Française*, pp. 57, 88, and *Tableau de la Literature Française*, par Victor Fabre, pp. 30, 42, 120, 152. On the defects in his *Life of Peter the Great*, see Coxe's *Travels in Poland*, vol. iii. p. 298. For proofs that Voltaire drew secrets from the King of Prussia for the court of France, see Ellis's *Letters on English History*, 2d Series, vol. iv. pp. 346, 417; and *Memoires de M. Richelieu*, t. ii. p. 314. Gronin says that Voltaire was aided in writing the *Pucelle* by three ladies, one of whom was still alive in 1778.—Warburton's estimate of him, as given above, is hardly correct. His *Romances and Tales*, his *Letters*, his *Biographical Pieces*, and especially some of his *Tragedies*, are not indifferently well, but first of their kind. Mr. Landor says justly—'In the lighter touches of irony and derision he excels Rabelais and Moliere; but in that which requires a vigour of conception he falls short of Cervantes and Swift. You have other historians not only more faithful, but more powerful in style and more profound in thought.'—v. *Imag. Convers.* vol. i. p. 256. The following sentence also, of the first Historian of the present day, has not missed of the truth. "I recollect to have read, in some part of Voltaire's correspondence, an anecdote of his interference with *that zeal against oppression, which is the shining side of his moral character*, in behalf of those wretched slaves of Franche-Comte."—v. Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. i. p. 224. It must not be forgotten that, hearing the niece of Corneille was in poverty, he took her to his own house, brought her up, educated her, gave her a thousand pounds on her marriage, and the profits of his edition of Corneille's works, which came to about five thousand pounds—or vingt mille écus.

P. 254. Dr. Johnson one day observed, that poets in general preferred some one couplet that they had written to any other: he thought his best lines were—

The encumbered oar scarce leaves the hostile coast,
Through purple billows and a floating host.

I confess that I can see no superior merit in this couplet, and prefer the comparative simplicity of the original:—

Sed qualis rediit? nempe unâ nave, cruentis
Fluctibus ac tardâ per densa cadavera prorâ.

This reminds me that an expression in one of Johnson's poems, his *Prologue to Irene*—

"Suspend the *soft sollicitudes* of dress,"

is from Welsted,

"Her gentle looks and *soft sollicitude*."

See the *Freethinker*, vol. ii. p. 209, No. 99.

Again,

1. Let observation with extensive view,
Survey mankind from China to Peru.

See Boileau, *Sat.* 8.

'De Paris au Perou, du Japon jusqu'à Rome;'

and John Warton's *Poems*, p. 16, (the father of the Laureate) 1748.

'All human races from China to Peru.'

2. Where statutes glean the refuse of the sword.

See Macpherson's Great Britain, i. p. 452.

' Glean by the law, the wretched remains of the sword.'

3. ' The fierce Croatian and the wild Hussar.'

See Cawthorne's Poems—

' The savage Croat and the fierce Hussar.'

P. 255: " Another admonition of his was, never to go out without some little book or other in their pocket. Much time," added he, " is lost by waiting, by travelling, &c. ; this may be prevented by making use of every possible opportunity of improvement."—This also was Lord Chesterfield's Advice to his Son. I question its expediency. Why should any time be *lost* by a person whose mind is imbued with knowledge. Is not his memory a vast book full of diversified stores of knowledge. Is he never to refer to them ? to compare, arrange, new model, correct, improve, and alter ? And when so well as when he is out of the reach of books ? What book, *little* or great, can contain so much knowledge as a man's own mind, which has been formed of ten thousand books ? The habit of *thinking* should be acquired, as well as that of *reading*. I have no doubt but that many men read too much. Hence the advantage of occasional separation from books, of observation, of conversation, debate, &c. When separated from books, is the time to consolidate one's knowledge, to sift it, to arrange it in masses, to make it philosophical, to *pack it up*, so as to be able always to find and to use it. The old saying is true—" Reading makes a full man, writing a correct man, conversing a ready man." If a man cannot occupy his spare time when *waiting* or *travelling*, by meditation, or by observation, his reading has been of little use to him. We therefore differ from Dr. Johnson on this point. Old Hobbes said, " If I had read as much as he has read, I should have been a great fool."

P. 265. " That Garrick loved money nobody will dispute ; but, if you mean by loving money, that he was parsimonious to a fault, Sir, you have been misinformed. To Foote, and such scoundrels, who circulated these reports, to such profligate spendthrifts, prudence is meanness, and œconomy is avarice." No one can read the repeated instances of Garrick's generosity in his Correspondence without being convinced that, if he had any parsimonious habits, they did not extend to the higher actions of his life ; neither quench the force of his affections, nor weaken the performance of his duties.

P. 272. On the feeling of an actor. Garrick owned to Dr. Beattie that it was necessary for an actor to repress his feeling, and not permit himself to be carried away by it, in order to perform his part correctly : and surely this is most reasonable, else the *art* would be lost. The account given of Kean is marvellous ; that, while the audience was in rapture, applauding his sublime passages of eloquence, he occupied those pauses by mocking them with the delivery of unintelligible gibberish. But Miss Kelly tells us, that Mrs. Siddons shed *real tears*. The dew of Lady Constance's sorrow fell duly on her neck.

P. 309. " Recommended reading the Fasti of Ovid, also Wotton and Wood on Homer." The Fasti of Ovid is most valuable for knowledge of the ancient festivals, &c. Wood on Homer is little worth ; but what is " also Wotton ?" Does he mean Wotton on Ancient and Modern Learning, or Wotton's Roman History, or Wotton's Theological Treatises ? Why are the commentators silent ?

P. 311. " Erasmus appears to be totally ignorant of science and

knowledge," &c. No one can read the *Life* of Erasmus without feeling how perpetually disadvantageous to him was the want of sound and deep erudition and a wider spread of knowledge. The consciousness of his defect made him timorous and anxious to escape from disputations and controversies. "You cannot (says Coleridge) expect any thing very deep from Erasmus."

P. 321. "De Lolme told me, that he thought Johnson's Political Pamphlets were the best things he had written." This also seemed to be Mr. Coleridge's opinion; see *Table Talk*, ii. p. 233.

P. 322. He went so far as to refuse *Fielding* the great talents which are ascribed to him, and broke out into a noble panegyric on his competitor *Richardson*, who, he said, was as superior to him in talents as in virtue; and whom he pronounced to be the greatest genius "that had shed its lustre on this path of literature." In letters, and in law—audi alteram partem. Let us hear another luminary—Mr. Coleridge:—"What a master of composition *Fielding* was! Upon my word, I think the *Œdipus Tyrannus*, the *Alchymist*, and *Tom Jones*, the three most perfect plots ever planned. And how charming, how wholesome *Fielding* always is! To take him up after *Richardson*, is like emerging from a sick room heated by stoves, into an open lawn, on a breezy day in May."—See *Table Talk*, ii. p. 339.

P. 29. What a mass of learned, pedantic lumber would Parr's *Life* of Johnson have been, had he executed it as he designed. "I once intended to write Johnson's *Life*, and I had read through three shelves of books to prepare myself for it. It would have contained a view of the *Literature of Europe*. It would have been the third most learned work that ever appeared!! Thus was the whole *Literature of Europe* (which, by the bye, Parr did not understand, for he was acquainted with no MODERN LANGUAGE except a little *French*) to be dragged in to illustrate writings which belonged only to the literature of England, and the biography of a popular writer was to be rendered unintelligible to the people, by being the "third most learned work" in the world! Did pedantry and self-conceit ever surpass this? Contrast with this pompous vanity the learned, the elegant, the perspicuous, the delightful *Life* of Ruhnken, by the pen of Wytttenbach. It is the finest model for the biography of a scholar.

P. 51. "Johnson insisted, in his usual positive manner, that it was impossible that Swift should have been the author of the *Tale of a Tub*, it was so eminently superior to all his other works."—Quære, if at all superior to *Gulliver's Travels*? or to some of his poems. See Warton on Pope, ii. 53, for the books which were the prototypes of this work, and Bayle *Nouvelles*, vol. 88, and *Œuvres de Voltaire*, vol. iv. p. 223. "The authors of the *Tale of a Tub*, are now generally supposed at Oxford to be one *Smith* and one *Phillips*, the first a student, the second a commoner of Christ Church."—See Atterbury's *Works*, ed. Nichols, vol. i. p. 325. The copy of Swift's *Tale of a Tub*, in which are inserted the curious MS. notes comprising the main additions to Sir W. Scott's second edition of the *Works* of Swift, was once the property of Dr. Chauncy, the physician and antiquary: at the sale of whose library, in 1790, it was purchased by the late Mr. Liptrap. Lady Betty Germain has certified, by her autograph at the commencement of the volume—"All that is contained here in writing was set down by Jonathan Swift himself."

P. 85. "The man who retires to meditate mischief, and to exasperate his own rage; whose thoughts are employed only on means of distress

and contrivances of ruin ; whose mind never pauses from the remembrance of his own sufferings, but to indulge some hope of *enjoying the calamities of another*, may justly be numbered among the most miserable of human beings, among those who are guilty without reward, who have neither the gladness of prosperity, nor the *calm of innocence*." How far is this sentence removed from the most palpable truism ?

P. 87. "The publication of the Rambler produced a very rapid revolution in the tone of English composition : an elevation and dignity, an harmony and energy, a precision and force of style previously unknown in the history of our literature." Drake, &c. This is not true :—for elevation and dignity the English language did not want, while it possessed the works of Milton, Barrow, Taylor, Hooker, Donne, and others. The same of its harmony and energy ; Dryden surely did not want harmony of period, nor Charendon energy. As for *precision*, we should not have thought that quality pre-eminent in Johnson's Rambler ; nor did we think our old writers, trained up as they were in severe schools of logic and dialectics, wanting in this necessary constituent of every good style.

P. 138. Boswell quoted,

'Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.'

and asked where it was. Dr. Chandler, after a pause, said, in Horace. Another pause : then Dr. Fisher remarked that he knew no metre in Horace to which the words could be reduced ; upon which Dr. Johnson said dictatorially—"The young man is right."—We suppose it is now almost unnecessary to state that these words are the Latin translation of a fragment of Euripides :—

Ὅταν δὲ Δείμων ἀνδρὶ πορσίγη κακὰ
Τὸν νοῦν ἔβλαψε πρῶτον.

P. 140. "Had a long and interesting conversation with Sir James Mackintosh ; spoke highly of Johnson's prompt and vigorous powers in conversation, and on this ground, of Boswell's Life of him. Burke, he said, agreed with him, and affirmed that this work was a greater monument to Johnson's fame, than all his writings put together."—Perhaps so ; and yet we must not forget the Dictionary, the Satires of Juvenal, Rasselas, and the Lives of Cowley, Dryden, and Pope. What says Coleridge ?

"Dr. Johnson's fame now rests principally on Boswell. It is impossible not to be amused with such a book ; but his *bour-sour* manner must have had a good deal to do with the effect produced. For no one, I suppose, will set Johnson above Burke ; and Burke was a great and universal talker. Yet now we hear nothing of this, except by some chance remark of Boswell. The fact is, Burke, like all men of genius who love to talk at all, was very discursive and continuous. Hence he is not reported ; he seldom said the sharp short things that Johnson almost always did, which produce a more decided effect at the moment, and which are so much more easy to carry off. Besides, as to Burke's testimony to Johnson's powers, you must remember that Burke was a great courtier, and, after all, Burke said and wrote, more than once, that he thought Johnson greater in talking than in writing, and greater in Boswell than in real life."—See Table Talk, ii. 218.

"Dr. Johnson seems to have been really more powerful in discoursing *vivâ voce* in conversation, than with his pen in his hand. It seems as if the excitement of company called something like reality and consecutiveness into his reasonings, which in his writings I cannot see. His antitheses are almost always verbal only, and sentence after sentence in the Rambler may be pointed out, to which you cannot attach any definite meaning whatever. In his Political Pamphlets there is more truth of expression than in his other works, for the same reason that his conversation is better than his writings in general."—Ditto, p. 275.

P. 278. "The *Dirce* ascribed, I think, to Valerius Cato," &c. Read "*Diræ*."

And thus we close these curious and entertaining volumes, which complete the circle of our information of Johnson. Sir William Scott is dead, and we can now hope no more. Of Boswell it may be said—'Αερὸν κάρθαρος μαίενται.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, May 5.*

IN the number of the Gentleman's Magazine of last month (N. S. Vol. VII. No. 4.) page 370, it is stated, "that Barclay in his *Icon Animorum*, dedicated to Louis XIII. of France, mentions that the timber of Westminster Hall was brought from Ireland;" and the questions follow—"Is that usually admitted to be the case?—If so, on what authority?"

There is no doubt but that in Ireland it is generally believed that the famous wood of *Shilelah* furnished the oak of which the roof of that structure was supposed to be built; and several Irish writers assert it as a fact, which, however, I cannot trace to any original or authentic source. Camden, the contemporary (though the senior) of Barclay, does not confirm it; and by others it is distinctly contradicted. In Rees's *Cyclopedia*, article Westminster, it is said—"The roof rising to a high pitch, is ingeniously constructed, not of Irish oak, as generally supposed, but of chesnut brought from Normandy." Perhaps the truth may be as described by Nightingale, in his *Beauties of England and Wales*, vol. x. p. 517, "that the roof was built of chesnut, supported by ribs of oak." The original roof, we know, was erected by William Rufus about the year 1097, but was consumed by fire* in the reign of Richard II. who supplied the present one.

That the Irish *black* oak, however, was then much in request for similar constructions in foreign countries, may be deduced from the circumstance related by French bibliographers, that it was employed by Charles V. surnamed the Wise, of France, in forming the Royal Library, of which he was the founder. That monarch filled the throne contemporaneously with our Richard II. and had collected above nine hundred volumes, a very considerable number previous to the dis-

covery of printing, which he deposited in one of the towers of the Louvre, thence distinguished as 'La Tour de la Librairie.' Such was the basis of the renowned *Bibliothèque du Roi*, the most numerous and the most valuable assemblage of books ever formed. L'Abbé Sallier, in his introduction to the great catalogue of that library (Paris 1739, et seq. 6 vols. fol.) states, that the roof of its first seat, *La Tour de la Librairie*, in the Louvre, was, as I have said, built of *Irish oak*, which is repeated by the author of the '*Essai Historique sur la Bibliothèque du Roy* (Paris 1783, in 12mo.) and in the '*Description de la Bibliothèque du Roi* (Paris 1782, in 12mo.)' This fact makes it very probable that the same material was used in Westminster Hall, blended, perhaps, as Nightingale represents it, with chesnut.

John Barclay's work, referred to by your correspondent on this occasion, was printed in London, 1621, 8vo; but his subsequent productions, *Euphormionis Satyricon*, and *Argenis*, are far more celebrated, having both been honoured, or encumbered, *cum Notis Variorum*, of which collection they form a part. The *Euphormio*, 1674, vol. 1. 8vo. and the *Argenis* 1664—69, 2 vols. 8vo. The latter was in progress of printing, under the care of the philosopher Gassendi, in Paris, when the author died at Rome in 1621, aged 38. These volumes, descriptive, under feigned names, of the Court of France, &c. at the period, frequently issued from the press in the 17th century; but the Elzevir edition, *Argenis, cum clave*, in 1630, and *Euphormio* in 1637, are most esteemed. The purity of Barclay's style suggested to Grotius the following epitaph for him, who, born of Scotch parents in France, resided for some time and died at Rome.

"Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus, hic est,

Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

Yours, &c. J. R.

* May we ask our correspondent's authority for this?—EDIT.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, April 28.*

AT a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, held on the 13th ult. at the Institute in Paris, M. Cordier, one of the members, made a very interesting communication on the state and progress of steam-machinery in France. After adverting to the economical consumption of coal in England, compared to the French process, he adds:—"Un très habile mécanicien Français, M. Collier, après avoir adopté l'appareil Français, le changea au point qu'il en fit une invention nouvelle, pour laquelle il prit trois brevets de perfectionnement. Mais l'usage du distributeur fumivore de M. Collier ne s'est point répandu, surtout à cause de la coalition des chauffeurs, qui voyaient leur industrie menacée par un si notable perfectionnement." In England, however, according to the learned Academician, the French improvement has been adopted, and he is most solicitous to have it explicitly understood, that its author was French, not English, "pourque la machine Collier ne nous revienne, et ne se fasse jour parmi nous comme invention Britannique."

This is very patriotic; but the fact is, that Mr. Collier, to whose merit the homage is paid, was an Englishman, a native of Staffordshire, and who, though long resident in France and Flanders, never acquired the fluent, indeed scarcely the intelligible use of the French language. His first employment was under Sir Richard Arkwright in Manchester, whence he was seduced, in 1794, by M. Fonfrède (Boyer) whom he assisted in establishing a cotton manufactory at Toulouse. He subsequently formed a similar enterprize at Sainte Foy, and other parts of France and Belgium, and, about ten years ago, passed a considerable time in London, with a view to bring to perfection and obtain a patent for this eulogized improvement. It was on the premises occupied by the *Morning Chronicle*, near Norfolk Street, in the Strand, that he constructed his apparatus and made his experiments. Whatever, therefore, may be the value of the *machine Collier*, its discoverer was assuredly an Englishman. Mr. Collier (James) died in Paris not long since, leaving one son, a surgeon in *East-India service*, and two daugh-

ters, one of whom is married to M. Huet, a gentleman in legal practice at Versailles. Mr. Collier's brother, John, much his junior, is also a *mécanicien* in Paris.

When in so distinguished a body as the French Academy of Sciences, it is thought proper thus urgently to claim a man of talent for France, it is fair to contest the pretension, and cannot be unimportant to prove that, by birth and education, Mr. Collier was an Englishman—*Suum cuique*.

The M. Fonfrède, whom he followed to Toulouse contrary to the existing laws, was brother to the *Girondin* deputy of that name in the French Convention, in whose company I dined on the 28th May 1793 (only three days before the overthrow of his party, and consequent establishment of Robespierre's sanguinary power), at the house of M. Vandenyver, the banker, in *rue Vivienne*. Several of the most celebrated of M. Fonfrède's colleagues from the Gironde, were present—Vergniaud, Gaudet, Gensonné, Ducos, (his brother-in-law), &c. of whom the major part fell under the revolutionary axe in the ensuing October; and every guest, save myself, to the number of thirteen, as well as our host, had ceased to live before twelvemonths had elapsed. Of the execution of some, I was a witness; and I well remember that it was in company with Mr. Collier. I heard of Robespierre's death in the month of July of the following year. These youthful recollections, suggested by the occasion, will, I trust, be pardoned me. M. Fonfrède, I may add, was father of the leading *doctrinaire journalist*, Henri Fonfrède, now in Paris.

Yours, &c.

J. R.

PRIOR'S LIFE AND WORKS OF
GOLDSMITH.

Mr. URBAN, *London, April 25.*

YOUR own very able review of Mr. Prior's 'Life of Goldsmith,' and the several corrections which some of your correspondents have suggested for a future edition of that valuable work, are, to my mind, pleasing indications of the interest which every fact relating to the life and writings of that amiable man is sure to excite. That Mr. Prior will, in due time,

avail himself of hints thrown out in so friendly a disposition, there can be no doubt; but in the letter of your correspondent T. R. (p. 353) there is a passage which bears so directly on the character of poor Goldsmith for veracity and integrity, that I cannot suffer a month to pass by without an endeavour to explain the apparent discrepancy there referred to. But to do so, I must first quote the passage from J. R.'s letter:

"In volume I. p. 181, it is said, 'It would appear he (Goldsmith) had the honour of an introduction to Voltaire at Paris. Two allusions are made to this honour; one in the Public Ledger; another, in an account of his (Voltaire's) life.' In the latter, Goldsmith says, (as quoted page 182,) 'The person who writes this memoir (of Voltaire), who had the honour and pleasure of being his acquaintance, remembers to have seen him in a select company of wits, of both sexes, in Paris, when the subject happened to turn on English taste and learning. Fontenelle, who was of the party, began to revile both. Diderot attempted to vindicate their poetry and learning, but with unequal abilities. Fontenelle continued his triumph, till about 12 o'clock, when Voltaire appeared at last roused from his reverie; his harangue lasted three hours. I never was so much charmed, nor did I ever remember so absolute a victory as he gained in the dispute.' Now, Goldsmith, according to Mr. Prior, and the fact is incontestible, never was in Paris until 1754 or 1755; and it is equally certain that Voltaire left that capital for Berlin in 1750, and never returned to it until 1778 (February), in the month of May of which year he died there; so that it was impossible he could have been seen there by Goldsmith in 1754 or 1755. His statement, therefore, is difficult of explanation. 'Nor is it less so in regard to Fontenelle, who, in 1754 or 1755, when Goldsmith was in Paris, was in the ninety-eighth or ninety-ninth year of his age—a period of

life wholly incompatible with the story. Fontenelle was born in February 1657, and, independently of his great age, had long been obliged to relinquish society from utter deafness. How Mr. Prior will reconcile these obvious discrepancies I am at a loss to conjecture."

Now, Sir, by a reference to the Life of Voltaire, in Mr. Murray's new and enlarged edition of Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works, it will be seen, that the Memoir was a hasty compilation, or rather translation, which occupied poor Oliver only four weeks, and for doing which he was to be paid twenty pounds. It brings down the Life of Voltaire only to the period of his departure from the court of Berlin in 1750. When, therefore, Goldsmith says, "the person who writes this Memoir had the honour and pleasure of being his acquaintance," he cannot refer to himself, who had only a casual introduction to Voltaire, but to the original writer of the Memoir, which he was translating.

With regard to the other "obvious discrepancy," if your correspondent had turned to the clever essay, "On Abuse of our Enemies," one of the many for which we are indebted to the unwearied industry of Mr. Prior, he will find that Goldsmith says not one syllable about his introduction to Voltaire at Paris. His words are (vol. i. p. 328), "I remember to have heard M. Voltaire observe, in a large company at his house at Monrion, that at the battle of Dettingen, the English exhibited prodigies of valour; but they soon lessened their well-bought conquest, by lessening the merit of those they conquered." I hardly need say, that Voltaire's house at Monrion was near Lausanne, in Switzerland, and that Goldsmith's arrival in that country from Italy was in the May of that very year:

—————"turn we to survey,
Where rougher climes a nobler race display—
Where the bleak Swiss their stormy mansions tread,
And force a churlish soil for scanty bread:
No product here the barren hills afford—
But man and steel, the soldier and his sword;
No vernal blooms their torpid rocks array,
But Winter lingering chills the lap of May."

Yours, &c.

A. B.

ROMAN SEPULCHRAL MONUMENTS FOUND NEAR CIRENCESTER.

(With a Plate.)

Mr. URBAN, London, April 17.

IT becomes my agreeable duty to thank you for your kindness, in having procured for me copies of the very interesting sepulchral monuments found at Watermore near Cirencester in 1835 and 1836; and I beg to avail myself of the opportunity to send you a few remarks, which may not perhaps be considered unfit to accompany the engravings of the same, which I hear you intend publishing in your valuable Magazine.

Though the inscription upon the first of these monuments has been given in the Gentleman's Magazine for September, 1835, page 303, it will be as well to repeat it here, because some alteration in the interpretation of it offered by your Correspondent will, perhaps, on inquiry, appear desirable.

Monument I.

DANNICVS . EQES . ALAE
INDIAN . TVR . ALBANI .
STIP . XVI . CIVIS . RAVR
CVR . FVLVIVS . NATALIS . IL
FL....AVS . BITVCVS . ER . TESTAME .
H . S . E .

"*Dannicus, eques Alæ Indianæ, turmæ Albani, Stipendiorum sedecim, civis Rauricus; curaverunt Fulvius Natalis il [leg. et P] Flavius Bitucus, heredes testamentarii. Hic situs est.*"—i. e.

"Dannicus, a horseman of the Indian wing, of the troop of Albanus, who had served sixteen years; a citizen of Rauricum. By the care of Fulvius Natalis and Fulvius Bitucus, the heirs of his last will. He is buried here."

I read Dannicus instead of Decius Annicus, because it appears from inscriptions, that the Gauls generally had but one name; even under the dominion of the Romans. We have an instance of it in the 3rd of the Watermore Inscriptions, where mention is made of Philus the son of Cassavus. The name of Dannicus, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is not found on any other monument; but we know those of C. Dannicus, of Dannicius Alpinus, of Danius Minuso, and

that of Dannus, the son of Marus; this last occurs on a monument found at Nismes in France.

The *ala Indiana* (Indian wing) does not seem to be mentioned on any other monument found in England, but it occurs in inscriptions found near Cologne, at Maintz, and near Mannheim; which would lead to the inference, that this division of the Roman auxiliaries was stationed some time in Gallia, and apparently went over to England, to take part in the expeditions of the Romans into that island. The existence of the *turma Albani* of the Indian wing, recorded by this monument, was not hitherto known; another, viz. the *turma Balbi*, is mentioned on the inscription found near Cologne.

Monument II.

The second inscription is as follows:—

SEXTVS . VALE
RIVS . GENALIS
EQES . ALAB . TR . HARC
CIVIS . FRISIIVS . TVR
GENIALIS . AI . XXXX XX
H . S . E . N . F . C .

"*Sextus Valerius Genialis, eques alæ Thracum (or Thracum Herculanis?), civis Frisiaus (for Frisius), turmæ Genialis. Annos (vixit) quadraginta, (militavit) viginti. Hic situs est, heredes fieri curavit.*"—i. e.

"Sextus Valerius Genialis, a horseman of the Thracian wing, a citizen of Frisia, of the troop (or the squadron) of Genialis. (He lived) forty years, (and served) twenty. He is buried here (and) his heir erected this (monument)."

The propriety of most of the corrections I have here ventured to introduce, will be readily admitted; but the conclusion of the third line is not so certain. The *ala III Thracum* occurs on different inscriptions, and one of them even mentions the name of a *Valerius*, who was a native of Gallia, and a commander of that wing; but it was stationed in Syria, and all the monuments relating to it were discovered in the southern p

Europe. The *ala Thracum Herculanis* is known from an inscription on the base of a statue found at *Vaisons* in France, and certainly the six last letters of the third line of the inscription before us, would allow the correction *TRH . THRAC*; but the circumstance of another sepulchral monument having been found in Shropshire (see Camden's *Britannia* II. p. 413), where mention is made of a horseman of the *Cohors Thracum*, induces me to read here also *EQ(u)ES . ALAE . THRAC(um)*.

The deceased, *Sextus Valerius Genialis*, was a native of Friesland; and it is rendered probable by this inscription, that some soldiers of that nation served among the auxiliary troops which followed the Romans into Britain; without, however, constituting a separate part of the army, like their neighbours the *Batavi*, and the *Tungri*; for the cohorts of those nations are mentioned by Tacitus (*Hist.* iv. 12, and *Agric.* cap. 36,) as having contributed more than any other part of the Roman army, to one of the most important victories gained by Agricola; and a great number of inscriptions found in different parts of Great Britain, but chiefly in Cumberland and Northumberland, prove the assertion of Tacitus to be true.

As far as I have been able to ascertain, none of the ancient authors record the fact of the Frisians having served in the Roman army in England. From the other sepulchral inscriptions of individuals of the same nation, found in Italy, we learn that they were selected by the Emperor Nero and his successors, to serve as the Imperial private body-guard. Lyons, in his *Reliquiae Britannico-Romanæ* i. pl. XII., has published a fragment of an altar found at Binchester, in the Bishoprick of Durham, on which we read, "that *Amandus*, a citizen of *Frisia*, *EX . C*(ivitate) *FRIS* (iorum) discharged his vow to *Vinnovia*," the personification, and ancient name of the place where the monument was erected; but there is no proof that this *Amandus* belonged to the Roman army.

Besides the monuments spoken of in the Gentleman's Magazine (for Sept. 1835, page 303), we may mention another, published by Camden,

Brit. vol. II. page 413, on which the same representation of a horseman spearing a prostrate figure, is sculptured.

Monument III.

The inscription upon the third monument, found at Watermore, the 1st July, 1836, and which is now published for the first time, is this:—

PHILVS . CA
SSAVI . FILI
CIVIS . S . EQV .
ANN . XXXV .
H . SE

"*Philus Cassavi filius, civis Sequanus, (vixit) annos quadraginta quinque. Hic situs est.*"—i. e.

"Philus the son of Cassavus, a citizen of the Sequani, five and forty years old, is buried here."

The deceased was probably one of the *negotiatores*, or merchants, who followed the Roman army, and established themselves in their camps and other military stations: either for the purpose of supplying the soldiers with provisions and other necessaries, or of taking advantage of the more constant and easy communication opened at every military establishment, which at the same time might be regarded in the light of an extensive market. The *Sequani* were the neighbours of the *Rauraci*, and lived in the environs of *Lyons*, in France, as is proved by different inscriptions found near that place, and at *St. Pierre Mont-Jou*, in Switzerland; but above all, by one published by Gruter, in his *Corp. Inscr.* pag. DCXLIX . 7. in which occurs the name of *Julius Poppilius*, the *Sequantian*, a citizen of *Lugdunum* or *Lyons*.

The discovery of the three Watermore inscriptions, the great number of antiquities and remains of Roman buildings found before in the same neighbourhood, and the circumstance that different Roman roads meet in the same spot, prove it to be the ancient *Corinium* or *Duroconovium*, which seems to have been a place of considerable importance during the period when the Romans were settled in this island, and it is therefore to be expected, that more interesting monuments remain to be discovered in the vicinity. I hope that if this is the

case, your Journal will prove the medium, by which antiquaries may become informed concerning them; and that you will allow me to claim your kind assistance again, in becoming acquainted with such particulars, as may perhaps lead to higher and more important results, than those I have been able to communicate on this occasion. In the meantime I intend entering in

another place* on a fuller discussion of the present monuments, adding the necessary quotations, and such additional remarks, as will lead me to a greater length than would be desirable on the present occasion.

Yours, &c. Dr. C. LEEMANS.

* In a paper addressed to the Society of Antiquaries; see p. 640.

ON THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS, AND THE WRITINGS OF WACE.*

AFTER all that has from time to time been written on the Norman invasion of England, and the memorable battle of Hastings, to us by far the most interesting account is the simple but detailed narrative given by the Anglo-Norman chronicler, Wace. Besides being full of incidents that are historically true and valuable, the events of the battle and the deeds of all the great barons, are told with so much spirit, that we may almost imagine ourselves to be reading the exploits of the Grecian heroes in the Iliad. It may naturally be supposed that the Anglo-Norman songster is partial to his countrymen and to Duke William, and that, while sustaining the right of the latter to the English throne, he is highly prejudiced against the family of Godwin; but in the account of the battle most of his national prejudices are dropped in the importance of his subject, and he neither attempts to conceal the superiority of the army of William, or the bravery of Harold and the English soldiery.

Duke William had himself been brought up amongst troubles and violence, and had been made courageous and enterprising by the difficulties which he had to overcome in his youth. The barons of Normandy, whom his father Robert had left him to govern, were as turbulent and unruly in William's youth, as their descendants in England were during the reigns of his immediate successors.

"The mourning for Duke Robert," saith Master Wace, "was great, and last-

ed long; and William his son, who was yet very young, sorrowed much. The feuds against him were many, and his friends few; for he found that most were ill inclined towards him; those even whom his father held dear, he found haughty and evil disposed. The barons warred upon each other; the strong oppressed the weak; and he could not prevent it, for he could not do justice upon them all. So they burned and pillaged the villages, and robbed and plundered the villains, injuring them in many ways. A mighty feud broke out between Walkelin de Ferrieres and Hugh Lord of Montfort; I know not which was right and which wrong; but they waged fierce war with each other, and were not to be reconciled; neither by bishop nor lord could peace or love be established between them. Both were good knights, bold and brave. Once upon a time they met, and the rage of each against the other was so great that they fought to the death. I know not which carried himself most gallantly, or who fell the first, but the issue of the affray was that Hugh was slain, and Walkelin fell also; both lost their lives in the same affray, and on the same day."—p. 7.

The only merit which even a Norman could discover in Edward the Confessor was, that he was a partizan of the Normans and their Duke, loved their manners and their language, and took strangers into his court, and set them above his English nobles. It was not until forced by his subjects to do so, that he would send away his foreign favourites; and in the weakness of his love for them, he made over the crown of England to a foreign dynasty, without even con-

* Master Wace, his *Chronicle of the Norman Conquest*, from the Roman de Rou, translated with Notes and Illustrations, by Edgar Taylor, Esq. F. S. A. London. William Pickering, 1837. 8vo.

sulting the will of his people. Whatever the English might think of Edward's right to take such a step, it furnished a sufficient pretext for the invasion, and the Norman chroniclers are agreed in extolling to the skies the piety and justice of the king who had made them so rich a present. It would be difficult to give any more sufficient proof of his piety, than the endowment of the Abbey of Westminster; and his rigorous adherence to the dictates of justice may be reasonably doubted for more than one reason. According to Wace's own account of it, his giving up of the hostages of Godwin (one of his nephews and one of his sons) to Duke William, must be considered as an act of the blackest treachery. Wace owns that, according to the opinion of every one, it "looked as if he wished William always to keep them, for the purpose of securing the kingdom to himself in case of Edward's death."

"Co fu semblant k'il voulsist
Ke toz tems cil les retenist,
Co distrent genz, ke il péust
Sun regne aveiz s'il ainz morust."

The ignorance shown by Wace with regard to the events of Edward's reign, and the partiality with which he always speaks of him, shows how much the documents of Anglo-Saxon history, and the people over whom they were come to rule, were despised by the Norman invaders, even up to the middle of the twelfth century. He thus delineates Edward's character:—

"King Edward was debonaire; he neither wished nor did ill to any man; he was without pride or avarice, and desired strict justice to be done to all. He endowed abbeys with fiefs, and divers goodly gifts, and Westminster in particular. We shall hear the reason why. On some occasion, whether of sickness or on the recovery of his kingdom, or on some escape from peril at sea, he had vowed a pilgrimage to Rome, there to say his prayers, and crave pardon for his sins; to speak with the Apostle, and receive penance from him. So at the time he had appointed, he prepared for his journey; but the barons met together, and the bishops and the abbots conferred with each other, and they counselled him by no means to go. They said they

feared he could not bear so great a labour; that the pilgrimage was too long, seeing his great age; that if he should go to Rome, and death or any other mischance should prevent his return, the loss of their king would be a great misfortune to them; and that they would send to the Apostle (the Pope), and get him to grant absolution from the vow, so that he might be quit of it, even if some other penance should be imposed instead.—Accordingly they sent to the Apostle, and he absolved the King of his vow, but enjoined him, by way of acquittance of it, to select some poor abbey dedicated to St. Peter, honouring and endowing it with so many goods and rents, that it might for all time to come be resorted to, and the name of St. Peter thereby exalted."—p. 68.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that the place selected by Edward was the Abbey of Thorney, afterwards distinguished by the title of the Westminster.

An interesting feature of Mr. Taylor's beautiful volume is the series of wood-cuts by which it is illustrated, amounting in number to near seventy, and many of them extremely elaborate. The subjects are chiefly taken either from the celebrated tapestry of Bayeux, or the splendid MS. of an Anglo-Norman metrical life of St. Edward preserved in the public library of the University of Cambridge. We have given the foregoing extract from Mr. Taylor's elegant (though almost literal) version of Wace, partly to introduce in illustration of it one of his engravings, of which we could not otherwise convey to our readers an accurate impression. In the accompanying wood-cut, taken from the aforesaid Cambridge MS., we have King Edward seated on his throne, and surrounded by his nobles, his bishops, and his abbots, who are persuading him to renounce his intended pilgrimage to Rome.

The other cut we have selected is taken from the same MS., and represents the monks of Waltham depositing the body of the unfortunate Harold in a rich shrine. The artist has not well studied his subject, for Harold is here buried with the ceremonies of royalty, and his obsequies attended apparently by his successor and by three bishops. The shrine



THE BURIAL OF KING HAROLD.

bears some resemblance to the monument ascribed to Archbishop Theobald, at Canterbury. With regard to the value of these drawings, in illustrating costume and manners, it must be observed that the MS. from which they are taken is of the thirteenth century.

The text of Wace is, if possible, more valuable in illustrating manners and customs even than the cuts which here adorn it. It is so admirably translated by Mr. Edgar Taylor, and his numerous notes are throughout so extremely learned and valuable, that we would rather send our readers to the book itself than multiply our extracts, and we are sure that there are few who take interest in English history and antiquities, or in Anglo-Norman genealogies, who will not furnish themselves with a copy. Our object is only to give an account of it. But we cannot resist the temptation of quoting one or two of the chivalrous deeds of Hastings.

“The Normans,” says Wace, “were

playing their part well, when an English knight came rushing up, having in his company a hundred men, furnished with various arms. He wielded a northern hatchet, with the blade a full foot long; and was well armed after his manner, being tall, bold, and of noble carriage. In the front of the battle, where the Normans thronged most, he came bounding on swifter than the stag, many Normans falling before him and his company. He rushed straight upon a Norman who was armed and riding on a war horse, and tried with his hatchet of steel to cleave his helmet; but the blow miscarried, and the sharp blade glanced down before the saddle bow, driving through the horse's neck down to the ground, so that both horse and master fell together to the earth. I know not whether the Englishman struck another blow; but the Normans who saw the stroke were astonished, and about to abandon the assault, when Rogier de Montgomeri came galloping up, with his lance set, and heeding not the long handled axe which the Englishman wielded aloft, struck him down, and left him stretched upon the ground. Then Rogier cried out, ‘Frenchmen, strike! the day is ours!’ And again a fierce mêlée

was to be seen, with many a blow of lance and sword: the English still defending themselves, killing the horses and cleaving the shields."—p. 200.

"On the other side was an Englishman who much annoyed the French, continually assaulting them with a keen edged hatchet. He had a helmet made of wood, which he had fastened down to his coat, and laced round his neck, so that no blows could reach his head. The ravage he was making was seen by a gallant Norman knight, who rode a horse that neither fire nor water could stop in its career, when its lord urged it on. The knight spurred, and his horse carried him on well till he charged the Englishman, striking him over the helmet, so that it fell down over his eyes; and as he stretched out his hand to raise it and uncover his face, the Norman cut off his right hand, so that his hatchet fell to the ground. Another Norman sprang forward and eagerly seized the prize with both his hands, but he kept it little space, and paid dearly for it; for, as he stooped to pick up the hatchet, an Englishman with his long-handled axe struck him over the back, breaking all his bones, so that his entrails and lungs gushed forth. The knight of the good horse meantime returned without injury; but on his way he met another Englishman, and bore him down under his horse, wounding him grievously, and trampling him altogether underfoot."—p. 209.

Such were the "fair deeds of arms" on the field of Hastings, the memory of which was probably in Wace's time still matter of boast in the families of the Norman chieftains who had performed them.

Wace, the chronicler of these events, has given a short account of himself.

"If any one ask who it is that tells it and writes this history, let him know that I am Wace, of the Isle of Jersey, which is in the western sea, appendant to the fief of Normandy. I was born in the island of Jersey, but was taken to Caen when young; and, being there taught, went afterwards to France, where I remained for a long time. When I returned thence, I dwelt long at Caen, and there turned myself to making romances, of which I wrote many.

"In former times, they who wrote *geats* and histories of other days used to be beloved, and much prized and honoured. They had rich gifts from the barons and noble ladies; but now I may ponder

long, and write and translate books, and may make many a romance and *sirvente*, ere I find any one, how courteous soever he may be, who will do me any honour, or give me enough even to pay a scribe. I talk to rich men who have rents and money; it is for them that the book is made, that the tale is well told and written down; but noblesse now is dead, and *largesse* hath perished with it; so that I have found none, let me travel where I will, who will bestow ought upon me, save King Henry the Second. He gave me, so God reward him! a prebend at Bayeux, and many other good gifts."—p. 4.

The most important of Wace's writings is the *Roman de Rou*, or Chronicle of the Norman dukes from Rollo to the year 1106, when he ends abruptly. It is in this work that he gives the account of the battle of Hastings and the Norman Conquest which Mr. Taylor has so ably translated. The only edition of it is that printed at Rouen by Ed. Frere, in 1827, edited by M. Pluquet (2 vols. 8vo.) Unfortunately, the text is not found in its original state, for it is our impression that none of the MSS. are older than the middle of the thirteenth century. Another valuable work by our author is the *Roman de Brut*, or history of the fabulous period of British history, founded on the work of Geoffrey of Monmouth. Of this work, also, an edition is now in the press at Rouen, edited by M. Le Roux de Lincy, to make similarly two volumes 8vo. The first volume was published a few months ago,* and we expect soon to receive the second, when we intend to give a more detailed notice of it. Wace has left us two or three other pieces—his Metrical life of St. Nicholas has been most ably edited by M. Monmerqué for the Société des Bibliophiles Français: his poem on the establishment of the Festival of the Conception, *dicte la feste as Normands*, merits also to be published.

* *Le Roman de Brut*, par Wace, Poète du xiii^e siècle, publié pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits des Bibliothèques de Paris, avec un Commentaire et des Notes, par Le Roux de Lincy. Tome 1. Rouen, Frere, London, Pickering. 1836. 8vo.

ROYAL WARRANT FOR FURNISHING THE CHAPEL AT ELTHAM, 6 HEN. VIII.

By the King.

HENRY R.

WE woll & comande you that upon the sight herof ye p'pay'e and ordeigne all suche stuf as shalbe necessarie for the altre of o' chapell w'in o' mano' of Elth'm as by the p'cells hereafter following :—Furst, iij ells one q'rter of hereclothe; Also an other aultre-clothe of iij ells di. to lye next the here-cloth; Also vij ells of fyner clothe for two aultre clothes; Also iij ells for towells for the aultre for the lavatorie; Also a payer of new cruets of tynne & a sacringe bell and a pax table; Also a payer of new candellsticks of tynne or laten; Also an holy water stok of laten or tynne w' a springkle; Also iij ells of canvas lyned w' bocrame to kever w' the aultre from dust; Also a new antifyner or a portal prec. vjs. viijd.; Also a fyne corporas clothe w' a case, the one side crimosin welvett, and the other white damaske; Also a new vestment for holydayes of white damaske w' a crosse of crymosyn velvet w' albe and amys; Also another aultre clothe of clothe of Bawdekin fringed, conteynyng in lenght iij yerds, iij q'rters, and one yerde one naile depe; Also a stronge cheste to stande at the aultre end w' lockes and keyes to kepe in the said stuff. Not fayling hereof as ye tendre o' pleas'. And these o' l'res shalbe yo' sufficient warr'unt and discharge in that behalf. Given undre our signet at o' mano' of Elth'm above said, the ix daye of July, the vj yere of o' reignc.

To o' trusty and welbeloved

Sir ANDREW WINDSOR,

Master of o' grete wardrobe.

[From the original. C. W. L.]

Mr. URBAN,

London, April 13.

Most of the Doves, particularly the Ring-Dove (*Columba Palumbus*. *Lin.*) and the Tame Pigeon (*C. Livia*. *Bris.*), make a very peculiar and loud noise with their wings in flying, more especially when they first rise in their flight. This noise is caused by their wings striking together *across their backs*, which so create a sound much resembling the sharp clapping of the hands. Every one of your readers will remember the very beautiful simile of the Dove in the *Æneid*; and in order to express this singular noise of the wings *across the back*, I propose reading '*tergo*' for '*tecto*,' in the 4th verse. The poet's description of the flight of that bird would then, I think, be rendered, if not more elegant, at least more *true* to Nature; thus:

"Qualis speluncâ subito commota Columba,
Cui domus et dulces latebrosus in pumice nidi,
Fertur in arva volans; plausumque exteriora pennis

Dat *tergo* ingentem: mox aëre lapsa quieto
Radit iter liquidum, celeres neque commovet alas."

The species here described by Virgil, is doubtless the Rock-Pigeon (*C. Livia*. *Bris.*)—the original of our tame or Stock-Pigeon, which abounds in such enormous flocks along the coasts of the Mediterranean. It breeds in holes and crevices of the rocks and cliffs adjacent to the sea.

Of all birds perhaps the Dove is the most quiet, elegant, and domestic species; it has indeed been ever accounted the emblem of Love, and of Gentleness. Its cooing note, although both plaintive and melancholy, has something extremely striking and pleasing to the imagination. Who would ever wish to erase from his memory the following exquisite verses of the Sacred Writer? And how often may he not have reason, amidst the troubles, the storms, and the misfortunes of life, to repeat them, with the same feeling and earnest desire which originally caused them to be uttered?—

" My heart is disquieted within me :
and the fear of death is fallen upon me.

Fearfulness and trembling are come
upon me : and an horrible dread hath
overwhelmed me.

And I said, O that I had wings like a
Dove : for then would I flee away, and be
at rest.

Lo, then would I get me away far off :
and remain in the Wilderness.

I would make haste to escape : because
of the stormy wind and tempest."

On reading the tragedy of Octavia—
generally attributed to Seneca—I was
much struck with the annexed lines,
which that unfortunate Empress is
supposed to exclaim just before her

" Obrutus his, dixi, misero trepidoque Columbæ

O mihi quis pennas remigiumque dabit :

His ego libratis fugerem procul, otia querens

Saltibus in mediis, sepositisque jugis.

Ocyus hinc celerans, tumidis, quibus obruor insons,

Fluctibus eriperer, nimbiferisque Notis."

(Vide Arturi Jonstoni ' Psalmi Davidici.'—Ps. LV. v. 6—8.) 12mo. Lond. 1741.

Yours, &c. J. H.

Remarks on Historical Painting,

IN a paper on Historical Painting
which appeared in the last number of
this Magazine, a scheme was proposed
by which it was hoped that a taste for
the highest order of Painting might
gradually be implanted in the minds of
all classes of the people of England ;
and also that by drawing off the at-
tention of the public from works which
are in fact only the parts of a picture—
from mere landscapes, and represen-
tations of animal nature, our artists
might be constrained to do rightful
homage to their patrons, and to make
human nature the ruling principle of
all their works, and then cease to
starve, to snarl, and to squabble.

Too much severity cannot be em-
ployed in animadverting upon the con-
dition of a class of persons whose
misfortunes, if we may judge by the
walls of the Royal Academy, of the
British Institution, or of the Society
of British Artists, are so much attri-
butable to the grossest indolence and
the most impertinent knavery. But it
is to be feared that this severity will
be of little use until, by touching one
of the party, the sapper has established
for himself a footing beneath the wall
he would throw down. Nothing that
we can do will affect the condition of
the kingdom of Art, till the loyal party
are bold enough to declare themselves

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cruel murder in the isle of Pandataria,
now Ventotiene. They are exactly
parallel to the 6th, 7th, and 8th verses
of the Royal Psalmist.

—————" *cujus pennas
Utinam miseræ mihi Fata darent !
Fugerem luctus ablata meos
Pennâ volucris, procul et cœtus
Hominum tristes, cœdemque feram.
Sola in vacuo nemore, et tenui
Ramo pendens, querulo possem
Gutturæ mœstum fundere murmur."*

And I will here add, for the sake of
comparison, an excellent Latin trans-
lation of those three verses of the above
Psalm, by one of our British Poets :

cognizant of our kindly intentions.
It is in vain we harangue the public in
favour of their cause, till they, by con-
triving for us a landing, give our forces
an opportunity of satisfying their own
senses as to the truth of what we say—
till they, by such a scheme as that pro-
posed in our last paper, convince the
public that there is rebellion against
good taste in every painter who wor-
ships not the human form *divine*, but
beasts instead, mere animals, among
which may be ranked portraits, and
buildings, and slices of the sky and
earth. When they bestir themselves
to meet us in our views, something
may be done ; till then they must con-
tinue to groan, and art to grow rotten.

There is no creature subject to the
frailties of human nature, so desirous
of being looked upon as a man of ge-
nius as an artist. This is not extraor-
dinary, since without genius, con-
sidered as an intellectual being, he is
usually the most contemptible of his
kind ; his ignorance, which is prover-
bial, being now only equalled by his
uselessness. The possession of genius
is the only excuse for a man who de-
termines to spend his whole life at an
easel, the loom from which the charmed
hand of genius alone can bring can-
vass that is not worthless ; and it is
to be doubted whether there is an ar-
tist in existence who is not of the same

4 G

opinion; every artist therefore, we presume, must be desirous of giving proof to others, and of assuring himself, that he is thus endowed. How greatly is it to be regretted that every artist is not aware that this is to be done, only through the medium of Historical Painting: and that thousands are disposed to esteem Claude Lorrain a man of genius, because by universal suffrage he has the reputation of being the greatest landscape painter that ever lived. There never lived a painter whose works gave less indications of this faculty of the soul; and, consequently, there never lived one, perhaps, who has been the occasion of so much mischief to the profession of which he is often esteemed a chief ornament.

There can be little doubt that the decline of painting in modern times dates from the rise of landscape painting. This was the immediate cause of a sudden increase of the number of persons calling themselves artists, which nothing but a diminution of the difficulties of the profession could render possible. And although it might be averred that the existence of landscape painters does by no means necessarily suppose the annihilation of those belonging to the higher branches of the art, yet who can deny that it has not been the cause of starvation to many of the latter, and of the most deplorable degeneracy in their art?—and who can deny that they are unreasonable in growing disheartened when it is hourly their lot to see what merely forms a subordinate part of their productions—the Eden without Man, obtaining for its creator more glory than the Eden when graced by the presence of his image?

Did the space allotted to us for these remarks admit of it, we should take great pleasure in submitting to the reader an argument which we have no doubt would satisfy him, that it is Historical Painting alone which, in order to be brought to the greatest state of perfection, imperatively requires that the artist should be a man of genius; but of this enough has been said for the present, and we now proceed to offer a few words of advice upon the subject of criticism.

It should be insisted upon that all pictures aiming at admission to the

highest class, come within certain prescribed limits as to size. For, applied to this subject, nothing is more just than the observation of Aristotle respecting the length of an heroic poem: it should neither be too long nor too short, he says; for, if the latter, its beauties as a whole will escape the observation of the reader, as the limbs of a small insect are lost to his sight; while, if the former, its parts being carried out to too great a length, he never can consider it as a whole, just as it would be impossible for him to judge of the form of a beast whose dimensions extended beyond the compass of his eye.

The portions of fine historical pictures which are oftenest apt to be criticised carelessly are animals which may have been subordinately introduced into them. A Raphaellist scorns to take note of aught in the works of his idol, which, if remarked upon at all, must necessarily be censured; or, with the rashness characteristic of certain adorers of the antique, he describes with enthusiasm such defects as truly classical, accusing the more honest and discerning critic of coldness and natural incapacity to decide at all upon the merits of such a lofty genius. We are not aware of any painter, some of whose juvenile performances contain fewer indications of talent, much less of the genius he afterwards displayed, than those of Raphaelle. We have seen chalk or pencil drawings of his in the Ambrosian Library at Milan; and amongst the drawings in the Lawrence Gallery, a horse's head as large as life, and a sketch of horses; and a Last Supper, in the British Institution last year, may also be ranked with them; which we do not hesitate to pronounce execrable. Such as, if produced as specimens of the talent of a son, would at once convince us of his total incapacity from nature to become a successful painter;—but these things—how frequently are they admired and held up as admirable examples of uneducated genius!

The subordinate parts of a picture, especially when they consist of animals, are those which first of all excite the attention of the uninitiated spectator; if these, therefore, are imperfect, and he have intelligence

enough to notice it, there is surely nothing very inconclusive in his reasoning that, as the more difficult passages would naturally in a much greater degree partake of this inaccuracy, there must be a deal of humbug in the enthusiasm for the fine arts expressed by every one who has appreciated the divine excellence of *Raphaelle* and *Michael-Angelo*. He is also disposed to rest satisfied in his own mind, since he finds these things better done by the pencil of a *Morland*, that historical painting is not by any means justly entitled to the supremacy over the other branches of the art which is universally conceded to it; so that, if not disgusted with painting altogether by this disappointment, he patronises from this moment the mere copyist of nature only. Were nature, on the contrary, beautifully represented in the parts which strike him first, he would be tempted to advance further in the work of examination, and thus receiving a gradual extension of his views, have ultimately developed to him, in the power to sympathize in a painted sentiment, the whole secret of the delight he had previously imagined a vain conceit.

Such things as the disproportionate sizes of the boat and the persons in it, represented in one of the celebrated cartoons of *Raphaelle*, should never, upon any consideration, now be permitted to pass by unnoticed or without the severest animadversion; for such things do more towards the hindrance of an extension of interest in the pictorial drama, than the deep-

ly initiated admirer of true poetry may readily conceive possible.

Painting and sculpture, it should ever be kept in mind, have for their main effect the development of the sympathy between heart and mind,—and nothing more. They of themselves make not better Christians of us. The susceptibility indeed which they give rise to, may prove only a new source of wretchedness to us: the number of our passions is increased by them, and as a consequence the number of our temptations. But, devoid of this sympathy between heart and mind, how are the precepts of the Gospel to have their due effects upon us? In vain does eloquence exert her powers in the portrayal of the Redeemer's agonies; without this sympathy the heart is deaf, and gratitude, at least, and love and admiration will never be among the incitements which cause the knee to bend and the foot to seek out the narrow path of righteousness. The fine arts, therefore, which conduced to render the Chaldeans, the Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, by every account the most depraved people of antiquity, become, when enlisted in the service of Christianity, on account of their amiability and persuasiveness, the most efficient of her champions.* Sublimity or pathos, therefore, must exist in every picture in order to make it valuable, or its author worthy of patronage.

The profanest subjects—far be it from us to advocate an exclusive adherence only to religious themes!—may

* Let us not be understood by these observations to advocate the employment of painting as a direct means of incitement to worship. This is the false principle of the Roman Catholics, who would not be acting inconsistently with it were they to institute the performance of the profanest plays as a part of their religious ceremony. There is no adage of sterling worth so frequently neglected, and none which so easily admits of constant observance with the greatest advantage, as the often quoted one—'There is a time and a place for everything.' If it be admitted that painting may be made a means of affecting the heart and rousing the imagination, it cannot be denied that it is a friend to religion. It is, however, no longer a friend, but becomes a rival of religion when it obtrudes itself on the operations of the latter, as it does when it is made a vehicle of adoration. But it is so difficult to find out where this is really the case, that we are disposed to regard the use made of pictures in Catholic churches, rather as an useless than as a noxious thing; and to attribute much of the abuse which is levelled against it, to abhorrence of unnecessary trouble, or to an insensibility to the charms of the fine arts. With weak minds one reason originating in themselves against a thing of this nature displays the property of the lifeless sponge, and blindly involves every other objection against it, which the ear may bring into its vicinity.

be made instrumental to the forging of either of these two keys to the human heart. The grotesque and the monstrous are most useful media in the thorough development of the powers of imagination. A long contemplation of subjects of this description will be found after a while to remove any tendency to narrow-mindedness and bigotry, and gradually to bring about the capability of believing things which are not self-evident—of bowing to the Saviour's miracles,—of reverencing the Son of Mary, and of grasping to its full extent the idea of an Omnipotent Being. The study of no department of poesie, we are persuaded, is so apt to leave the mind in that pondering state which ever in the end becomes one all-engrossing wonderment about the nature of things divine, as that of the fantastic, the fairy-like, the monstrous. For this reason we are decidedly of opinion that the old-fashioned fairy tale, which we understand is now rapidly giving place to the stories of prosaic-witted modern clergymen, as an introductory means of instruction to the young, is infinitely the better, inasmuch as it leads to a higher species of inquiry, such as the other is rarely found to suggest, and gives a vague susceptibility to grand impressions, unlike anything which the other could reasonably be hoped to effect. The most cultivated and the most naturally apprehensive intellect is necessary to the perception of things beyond the surface, in the study or contemplation of every-day occurrences; such objects, therefore, it is clear, are not adapted to the quick development of thought and sensibility in young people. Let the most of mind be made whilst it is capable of yielding fruit;—let it be harrowed with horror, and be ploughed with grief; let it be heated with love, and watered with joy; and if it do not then yield enough to ransom it, religion was not at hand to reap when the crop was ready.

The mere imitator of animal or inanimate Nature, when the public unanimately concur in the opinions here expressed, will be merged in the professor of Art as it is only useful, only valuable. Talent and instruction will *then no longer* be deemed the only

things requisite to qualify the painter. The finger marks of genius must be clearly perceptible upon a boy's head before his parents will think of sending him to the Royal Academy; he must be a favourite of Nature,—fools only could recommend him to enter that profession without such interest. In the meantime, let those who may look upon these remarks as particularly addressed to them, constantly keep in mind that the public, even that portion of the public which has from earliest youth received instructions from a drawing master, is not at present capable of appreciating the higher orders of painting. They look at a Transfiguration with about as much edification as a school-boy derives from the perusal of one of the sublimest chapters of the prophet Isaiah. As with the latter, the one is no more to them (if understood) than a tissue of very simple things expressed in very monstrous language, for they see not why a metaphor should be esteemed more poetical or admirable than the downright statement of the thing it signifies; so, with the former, is the other but a group of painted figures, wonderful in no other respect than that they are clever imitations of substantial forms. The only means of remedying this is by public lecturing in the manner proposed in our last paper. Put a sketch of Raphaelle before a child, and he heedlessly scribbles over what a connoisseur would be ready to fall down and worship. A beau ideal must be put into the public mind, before the public will take a sincere delight in painting. Next to the connoisseur, the boxer, the horse-dealer, and the cattle-fancier, derive more genuine satisfaction from a visit to an exhibition of pictures than any other class of persons, merely because, in as far as concerns the respective objects of his daily studies, each of these men enjoys a beau ideal.

R. B. D.

Errata.—Page 471, a. 38, omit the words "upon it";—P. 472, note, line 4, for god *read* good;—P. 476, for Herr Legbold *read* Leybold. Some other misprints in the German words will have been noticed by the reader acquainted with that language;—P. 477, a. 46, for is that which *read* that which; col. 6, 45, for cooked *read* looked.

STANZAS TRANSLATED FROM
THE JOCELYN OF ALPHONSE LA MARTINE.
(VOL. II. p. 160.)

ANGEL that was—ah! nought but woman now!
Margaret, the form by thee beheld, was mine;
'Twas I, who sought my poor heart lost; and how
I mourn, 'twas found in thine.

Thou liv'st—if life indeed the sinner hath,—
The Diamond pure mid baser metal set;
Which God had dropp'd along the Angel's path,
The Dæmon's hand hath met.

Rememberest thou the Heaven we saw so near,
The day we met—the day we bade adieu?
This hand, it sacrificed its victim dear.
Oh, God! it was for you.

Vain immolation which thy guilt hath stain'd;
Vain sacrifice of all I lov'd too well:
What I rever'd, have other hands profan'd,
My virtue—is the Mockery of Hell!

So young!—ah! yet with heart to God inclin'd,
Thou canst return.—I kept in my despair
But one sole image in my heart inshrin'd.
Ah! sully it not there.

To Heaven return, which weeps,—which loves thee still.
For thy soul's life return—return for me;
Be by a *second* baptism cleans'd from ill;
That fount—my tears shall be.

On Earth, in Heaven—so we in double life,
To each indissolubly bound remain;
Thy heart with mine shall mount 'bove mortal strife,
Or mine divide thy pain.

When thou didst stain with Pleasure's guilty breath
The Lily-flower I kept so pure, so fair;
Didst thou reflect—the Heart thou gav'st to death—
That God had rested there?

Didst thou not weep to stain the crystal stream,
Sully'ing with worldly cares its bosom clear;
That should reflect but to the solar beam,—
One thought to Memory dear.

Ah! Margaret! in my dreams thy form I drew—
Saw thee—a Wife in virtuous love embrac'd;
I saw thy Heart again its Hope renew—
And a young Cherub on thy bosom chaste.

TO A BUTTERFLY.

BY THE LATE BARON SMITH, OF THE IRISH EXCHEQUER.

Fear me not, Butterfly; harm will I none.

No—poor little fluttering thing!

Let me see but those colours that glance in the sun:

Let me see them—and when my inspection is done,

Away, on thy gossamer wing!

Fear me not, Butterfly; I will not seize

Thee, poor little frolicsome thing:

Thou art liberty's heir—thou art child of the breeze,

Go—roam to what blossom, what bower you please,

Away, on thy gossamer wing!

Yes, fly to the rose—it is breathing perfume;

Away, little wandering thing!

Every sun-beam is stealing a tint from its bloom;

Go—wait not till day-light has faded to gloom,

For Time is, like thee, on the wing.

Not gone yet, fair Butterfly, why then so still?

Art weary? thou frail little thing!

Ah hasten—nor wait, silly insect, until

Thou art marked by some bird for his ravenous bill!

Away, on thy gossamer wing!

I have noted each freckle and shade of thy coat,

Ev'ry spot of thy beautiful wing;

And I hear from yon ivy a twittering note;

Go—hide in the cup of some blossom remote;

Adieu, little fluttering thing!

How gaily you ramble across the blue sky,

Expanding a delicate wing:

I mark your vagaries—and think, with a sigh,

'Tis pity how soon, very soon, you must die,—

Poor innocent perishing thing!

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

*History of the Parliament of England, by Thomas May, fol. 1647.**Edit. Maseres, 4to. 1812.*

“The King in person, with a gallant army, designed his march toward Gloucester (A. D. 1648), the only considerable town in those parts, which the Parliament held what the king's party conceived then of the other side, was expressed in my writings; one of which, in the nature of a *jeering epigram*, was made at Oxford, and is, I think, worthy to be here inserted, on account of the strong expressions it contains of the low condition of the parliament at that time. The thing is written in an odder manner, and the names of the parliament commanders, *Fairfax* and *Waller*, are expressed by a *rebus* way of satire, as likewise those of *king's side*, the *Marquess of Essex*—

FORD, and the Earl of NEWCASTLE. I leave it to the reader without either translation or comment.

Extincta CASTRO *Fax pulchra* NOVO est;
Nec Nautæ postea nec Militi,
Sit nota Pharos; Auster disparem
Haud tulit Casum; *Murus*, cui addita est
Canina litera, mersa est, suis
Cum turmis, nuper, LEPORIS VADO.
Euri Βαρροτορεϊ Bristonia.
Leporinos horrescens vortices.
Anglica Claudii timet pares
Urbs casus; Herois Teutonici
Myrmidones astant magno cum F
Pacata Thule est: nec Noto t
Popello ant Regi: nihil zelle

Britannicum domare Cæsarem
 Ni νεομαινομενου preces gregis
 Hæc Sphingis raptim (Edipo suo.
 Julii 20, 1643.”

The explanation of these lines is as follows:—In the first line of the epigram the two words *Fax pulchra*, denote the Lord Fairfax and his son Sir Thomas Fairfax, and the troops under his command. And the words *Castro Novo*, denote the Earl of Newcastle and his army. In the fourth and fifth lines, the words *Murus cui addita est Canina litera*, denote Sir William Waller or Wall-er, and his army: and in the eighth line, the words *Leporis vado* denote the Marquiss of Hertford, or Harford, or Hareford, or Haresford, and his army, which had lately defended Sir William Waller's army. In the 9th and 10th lines, the words *Claudi urbs* denote the city of Gloucester, which is sometimes, in Latin, called *Claudii castra*. In the tenth line, the words *Herois Teutonicis*, seem to denote Prince Rupert, the German hero who had lately taken the city of Bristol, and who was coming with the great army of the king, with the king himself at the head of it, *cum Magno Duce*, to lay siege to Gloucester. In the eleventh line, the words *Pacata Thule est* mean that Scotland is in a state of peace, and occasions no fright or alarm to the neighbouring southern kingdom of England, or to its people, or to its king, *Nec Noto timor, popello, aut Regi*. And the twelfth line seems to mean, that the only enemy that threatens the king's cause with him, is the prayers of the Puritan faction at London, the fanatics who have lately run mad with religious zeal and enthusiasm.

The following is May's character of Wentworth:—

“The Lord Wentworth was a man of great parts, of a deep research, subtle wit, of spirit and industry to carry on his business: and such a conscience as was fit for that work he was designed to. He understood the right way, and the liberty of his country, as well as any man; for which in former parliaments he stood up stiffly, and seemed an excellent patriot. For those abilities, he was sooner taken off by the king, and raised in honour to be employed in a contrary way, for enslaving of his country, which his ambition easily drew him on to undertake. To this man, in my opinion, that character which Lucan bestows upon the Roman Cicero in some

sort may suit.

A man of abler parts Rome never bore,
 Nor one to whom (whiles light) the Lawes owed more;

Our State itself then suffer'd, when the tide
 Of Avarice, Ambition, factious Pride,
 To turn his waving minde quite crosse began,
 Of such high moment was one changed man.

* * * * *

Upon the 22d March, 1640, that remarkable tryal of the Earl of Strafford began. Many foule misdemeanours committed, both in Ireland and England, were daily proved against him; but that ward, which the Earl, being an eloquent man, especially lay at, was to keepe off the blow of *high treason*, whatsoever misdemeanour should be laid against him; of which some he denied, others he examined, and extenuated with great subtilty, contending to make one thing good: that misdemeanours, though never so many and great, could not by being put together, make one treason, unless some one of them had been treason in his own nature. Every day the first weeke, from Monday to Saturday without intermission, the Earle was brought from the Tower to Westminster Hall, arraigned many hours together, and the success of every day's trial was the greatest discourse or dispute in all companies. For by this time the people began to be a little decided in opinions. The clergy in general were so much fallen in love and admiration of this earle, that the Archbishop of Canterbury was almost quite forgotten by them. The courtiers cried him up, and the ladies, whose voices will carry much with some parts of the state, were exceedingly on his side. It seemed a very pleasant object to see so many Sempronias (all the chief court ladies filling the galleries at the trial) *with penne, inke, and paper in their hands, noting the passages, and discoursing upon the grounds of law and state*. They were all on his side, whether moved by pity, proper to their sex, or by ambition of being thought able to judge of the parts of the prisoner. But so great was the favor and love, which they openly expressed to him, that one could not but thinke of that verse—

Non formosus erat, sed erat facundus
 Ulysses,

Et tamen æquoreas torsit amore deas.

Ulysses, though not beautiful, the love
 Of goddesses by eloquence could move.

May's character of Archbishop Laud:

“The Archbishop of Canterbury was a maine agent in this fatal worke (Conformity in Church-worship); a man vigilant enough, of an active, or rather of a restless minde, more ambitious to undertake than politick to carry on; of a disposition

too fierce and cruel for his coat; which notwithstanding he was so far from concealing in a subtle way, that he increased the envy [i. e. odium] of it by insolence. He had few vulgar and private vices, as being neither taxed of covetousness, intemperance, or incontinence; and, in a word, a man not altogether so bad (in his personal character) as unfit for the state of England."

The Earl of Essex:

"The love and wishes of the people that did attend him were far greater than any outward signification could express. To whom he seemed, at that time, though going to a civil warr, as much an Englishman, and as true a patriot, as if he had gone against a foreign enemy. Great was the love and honour which the people in general bore to his person, in regard of his own virtue and honourable demeanour, and much increased by the memory of his noble father, the highest example that I ever yet read, of a favourite both to prince and people; of whom that was most true which Velleius Paterculus speaks with flattery and falsehood of Sejanus—'In quo cum judicio principis certabant studia populi'—the people's love strived to match the prince's judgment."

The Queen Mother, Mary de Medicis.

"It was her misfortune (how farr her crime I cannot tell) that during her abode here, the two kingdoms of England and Scotland were embroyed in great troubles, which the people were apt to impute in some measure to her counsels, knowing what power the queene, her daughter, had with the king. Others taxed her not at all, but looked upon other causes, the same councils, which, long before her arrival, had distempered England; but the people made their judgment upon it, from her actions and successes in other places. But, however it were, the queen was fearful of the people here, and had not long before desired to have a guard allowed her, pretending fears of her life, by reason of some attempts, which she conceived to have been made against her; upon which a guard was set about her house.

"Her regency in France had not been happy, nor according to the interest of that kingdome; though that perchance may be accounted a fault not so particular to her, as commonly incident to the regency of queen mothers in the land. In so much as Thuanus commends the saying of Charles the Ninth (a prince whom otherwise he does not praise) upon his death-bed—'That since he must die at

that age, being four and twenty, he thanked God he had no sonne, least France should fall under a regency, of which he had found the sad effects.' His mother was Katharine de Medicis, of the same family with this queene.

"After the time of her regency, her actions had been such, that the king, her sonne, would not harbour her in his own kingdom; nor was she welcomed into the territories of her son-in-law, the King of Spain. But the people there were no less desirous of her departure than afterwards in England. Insomuch as she became a strange example of the instability of human fortunes, that so great a queen, and mother of so many mighty princes, should want a quiet harbour for her age. Not long after her departure from England, she died at Culleine (Cologne), and might seem a parallel, in some things, to the famous empress of Rome who founded that city, and there planted a Roman colony, the wife of Claudius Caesar, and the mother of Nero. They both had taste of power, had been active in it, but not pleasing to the people. They were both taught, that the greatnesse of their sonnes was not so much advantage to their power as they had hoped, and had learned that all power dependent upon another, is of small validity and lesse stability, as Tacitus observes, speaking of the same Agrippina—'Nihil Rerum Mortalium tam instabile et fluxum est, quàm fama potentie non suà vi nixa.'"

To the great merit of May's History of the Parliament Bishop Warburton and Lord Chatham have borne full testimony. The former observed:—"This is an extraordinary performance, little known; written with great temper, good sense and spirit, and has the qualities of a regular composition." Again, "May's History of the Parliament is a just composition, according to the rules of history. It is written with much judgment, penetration, manliness of spirit, and with a candour that will greatly increase your esteem, when you understand that he wrote by the orders of his masters the Parliament."—(v. Warburton's Letter to Hurd, Jun. Aug. 1713.) Lord Chatham says—"I desired you, some time since, to read Lord Clarendon's History of the Civil Wars. I have lately read a much honester and more instructive book of the same period of history. It is the History of the Parliament, by Thomas May, Esq."—*Letts*, 5th Sept. 1754.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Discourses of the late Rev. John Pater-son, with a Memoir of his Life. 2 vols.

THIS is the account of a clever, learned, and pious minister of the Scotch Church, who was cut off in the very opening flower of a promising and prosperous life. He was born at Alnwick, in Northumberland, in 1804, and had the misfortune to lose his father in his infancy. He was educated at the High School of Edinburgh, under Mr. Pillans, and then removed to Christ Church. Sir Robert Peel most kindly and handsomely presented him to the living of Falkirk, where he died. Such is the brief outline of his blameless and virtuous life. While at school he made considerable progress in classical knowledge; and could compose with a fair degree of proficiency in Latin and Greek. We shall pass on to the time when he arrived at Oxford, and quote a few passages from a journal which he kept.

P. 91. — mentioned the order in which Mr. Fox used to distribute the great poets of ancient and modern times, viz.

Homer, *facile princeps*.
Shakspeare, *tantum non primus*.
Dante.
Ariosto.
Milton.
Virgil.
Tasso.

For my part I am not disposed to arrange them at all *sigillatim*. My distribution would be into two classes.

1st. Homer, Shakspeare, Milton.
2. Virgil, Dante, Tasso, Ariosto.

"June 4. I read 'Vathek' by Mr. Beckford, late proprietor of Fonthill Abbey. It seems a work of considerable genius, displaying great boldness and copiousness of imagination, an extensive mastery of striking and beautiful diction, and a skilful arrangement of the lights and shadows of composition. The great objection to the work is its total want of object and abiding impression. You rise from its perusal as you would have retired from his Abbey, dazzled with the multitudinous sparkling of gaudy ornaments, dissipated with the multiplicity of light and oriental luxuries, sated with voluptuous feeling, but destitute of any permanent sentiment of utility or comfort. The moral at the end is nothing: for the de-

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tails of the work have no bearing on it, nor any subordinate meaning of their own.*

"June 13. We again discussed the question of Phrenology. After a lengthened discussion, we found that our sentiments were at one on the point. We came to the decision, that as an hypothesis it was probable, as a science uncertain. That is, it explains several of the facts without assuming any cause that is not known to exist; but is unable to explain them all without making assumptions of unknown causes. The external protuberances are the unknown data; the internal activity of these organs is the assumption. The Phrenologists talk much about Lord Bacon; but they seem to have forgotten that it is a principle of the inductive philosophy, that nothing shall be assumed as the cause of a phenomenon which is not known to exist in nature. Now, that the different portions of the brain vary in activity, is not known to be an arrangement of nature, while that they vary in size is plain from experience: but the one supposition is as necessary to the system as the other.

"June 19. Read the 'Pleasures of Imagination' and the 'Art of Preserving Health.' The first of these is the most ornate poem I ever perused. Not a line but what is sparkling with splendid imagery, and full of majestic music. It is impossible to read it, as it should be read, at one sitting. The eye is fatigued with brilliance—the ear is oppressed with melody. Next to the works of Milton and Byron, it is the grandest poem in our language. Armstrong's 'Art of Preserving Health' is in a lower key; but it is nevertheless an admirable didactic poem,

* The censure of Mr. Paterson may be just; but we conceive that Mr. Beckford's design in *Vathek*, was to show that in splendour of colouring, in variety and wildness of fiction, in graphic power of description, in verisimilitude of circumstances, he could as it were embody the very spirit and soul of oriental fable, and present a work that might rival the most celebrated of their own. It was a work of Imagination, that wrought the splendid colours which she might on the tapestry of Arabian fiction. A Persian tale, or an Arabian Night's Entertainment, is not an appropriate vehicle for 'sentiments of utility and comfort.' If in such a work the taste and imagination are satisfied, its purpose is effected.—Ed.

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exhibiting a great command of bright conception, felicitous illustration, and happy expression.

"June 26. We remarked the strange contrast that subsists between the manners and sentiments of Homer's heroes. The one characterised by the simplicity of savage life, and the other full of dignity, acuteness, and refinement of a highly civilized age. The Count, though at the same time he betrayed great contrition for his literary heresy, confessed that he preferred the character of *Achilles* to that of *Hector*. There is more of native honour, of high enthusiasm, and of bold uprightness in the mind and behaviour of the former, than of the latter. Whatever he does is free from anything like cold and calculating policy, which is a principal element of *Hector's* character. He coincided, with a slight alteration, in a profound sentiment which I recollected to have met with, I think, in Hallam's* 'Middle Ages,' which considers *Hector* as intended to present and embody the heroism of patriotic feeling, and *Achilles* that of in-born greatness. The courage of the former being that of Rome, the bravery of the latter that of the ages of chivalry. From this very account, however, of the matter, I was disposed to differ, and prefer *Hector* to *Achilles*. The bravery of the latter is merely a passion, that of the former is a principle. The one is more physically imposing—the other more morally great.

"July 17. I read from Jeremy Taylor his 'Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion, drawn from the character, actions, and doctrines of the Founder.' A magnificent piece of composition, full of that mingled naïveté and depth of feeling,—that acuteness of particular remark and vagueness of general conception,—that luxuriance of poetic imagery and force of pointed sentences,—which give so peculiar a character to the writings of that distinguished prelate."

When Mr. Paterson arrives at Oxford, his journal goes on as follows, though we confess we cannot guess the name of the venerable person spoken of.

"I delivered the introduction with which you honoured me to Dr. — the first opportunity, and had the good fortune to be very graciously received. I have since dined at his house, and, what is here esteemed the most marvellous condescension for the Head of a House, have had a call from him at my lodgings. I

found him a very superior man. Indeed, since —'s departure, he is acknowledged, in Oxford, as the first man at the university. He seems very free too from the bigotry and intolerance which some how or other I had connected with the idea of a regular Oxonian. Talking of the recent discovery of the parallax of one of the fixed stars, by which it seems it has been ascertained that its bulk is nearly equal to that of the whole solar system, he observed—'Well, really one begins to suspect that the vice-chancellor of Oxford is not the greatest of existing beings.' A remark which I saw great reason for asserting. He talked with great candour and liberality of the London University. The King's College, he styles, and happily enough, a mean plagiarism of another man's idea. I find in general, that the King's College is much more unpopular at Oxford than the London University; though the Oxonians, as the title of King's rendered it necessary, I suppose, subscribed for the former and not for the latter. I called on the Dean of Christ Church at his own desire, and was very politely treated. * * * I was somewhat surprised and pleased to find so much more liberality of sentiment in the Common Room of Christ Church than I expected. Mr. C. has introduced me to another very agreeable acquaintance in Mr. C. (Cramer), the author, or at least one of them, for there are two, of that admirable Dissertation on Hannibal's Passage of the Alps, with which I was made so well acquainted by you during the first session of my college life. He has lately published a very minute and elaborate geographical description of Italy, which I don't know whether you have seen, and is at present engaged with a similar work on Greece. He is a Swiss by birth—took a first-class degree, both in the mathematics and classics, was made a student of Christ Church and head of one of the halls; both of which situations he resigned for a living in the neighbourhood of Oxford. He lives in the town in studious quiet and retirement, and I find his society very interesting."

"Oct. 28. I attended M— (Milman's) Lecture on Poetry in the schools. He is rather little [this is a mistake], very dark, with an agreeable but not striking expression of countenance. With regard to his poetic organs, I could form no idea, as he wore his cap all the time he lectured. The lecture was in Latin, and seemed one of a series. The subject was the didactic poetry of the later Greeks, such as Nicander, Dionysius, and Appian. The style was very elegant and unaffected. He introduced a considerable number of quo-

* See Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. 111. p. 482, note, ed. 5th.

tations, which he accompanied with English translations of his own,—most of them very felicitous specimens of his own peculiar style,—particularly one from Nicander, descriptive of a man dying of the bite of a serpent, whose venom had a lethargic influence over its victim; and one from Appian's Halentus, containing a beautiful little tradition of a curious friendship which a Dolphin contracted for a boy. M— reads his poetry very well—marking the separate feet of the line somewhat more distinctly than is usual, and pronouncing full all the Anapæsts which occurred in the place of Iambi. There was a tone of subdued earnestness in his elocution exceedingly interesting—as if he felt more than before a grave, black-gowned, velvet-capped audience, he thought it decorous to express; as if the Poet in short was striving to hide himself under the Professor. The whole affair was to me very interesting, though in itself there was nothing great or profound.

“ Nov. 16. I heard a very excellent charity sermon to-day, in St. Martin's church, from Dr. H— (Hampden?) It was on that temptingly moderate text, ‘ Pure religion and undefiled,’ &c. The preacher, however, was very *orthodox* and discriminating, and introduced some very shrewd general remarks on the necessity of intellectual activity and patient thought in studying the scheme of Christianity, resulting from the mode in which the truth is delivered in the Sacred Writings; that is, by parts which require the exercise of patient thought and comparison, to reduce them into a system. The more directly practical part of the discourse had a character of homeliness, shrewdness, and aphoristic sententiousness, mixed with its academic dignity, very striking, and very much adapted to all. One of his aphorisms, in regard to the Poor Laws, summed up in a few words, and with much force, the whole argument against the system. ‘ Charity by compulsion,’ he observed, ‘ is no charity at all. It is felt as such neither by those who give, nor by those who receive.’

“ Nov. 23. In the afternoon Dr. W— (Whateley), the Principal of St. Alban's Hall, who is generally considered the man of the most original mind in the University, preached to a very crowded audience. His subject was that which once brought so much obloquy on good Dr. Chalmers—the Popery of Protestants,—and the sermon, though it had less of connexion and unity than I expected from so eminent a logician, was on the whole a superior and masterly performance, distinguished for its particular sentiments, and its bold, rapid, strong style. The text was 2 Kings,

xviii. 4. ‘ The children of Israel burnt incense to the brazen serpent.’ He began by observing, that many people lost the benefit of the lessons which a wise perusal of history is calculated to afford, by a forgetfulness of the *principle*, that, from the beginning of the world till now, human nature was substantially the same, though circumstantially it varied endlessly. That by attending merely to the circumstantial peculiarities of ancient history, they saw nothing in the errors and vices it detailed but the subject of vague *wonder*, or of *self-sufficient contempt*; while if they sought out their *principles*, they would find matter of much practical instruction—an instruction which was likely to be all the purer for the difference of the circumstances in those events from which it might be drawn, inasmuch as in regard to these, we were more likely to judge impartially and sternly, than if the peculiarities had borne such a resemblance to our own cases, as might excite our prejudices and suspicions. In regard to the soul's moral vision, the law of physical optics was reversed. We saw what was remote, more accurately than what was near; and as the law was reversed, so ought our procedure to be; we should judge of moral objects that are near by those that are remote, what we are likely to see wrong, by what we are surest of seeing right. It was by making this use of the discussions concerning the tenets and spirit of Popery, to which so much of the public interest was at present attracted, that we were most likely to derive most advantage from them. *Popery was human nature.* The frame work of Popery was not the cause but the result of the spirit of Popery. That spirit was always in the world, and always would be. This could legibly be shown by numerous examples, supplied by all history,—of the same claims to infallibility,—the same preference of the expedient to the true,—The same superstition, the same love of persecution, and all the same moral principles displayed in other cases, as are exhibited in the Romish hierarchy. It was also very plain, from the way in which Popery was introduced, gradually, imperceptibly, and by a gradual progress. It was not planted, like Mohammedism, a perfect tree, with its trunk full formed, and all its boughs displayed, but sprung up by slow but incessant growths, from its seeds in human nature.

— *Infœcunda quidem,
Quippe solo natura subest.*

Since then the *principles* of Popery are in human nature, it was not sufficient to leave left its communion, or to alter its parti-

cular tenets, in order to have escaped its spirit. This required a constant vigilance over our own hearts, where the same principles which had enslaved the world to Popery were ever ready to make their appearance in another form, and delude us under what was only a mere specious disguise. Satan can transform himself into the likeness of more than one angel of light. I was disappointed of Dr. W.'s not applying his general idea to some particular cases. But as he promised us another sermon on the subject, I suppose he has reserved its more especial illustration till then.

“ March 14. I have been chiefly employed in writing to Dr. C— an account of the theological education of the University. Every candidate for a degree, whether lay or clerical, is required to pass an examination in Theology before being even admitted to trials in human learning. The requisite qualifications for the examination are, 1. In critical divinity, so much knowledge as shall enable him to construe and interpret the four gospels. 2d. In literary divinity a competent acquaintance with scripture history, chronology, and geography. 3d. In systematic divinity, a familiarity in the Thirty-nine Articles and Burnet's Exposition. The examination on these points is a *bond fide* one, though of course it varies in strictness according to the character and will of the examining master. S— assures me, that no one can graduate at Oxford without your being able to say of him—‘ That he *knows* at least the scheme of salvation, whether he obeys it or not.’ And this he held up as the distinction of being of the University. For those who are looking to the Church as a profession, the University provides no additional means of instruction, except a short course of lectures made by the King's Divinity Professor, at present the Bishop of Oxford. These lectures, his lordship told me, are chiefly occupied with advices in regard to the private prosecution of theological study, and recommendations of such books as he thinks best adapted to furnish forth a well-accomplished minister. Perhaps, considering the limits of the course, this is the best way he could employ it.”

As a specimen of Mr. Paterson's poetry, we give his translation of the epitaph on the Athenians who fell at Chæroneæ.—(v. Demosth. de Corona.)

They girt their harness at their country's call,
Upon their valiant breasts; and when the foe
Of freedom triumph'd, they receiv'd the blow
But spurn'd away the shame; for so to fall
Was prouder victory, brighter joy, than all
That life prolong'd in bondage could bestow.
The grave was their reward. Though dark
and low

They sleep, they share not in their country's thrall—

Their country, whose maternal arms enfold
The urns, and guard the consecrated mould
Of those that in her ranks so proudly fell:
So Heaven hath will'd, and Heaven wills all
things well.
Jove's dread decree its even course must hold,
Nor may a mortal man the stroke of fate repeal.

The sermons which accompany the memoir, are such as might have been expected from Mr. Paterson's talents and knowledge: but we think the language and whole structure of them too ornamented and flowery; and this love of ornament and manner too rhetorical and ambitious, we consider the chief defect of Mr. Paterson's mind, as regards his habits of composition. But on the whole, the volumes amply support the high opinion his friends appear to have entertained of him, and give proof of his cultivated mind, his sound and serious views, and his life devoted to the highest and best purposes of his calling.

A Reading on the Use of Torture in the Criminal Law of England previously to the Commonwealth. By David Jardine, Esq. 8vo. London, 1837. pp. 109.

“ THE application of torture to witnesses and accused persons, for the purpose of extracting evidence and confessions,” seems to have originated in the kindred practice of domestic slavery, and to have prevailed, more or less, in every nation of antiquity. The mean flattery and abject debasement of slaves had a direct tendency to degrade the slave-master into a tyrant. Tyranny and cruelty are inseparable; and wherever, in ancient times, domestic slavery existed, we also may trace, if there be any literature in which we may search for them, the horrors of the whip, the pincers, and the rack.

Torture, thus introduced, came to be applied judicially in two different ways; first, as a punishment after conviction, and without any ulterior view; and, secondly, as a mode of examination, an allowed and lawful manner of obtaining evidence to be used in judicial proceedings. It is to this latter description of torture, known in the Roman law under the title of *questio*, that the work before us

our present observations are principally confined.

The origin and universal prevalence of this horrible practice—at once cruel and absurd—are inexplicable. How men were first induced to conclude that agony might be made the portal to truth, that statements extorted in a loathsome dungeon amidst the groans and tears of an overpowering anguish, were to be preferred to testimony given in open day, before the searching eyes of persons interested in the result, and in answer to the acute questions of men trained to the discovery of truth, are mysteries to the origin of which we have little clue. When society has outgrown false opinions, their previous prevalence seems almost incredible. So it is in this case. Nothing but the most convincing proof would compel us to believe that such a practice ever prevailed extensively.

Amongst the Greeks the evidence of slaves was not received in the courts of justice unless it had been extorted by torture; and Demosthenes says, that where it was possible to produce for the same fact, either freemen or slaves as witnesses, the judges always preferred the torturing of slaves as a more certain evidence.¹ The violence of the torture often occasioned maiming, and even death; so that whoever demanded the evidence of a slave was obliged to indemnify his owner against probable pecuniary loss. It has been thought that free citizens were exempted from torture except as a punishment; but there is good reason for believing the contrary. They were certainly not ordinarily tortured to obtain evidence; but there are several authorities for believing that in cases of suspicion, and with a view to extort confessions, the freeman fared no better than the slave.

Such also appears to have been the custom at Rome. Gibbon, in his usual grandiloquent manner, has asserted that these haughty Republicans “could never consent to violate the sacred person of a citizen, till they possessed the clearest evidence of his guilt;”² but

a pains-taking writer, who has recently examined the subject of slavery amongst the Romans, has stated the fact less pompously, but far more accurately, thus:—“Freemen were of old not liable to be tortured, in civil causes, at all; nor in criminal proceedings, unless convicted culprits; or parties against whom there was partial proof; or witnesses strongly suspected of being accomplices. But slaves might be put to the question, under almost any circumstances, in either civil or criminal cases, where there was some, but incomplete evidence.”³ This, it will be seen, refers to the time of the Republic; at a later period the practice of torture was extended to all cases of treason, which, in the jurisprudence of the empire, included every crime indicative of a hostile intention towards the emperor or the state. The ingenuity of lawyers sufficed to bring a great variety of offences within this wide definition, and thus torture became almost universal. Some “master spirits” from time to time darkly perceived and grieved over its revolting barbarity, and inaptitude to its purpose; but their reasonings failed to reach the hearts of their contemporaries.

When domestic slavery yielded to better opinions, the prevalence of which may be attributed in part to the propagation of Christianity, we find that on the Continent not only did the serf, or predial slave, continue subject to this portion of the afflictions of his class, but that, at any event in some of the nations into which the Western Empire was divided, the application of the torture was extended, in all important cases, to free and even to honourable persons. The ancient Codes in Lindenbrog’s Collection contain express regulations for its application to all persons, and declare what recompense should be given to an owner whom torture deprived of the services of his serf, and to persons of the free and noble classes who suffered its inflictions upon false accusations.⁴

Transferred in this manner from the

¹ We state this upon the authority of Hume, *Essays*, I. 344, Edit. 1788, not having the original at hand to refer to.

² III. p. 79. Edition, 1816.

³ Blair’s *Slavery amongst the Romans*, p. 62.

⁴ Lindenbrog, 39, 119, &c.

practice of the Roman law, torture became a settled portion of the judicial procedure of almost all the Continental nations, and, in some of them, continued to be so until a very recent period. In France, Mr. Jardine remarks, it was forbidden in certain cases, "by a decree of the 24th August, 1780, and was formally abolished in every case throughout the French dominions by a law of the 9th October, 1789. In Russia the use of torture in judicial tribunals was first interrupted by a recommendation of the Empress Catharine in 1763; and its final abolition, as part of the Russian law, was effected by an Imperial Ukas in 1801. In the middle of the last century, the increasing prevalence in Germany of just and rational opinions respecting jurisprudence, induced the abolition of torture in Russia, Saxony, and Austria; but it continued to disgrace the administration of criminal justice in the majority of the German States until the present century. For instance, in Bavaria and Wurtemberg, it was first suspended by ordinances in 1806, in the kingdom of Hanover in 1822, and in the Grand Duchy of Baden in 1831."—(Jardine, p. 3.) We may add that it was abolished in Sweden in 1773; in Poland in 1776;⁵ and in Spain in 1814.⁶

The German nations had originally no domestic slaves. Tacitus pointedly remarks the contrast which they presented to the Romans in this respect.

"Ceterum servis, *non*⁷ in nostrum morem descriptis per familiam ministeriis utuntur. Suam quisque sedem, suos penates regit. Frumenti modum dominus aut pecoris, aut vestis, ut colono injungit, et servus hactenus paret. Cetera domus officia uxor ac liberi exsequuntur. Verberare servum, ac vinculis et opere coercere rarum. Occidere solent non disciplina et severitate, sed impetu et ira, ut inimicum, nisi quod impune. Liberti non multum supra servos sunt, raro aliquod momentum in domo, nunquam in

civitate, exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quæ regnantur. Ibi enim, et super ingenuos, et super nobiles ascendunt, apud ceteros impares libertini libertatis argumentum sunt."—De Moribus Germ. 25.

This passage, except only so far as regards the power over life, appears very exactly to describe the condition of the villein of England in the middle ages. But during the Anglo-Saxon period, and probably for some centuries afterwards, there existed an inferior and gradually decreasing class of Esnes, Theows, or Serfs, who are distinguished in Domesday by the title *Servi*. These were the actual slaves of that period, some of them being attached to land, and others employed apparently as menials in the houses of their owners. We have little clue to the treatment of these unhappy persons; but what there is gives no ground for any hope that their situation offered an exception to the rule which unites domestic slavery to the practice of torture. The goad and the scourge, the use of both of which is unquestionable, are significant indications of the general character of their treatment.

The separate existence of this servile class being unmarked by any great historical event, and they themselves being considered as an inferior and degraded race, altogether unworthy of notice, we gradually lose sight of them entirely. One trace only of their continued but modified existence is to be found in our old law books, under the title of Villeinage. Villeins were said to be of two classes, distinguished in the Statute 1 Richard II. cap. 6, where it is recited, that "the villeyns and terre-tenants in villenage" having obtained "certain exemplifications made out of the Book of Domesday," contended that, by virtue thereof, they ought to be discharged from "all manner of *servage due as well of their bodies as of their tenures aforesaid*."⁸ Here we find that the villein-proper owed service with his body, and was therefore a slave; whilst the terre-tenant in villeinage might be a freeman, but was bound to perform, in respect of his land, certain inferior and degrading offices which the law

⁵ Gent. Mag. for 1780, p. 578.

⁶ Ibid. for 1814, part ii. p. 280.

⁷ The portion of this passage which is quoted in Ellis's Introduction to Domesday is rendered unintelligible by the misprint of *nos* for *non*, a mistake which has not been corrected in the recent edition in 8vo. (i. 86.)

⁸ Authentic Edition of the Statutes, vol. ii. p. 2.

termed villein services. This distinction is frequently lost sight of, and the general term villein confusedly bestowed upon both classes indiscriminately, especially by authors who have written since the former class has gradually slipped out of existence. This is not so in the older books. Villeins proper are distinctly recognised in 'The Mirrour' as villeins who are slaves. "They can purchase nothing but to the lord's use; they know not in the evening what service they shall do in the morning, nor any certainty of their services; the lords may fetter, imprison, beat, or chastise them at their pleasures, saving to them their lives and members; they may not fly or run from their lords, so long as they find them wherewith to live; nor is it lawful for others to receive them without their lord's consent."⁹ In the 'Booke of Olde Tenures' they are included under the general title of Villeins, and it is laid down that the lord may "despoil, scourge, and chastise them at pleasure."¹⁰

The ferocity of individual lords no doubt took advantage of the license which the law thus gave them; but we have not found any authority for supposing that any judicial torture, that is, any torture with a view to extract evidence or confessions, was ever practised upon these villein-slaves under the authority of any common law court or tribunal. The law writers of England with one voice deny that any such practice ever prevailed. Bracton lays it down that a prison "ad continendos non ad puniendos haberi debeat." The Mirrour states more explicitly, "because it is forbidden that none be pained before judgment, the law requireth, that none be put amongst vermine, or in any horrible nor dangerous place, nor into any other pain; but it is lawful for gaolers to fetter those they doubt, so as the fetters weigh no more than twelve ounces;"¹¹ Britton is even

more precise. "We will that no one be put in irons, except those who are taken for felony, or for trespass in parks or vivaries, or those who are found in arrearages upon accounts, and we forbid that any otherwise they be punished or tormented;"¹² and Fleta removes all doubt by informing us that in cases of gaol-breach a diligent inquiry is to be made whether it was occasioned by any aggravation of punishment, as suspension of the body by the feet, cutting of the nails, a weight of iron, or torments of that description, and in that case the keepers are to be held punishable as in cases of homicide."¹³ Fortescue impressed the barbarity of torture upon Prince Edward, son of Henry the Sixth, for whom his book was written; and appealed to an instance of its fallaciousness which had recently occurred within the Prince's knowledge, probably in France, where Fortescue and the Prince were then residing.¹⁴ Coke declared it to be contrary to Magna Charta;¹⁵ Sir Thomas Smith denounced it as cruel, servile, and abhorrent to the feelings of Englishmen;¹⁶ and, finally, the judges, being consulted by Charles the First as to the legality of putting Felton to the rack, to their honour declared unani- mously, "that he ought not by the law to be tortured by the rack, for no such punishment is known or allowed by our law."—(Jardine, p. 12.)

These various authorities very clearly determine what were the doctrines of the common law; but it is nevertheless unquestionable that, at the very time when such was the state of the common law, torture with a view to extracting confessions was frequently practised in England. This arose in two ways: first,—torture might lawfully be practised in all those courts in England, the proceedings of which were regulated by the civil, and not by the common law, in all those cases within their jurisdiction in which

⁹ Horne's Mirrour, p. 112, Edit. 1768.

¹⁰ "Olde Tenures" in Rastell's "xii Bookes," p. 126, Edit. 1534.

¹¹ Mirrour, p. 73.

¹² Wingate's Britton, p. 17 b. The text reads "pur trespas de parkes on de viuers," but it ought clearly to be "de

viuers" for vivers, vivaries, places for the keeping of live creatures.

¹³ Selden's Fleta, p. 39. This is evidently the origin of our Coroner's Inquests upon persons who die in prison.

¹⁴ Fortescue de laud. cap. 22.

¹⁵ Third Inst. cap. 2.

¹⁶ De republica, cap. 21.

the civil law allowed torture. An instance is referred to by Henry, as having taken place in the court of the Constable in the year 1468;¹⁷ and the application of torture in the Admiralty Courts is considered to be proved by the preambles of the Statutes of 27 Henry VIII. c. 4, and 28 Henry VIII. c. 15, in both which it is recited, that certain offenders "many tymes escape unpunysshed because the triall of their offences hath heretofore ben ordered, judged, and determynd after the course of the civil lawes, the nature wherof is, that before any judgement of Death canne be yeven ayenst the offendours, either they must playnly confesse their offences (which they will never doo without torture or paynes), or els their offences be" proved in a particular manner. Secondly,—Torture was occasionally practised under colour of the royal prerogative. Whether such an infliction could ever be justified as an exercise of prerogative, whether in fact it was a tyrannical usurpation or not, is a question into which we will not at present enter. It is clear that the courts of common law disclaimed any right to put a prisoner to the torture; it is equally clear that during a certain period of our history such a right was assumed and exercised on the part of the Crown under the authority of royal warrants and orders of the Privy Council.

Although principally limited in practice to cases of treason, affairs of state, and very peculiar or heinous offences, no such limitation was admitted or recognised; but, as far as we have seen, the authority was considered to be one which might be exercised at the royal pleasure in any case whatever. Coke has preserved a traditional story that the Duke of Exeter, who was appointed Constable of the Tower in 1447,¹⁸ first introduced the

"rack or brake" into that fortress, and that this abhorred engine was consequently called "the Duke of Exeter's daughter." Whether this be the fact or not, and whether, if the fact, this be the first introduction of prerogative torture or not, does not appear; but we have not met with any evidence of the use of torture in cases triable at the common law, before the year 1467, when Holinshed records that one Hawkins being "cast in the Tower, and at length brought to the brake, called the Duke of Exeter's daughter, by meanes of which paine he shewed manie things, amongst the which the motion was one that he had made to Sir Thomas Cooke, and accused himself so farre, that he was put to death."²⁰ Cooke was tried upon the evidence thus extracted, and, although acquitted, suffered a great deal of persecution and pecuniary loss.

From Edward the Fourth we are not aware of any instance of torture down to the reign of Henry the Eighth. Amongst the cruelties which then became familiar, we find the unscrupulous practice of the rack. George Constantyne, writing of that confession of Mark Smeaton, which has been a sore puzzle to the defenders of Ann Boleyn, says, that "the saying was, that he was first grievously racked."²¹ Cromwell coolly notes down amongst his remembrances, "to sende Gendon to the Towre to be rakkyd."²² Dampport, one of the witnesses examined respecting Catharine Howard's infidelities, was subjected to torture;²³ and, although Fox has probably been deceived in some portion of his account of the racking of Anne Askew, there is no doubt of the main fact. Burnet relates it upon the authority of an original journal of transactions in the Tower, written by Anthony Anthony;²⁴ and in Johnson's letter, published by Sir Henry Ellis,²⁵ we read, "she hath been rakked sins her condemnacion (as men

¹⁷ Henry, x. p. 73, referring to W. Wyrcester, 515.

¹⁸ Authentic Edition of Stats. iii. 533, 671.

¹⁹ Cal. Rot. Pat. 26 Henry VI. p. 292. 3d Instit. p. 34. Stowe says, the brake was "called the Duke of Excester's daughter, because *shee* was the deviser of that torture."—(Stowe's Chronicle by Howes, p. 420.) For the honour of the sex, as

well as on account of its greater probability, we will adopt Coke's version.

²⁰ Holinshed, iii. 222.

²¹ Archæolog. vol. xxiii.

²² Ellis's Letters, 2d Ser. ii. 121.

²³ State Papers, i. 692.

²⁴ Reform. i. part 1, 439.

²⁵ Ellis's Letters, 2d Ser. ii. 177.

say) which is a strange thing in my understanding. The Lord be mercifull to us all."

From the accession of Edward the Sixth, torture-warrants are occasionally to be found in the Council Books, and from that time, consequently, its existence and application may be traced with some certainty. This is what has been done by the author of the work before us. Having had access to the Council Books he has been enabled to amplify his previous account in the little work entitled "Criminal Trials," (i. 13—22) and to publish in an Appendix a collection of all the original documents he has discovered. Some two or three have been published before; but it is advantageous to possess them in a collected form.

They establish, beyond dispute, that torture was practised as a prerogative right from Edward the Sixth down to 1640, when its last victim, John Archer, a glover, "a very simple fellow," was ordered to be racked, with a view to the discovery of some traitorous conspiracy in the attack of the mob upon Lambeth Palace. There were some subsequent instances of the use of torture, by the anti-royal party during the civil war, both in England and Ireland; but they do not seem to have attracted Mr. Jardine's notice.

Within the ninety years to which Mr. Jardine's collection of warrants applies, the most atrocious cruelties were perpetrated under their authority. It is at once disgusting and humiliating to learn the full particulars of the sufferings of Campion; of the agony of the aged Pcacham, examined in the presence of Bacon and other distinguished persons, "before torture, in torture, between torture, and after torture;"²⁶ of the frightful death of Owen, the servant of Father Garnet; and of the sufferings of poor Miagh, who has left a touching memorial of his misery amongst the inscriptions at the Tower. This unfortunate man was sent over from Ireland in 1580-1, by the Lord Deputy, that he might be examined respecting a suspected treasonable correspondence with the rebels in arms in that country. After an examination by Walsingham he was sent to the Tower, and the lieutenant and Dr.

Hammond were instructed to examine him again secretly. They reported the result to Walsingham on the 10th March, 1580-1, in the following words:—

"We have had twoo severall examinations of Thomas Myaghe, wherein we finde nothing but an improbable tale full of suspicion, not mutche increased by reporte of further matter then heretofore he hath declared to your honour, as by the examinations which we sende herewith maie appeare. We have forborne to put him in Skevington's yrons, for that we received charge from yow to examine hym with secrecie, whiche in that sorte we could not do, that maner of dealinge requiringe the presence and ayde of one of the jaylors all the tyme that he shall be in those yrons, and in this examination; and besides, we finde the man so resolute as in our opinions little will be wroonge out of hym but by some sharper torture. Nevertheless, we are to refer this to your honor's consideration, and will be redde tomorrow in the afternoone, or at anie other tyme, to attende upon your direction."—(Jardine, p. 83.)

A week afterwards, these willing instruments of cruelty reported again:

"We have agayne made two severall examinations of Thomas Myaghe, and notwithstanding that we have made triall of hym by the torture of Skevington's yrons, and with so mutche sharpenes as was in our judgement for the man and his cause convenient, yet can we get from hym no farther matter than we have sent herewith in writinge. Of the man we thincke as we dyd before, that he can hardlie be innocent; and the circumstances discovered in this examination, do in our opinion shewe that the colour of his second sendinge to understande the forces of the enemie is but counterfeit matter, consideringe that the same was well knownen to hym at his first goinge unto them; wherein if he dissembles his knowledge to the Erle, there was little cause whie he shold be reputed a person of truth for aine suche service. Thus trustinge your honour will accept our doinges in good parte, we commend the same to th' Almightye. This 17th of Marche, 1580."—(Jardine, p. 84.)

After a lapse of four months, and the arrival apparently of some further intelligence from Ireland, the sufferings of Myagh were renewed and increased. On the 30th July, 1581, there is a memorandum in the Council Book of the following letter:

²⁶ Hailes's Memorials of James I. 58.
GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

“ A letter to Mr. Lieutenant of the Tower and Thomas Norton ; that whereas their lordships have appointed Geoffry Fenton, her Majestie's Secretarie for the realme of Irelande, to repaire unto them for the examininge of Thomas Meaghe, heretofore committed to his charge, and to charge him with suche matters as he heretofore hath denied, and now are certified from thence to be verified by depositions of witnesses. They are required, uppon receipt hereof, to call the said Meaghe before them ; and in case, being confronted and charged with such matters as the said Fenton shall bringe with him, he shall wilfullie refuse to acknowledge the same, then it is thought meete that they deale with him with the racke in such sorte as they shall see cause. And to advertise their lordships of their doings as soon as convenientlie they may.”—(Jardine, p. 85.)

The result does not appear, except so far as it is indicated by the following lines cut in the wall of the dungeon in the Tower in which Meagh was confined—

“ Thomas Miagh, which lieth here alone,
That fayne wold from hens begon ;
By torture strange mi trouth was tryed,
Yet of my libertie denied.

1581. Thomas Myagh.”
(Jardine, p. 30.)

This instance of wanton cruelty is an illustration of the character of the transactions laid open in this little volume. An impartial recklessness of suffering was exhibited, whatever the station of the prisoner or the character of the presumed offence. The simple glover ; the rude but probably cunning Myagh ; the learned and eloquent Campion ; Thomas Travers, detected in stealing “ a standyshe of her Majestie ;” William Tompson, “ a very lewde and dangerous person, charged to have a purpose to burne her Majestie's shippes ;” “ one William Wakeman, *alias* Oavies, a notoriouse fellow ;” and very many others of various classes and characters, are here found indiscriminately consigned to the irons or the rack. In one instance the sufferer is a female. Copies of two feigned visions of a young maiden had been scattered abroad amongst “ the popish and ignorant people” in Cheshire. The bishop sent them to the Council, who directed him “ to doe his best devor to syft and bowlt out who be authors, as well by examining

such as shall be found seised with the copies of the said visions, *as by causing the mayden* (in case by fayer means she shall not confesse the same) *to be secretlie whipped*, and so brought to declare the truthes of this imposture.”—(Jardine, p. 86.) This was in 1581.

In considering the different kinds of engines of torture, we are again thrown back to the domestic slavery of the ancients. Mr. Blair remarks, that “ a vast variety of engines of torment were used by the Romans ; and, in so far as we can judge, from the mention made of them by ancient writers, little new in the modes of inflicting pain was devised by modern ingenuity during any of the religious persecutions, or other too celebrated occasions, when such cruelty has been displayed in more recent ages.”—(Blair's *Slavery amongst the Romans*, p. 63.)

Whether the *equuleus* of the ancients was the rack of modern days, or the wooden horse, formerly used as a military punishment, and an engraving of which may be seen in Grose's *Military Antiquities* (¶1. 199), seems doubtful. Our word “ rack” is evidently descriptive. It means simply “ a stretcher ;” an engine for stretching the frame beyond its natural form. We have seen what is the traditional origin of its name of the “ the Duke of Exeter's daughter.”

Scavenger's, or Skevington's irons, or the scavenger's daughter, was an invention of Sir William Skevington, or Skeffington, who was Lieutenant of the Tower, and afterwards Governor of Ireland, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. A description of this frightful engine, extracted from Tanner's *Societas Europæa*, is given by Mr. Jardine, in a note at p. 15, and there is also an account of it and of other engines of torture employed at the Tower in a note to Lingard's *England* (viii. 521). It was the reverse of the rack, torturing by compression instead of elongation. The prisoner being made to kneel, a hoop of iron, composed of two parts connected by a hinge, was introduced under his legs, and fastened over his back. The victim was gradually compressed by drawing the one end of the hoop over the other.

The manacles, Mr. Jardine thinks, were first introduced at Bridport.

about 1588.—(Jardine, p. 37, n. and App.) The documents in the Appendix do not exactly prove this, but they seem to shew that this torture was not used at the Tower until about 1598. If the manacles and the iron gauntlets were the same, there is a description of them in Lingard. We cannot concur in Mr. Jardine's notion, that the manacles were the same as the iron collar, an engine which compressed the sufferer's neck down towards his feet. He founds this opinion upon a line in the *Tempest*—"I'll manacle thy neck and feet together;" the poetical license of which is very obvious. The word occurs several times in *Shakspeare*, and never with any such meaning as Mr. Jardine supposes. There does not seem any good ground for supposing that they were anything more than the *manicæ* of the ancients, which are described as chains for the hands.²⁷

There was also a place, or cell, in the Tower used for the torturing prisoners, called "little-ease;" the earliest mention of which that we have met with, is in *Holinshed* (III. 825) in the reign of Henry the Eighth. At that time it was used by the House of Commons as a place of custody for a person who had committed a breach of their privileges. *Lingard* describes it as so constructed, that the prisoner could neither stand, walk, sit, or lie in it at full length, but was compelled to draw himself up in a squatting posture. This is probably the same place which was also called Little Hell. A Committee of the House of Commons examined it in 1604, and reported that "it was very loathsome and unclean, and not used for a long time, either for a prison or other cleanly purpose."—(Jardine, p. 15 n.) They found in it the engine called *Skevington's* daughter.

An apartment something analogous to "Little-ease," was known and de-

scribed as "the dungeon amongst the rats." This was by the water's edge, and when the tide rose was infested by multitudes of those animals.

This disgusting catalogue might be considerably increased, but we have already exceeded our limits and must forbear. We intended also to have noticed the practice of torture in Ireland and in Scotland, but have not space. The Iron-boot, which was long used in the latter country, has been rendered familiar to all the readers of *Walter Scott*, by the admirable description of the torturing of *Mac-Briar*—(Old Mortality, Novels, X. 407, edit. 1830.) The Thumbscrews, or thumbikins, are also introduced into that scene by Sir *Walter*, but by a poetical license, for they do not seem to have been invented until a few years after the date of the events which are the subjects of that novel. There is an order made by the Scottish Privy Council, on the 23d July, 1684, in the following words:—"Whereas the Boots were the ordinary way to expiscate matters relating to the government, and that there is now a new invention called the *Thumbkins*, which will be very effectual to the purposes and intent aforesaid, the Lords of his Majesty's Privy Council do therefore ordain, that when any person shall, by their order, be put to the torture, the said boots and thumbkins both be applied to them as shall be found fit and convenient."—(State Trials, x. 765. n.) In Scotland two cases of torture occurred in the reign of *William the Third*, and the practice was not finally put an end to until the reign of *Anne*, when a statute was passed for the purpose. The French had varieties of torture used amongst them; the *Brodequin*, or buskin, a kind of boot, but made of wood instead of iron, and the torture by water. In the latter case, the mouth of the sufferer was forced or gagged open, and large quantities of water were poured down his throat. *Fortescue* (de laud. cap. 22) relates the disgusting sequence. An instance of the application of this water-torture in the year 1731, is recorded in the first volume of the *Gent. Mag.* (p. 225). The Chinese have a torture to extract evidence, which is practised at the present day, and consists in squeezing the ankles of men, or the fingers of women.

²⁷ Vide *Gronovii Thesaur. Græc. Antiq.* VI. p. 3701. The treatise of *Laurentius* there inserted, contains much information upon this subject generally. After quoting and commenting upon a great many passages relating to the *equuleus*, he was unable to come to any certain conclusion as to its precise form. "Hæc," he says, "de equulei formâ et usu. Tute censeo. Ego in tuam ibo sententiam."

between three sticks tied triangularly.—(Davis's *China*, I. 242.) Probably also this barbarity still lingers in some parts of Italy, but in all the more enlightened portions of the world it has happily become an object of abhorrence and disgust.

Dyce's Works of Bentley.
(Continued from p. 510.)

BUT the greatest benefit, because most universal in its application, has been conferred by Bentley in being the first to teach critics how to detect forgeries by looking at the internal evidence, and with little or no reference to the external. It is true that, here as elsewhere, his principles have been pushed to an absurd length. In fact, nearly one-half of Plato has been rejected by modern scholars as spurious; one-third of Demosthenes; a fourth of Xenophon; two or three orations of Lysias; one of Andocides; a play of Euripides, and the whole of a chorus in the *Iphigenia in Aulis*; a chapter in Thucydides, and two or three treatises of Plutarch. But, on the other hand, a work has been attributed to Tacitus that had been previously denied to be his; and while the old Phædrus has been repudiated, a new one has appeared in a Vatican MS. that was thought to be the production of a modern scholar.

Such have been the victories obtained by Bentley himself in the field of Classical Literature, or by those to whom he has pointed out the road to glory; and there remains only for us to shew where he has met with a check, from the want of our steam-boat and rail-road to carry him over a shallow or a morass, where his richly-freighted bark has stranded and his over-loaded team has stuck fast in the mud, and been left without help from a Ruhnken and a Toup, the twin-stars¹ of criticism, and only partially by a Hercules in the person of Porson.

In Vol. I. p. 119. Bentley quotes from Pausanias, II. p. 191. Ὑλλος—μη παλαίσι μὲν ἐν παισὶν ὑπὸ Ἡλείῳ ἀπηλάθη, ἀνηγορεύθη δὲ ἐν ἀνδράσι, ὡς περ γὰρ καὶ ἐνίκηθη—which Mr. Dyce says is a mistake of Bentley's for

ἐνίκησε. Not so. It is rather an abortive correction: for Bentley saw that ἐνίκησε wanted its accusative; but did not see that Pausanias wrote οὗσπερ αὐτίκα ἐνίκησε—where αὐτίκα is the very word used by Diog. L. in *Pythag.* αὐτίκα προσβῆναι εἰς τοὺς ἀνδρας καὶ νικῆσαι.

P. 150. In the verse of Arcestratus, quoted by Athenæus, οὐδ' ἔσθθω ἐθέλουσιν ὅσοι κούφην τελεβώδη Ψυχὴν κέκτηνται—Bentley would read ὅσοι κερφαττελεβώδη. But though such double compounds are frequent in Aristophanes, one would prefer here ἐθέλουσ' οἱ κέφην κἀττελεβώδη Ψυχὴν—In the gloss of Hesychius quoted by Toup, Ψυχὴ πνεῦμα τε ζώφμιον πτηνόν, is a comic anapaest—Ψυχῆς πνεῦμα τε καὶ ζώφμιον πτηνόν—applied to some singer, who, like the nightingale, is *vox et præterea nihil*.

P. 178. The compliment paid to Epicharmus in Phalar. *Epist.* 98. is probably a fragment of the Sicilian dramatist, εἰς ἀνὴρ ἐμοὶ τοιοῦτος ἀπάσης ἐστὶ Σικελίας μέτρον: at least it runs at once into a tetrameter trochaic, the favourite measure of that poet—Εἰς ἀνὴρ ἐμοὶ τοιοῦτος ἔστι πάσης Σικελίας | Μέτρον—who parodied the language of Agamemnon addressed to Nestor in *Hom. Il. A.* εἰς μοι πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων, and to which Cicero alludes *De Senect.* §. 5. So too in *Ep.* XII. from the words Ἄν εὐτυχοῦντων κὰν αὐτὸς ἐτέρῳ συμπλακῶ δαίμονι, ἡσθεὶς οὐδὲν ἦττον εὐτυχεῖν δόξω—Bentley acutely saw that ἕτερος δαίμων was a poetic expression; but did not see a dramatic distich lying hid there—Κὰν αὐτὸς ἐτέρῳ συμπλακῶ γ'ὼ δαίμονι, Δόξαίμ' ἂν ἡσθεὶς οὐδὲν ἦττον εὐτυχεῖν: nor that another fragment is discoverable in *Epist.* 92. καὶ οὐκ ἂν ἐκφύγησθ' ὄλωσ' τὰς ἐμὰς χεῖρας οὐδ' ἂν εἰ θεὸς σέ τις, καθ' ὑμᾶς τοὺς ποιητὰς, αἰστώσῃ—if we read Κοκὲ ἐκφύγοις ἀλοῦς ἐμὰς ἂν οὐδαμῶς τὰς χεῖρας, οὐδ' ἦν θεὸς γ' αἰστώσῃ σέ τις.

P. 199. In *Soph. El.* 112. Σεμνά τε θεῶν παῖδες Ἐρινύες τοὺς αἰδίκως θνήσκοντας ὄρατε—Bentley would expunge τοὺς, and thus convert the line into a *paræmiac*. Porson would read, Ἐρινύες αἰ τοὺς—with Aldus, and expel the

¹ Witness their joint production, the edition of Longinus, which contains more *learning, taste, and genius*, than most books of double its size.

verse which follows *ὄρατε*. Mr. Dyce has not remarked that the passage has been restored by Burges in Tro. Præf. p. xxi. who reads, *Εἰ τοὺς ἀδίκως θήσκοντας ὄρατ' Ἐτι, τοὺς τ' εὐνάς ὑποκλεπτομένους*.

P. 200. In Eurip. Med. 1087. Παῦρον δὴ γένος ἐν πολλαῖσιν Εὐροῖς ἂν ἴσως—Bentley would read *πολλαῖσιν γ' Εὐροῖς*—which Porson says is more worthy of the γε-loving Heath than of Bentley. He therefore proposes Παῦρον γὰρ δὴ—but δὴ cannot thus be separated from Παῦρον. Euripides probably wrote Παῦρον δὴ γένος ἐν πολλαῖς μίαν Εὐροῖς, where ἐν πολλαῖς μίαν is similar to the Horatian, 'Una de multis,' and to Thucyd. i. 83. Καὶ ἀναδρία μηδὲν πολλὰς μὰ πόλει ἐπέλθειν δοκίτω εἶναι: for so Benedict has corrected πολλοὺς from Valla's version, 'multas urbes uni.'³

P. 216. In Schol. Pind. Olymp. v. 6. Ὅτι ἀπήνη ἐστὶν ἄρμα ἐξ ἡμίονων ζευχθέν· εἰθισμένον δὲ ἵπποις ἀγωνίζεσθαι Ἀσάνδραστος ἐπετίθεισε καὶ ἡμίονους ἀγωνίζεσθαι—Bentley would read, ἀγωνίζεσθαι Θέρσανδρός τις—for, says he, this Thersandrus is the same as the Thersyas mentioned by Pausanias, p. 155. But of such interchange of names Porson, says Dobree, found no instance. Bentley should have read, ἀγωνίζεσθαι Θερσύας μανδραῖς τισὶν ἐπετίθεισε. See Hesych. Μάνδραι· ἔρηκ, φραγμοὶ, ὕλαι, σηκοὶ βῶν καὶ ἵππων—where Alberti quotes Gloss. Μάνδραι θρεμμάτων· *Caulæ*. Μάνδρα αἰγῶν, *Caprile*. It was an Alexandrian word, and is found in Theocrit. Id. iv. 61. where the Schol. explains μάνδραν by τὴν τῶν προβάτων ὄρκάνην, and is frequent in the Septuagint. See Valckenaer on Ammon. p. 155., Toup in Theocrit. p. 391., and Suid. i. p. 460. In Hesych. Bos would read αὐλαὶ for ὕλαι. He should have preferred ὕλη, which is only the Latin *suile* put into Greek letters, explained in Hesych. by ὄμιλος, and similar in meaning to χοιρομάνδριον found in Etymol. M. p. 736. With regard to the facts, it is plain that Thersyas was a breeder of mules, as Anah was, while he tended

the asses of his father Gibeon, as we learn from Genes. xxxvi. 24. which Bishop Blomfield has explained in his 'Dissertation upon the Traditional Knowledge of a Promised Redeemer,' p. 127. by referring to Ælian. N. A. who records the opinion of Democritus that μὴ εἶναι φύσεως ποίημα τὴν ἡμίονον, ἀλλ' ἐπινοίας ἀνθρωπίνης καὶ τέλμης, ὡς ἂν εἴποις, μοιχίδιον ἐπιτέχημα καὶ κλέμμα· δοκεῖ δέ μοι, ἢ δ' ὅς, ὁ ὄνος ἵππον βιασάμενος κατὰ τύχην κυῖσαι (read κυοποιῆσαι), μαθητὰς δὲ ἀνθρώπους τῆς βίας ταύτης γεγεννημένους εἶτα μέντοι (q. νοῆματι) προσελθεῖν ἐπὶ τὴν τῆς γονῆς αὐτῶν συνήθειαν. The Bishop then refers to Pfeifferi Opera Philolog. p. 87. Biel Thes. Philolog. V. Ἰαμμ. and his Lordship might have stated that in CEd. C. 304. Sophocles meant a mule by his Αἰτναίας πῶλον, as shewn by the Schol. Bekk. in Aristoph. Εἰρ. 73. who quotes from Pindar, τῆς ἀγλαοκάρπου Σικελίας δχημῆ.

P. 339. In the passage of Herodot. v. 83. quoted by Bentley, where the goddesses Δημία and Αὐξήσια are said to have been honoured by the Epidaurians with χοροῖσι γυναικῆιοσι κερτομοῖοσι, he would have corrected Λαμία, had he remembered the fragment of Euripides, preserved in Diodor. Sic. xx. 41. Τίς τούνομαστόν κάπονειδιστόν βροτοῖς Οὐκ οἶδε Λαμίας τῆς Λιβυτικῆς γένος—which was evidently the Speech of Lamia herself in the prologue, as may be inferred from Lactantius Inst. Div. i. 6. 'Secundam (Sibyllam) Libyssam, cujus meminit Euripides in Lamiae prologo;' while the scene of the play was probably laid in Epidaurus, and its subject not very unlike the last part of the Eumenides of Æschylus.

P. 395. In the restoration of the fragment of Nossis, Bentley *scoro aberavit longissime*; Porson has, on the contrary, hit the bull's eye at nearly every shot. He has, however, left us to bag a leash of birds; for Nossis probably wrote, Ὡ ξείν', εἰ τί γε πλείς ποτὶ καλλίχορον Μιτυλήνην, τοῖν Σαφφούς Χαρίτων τ' ἄνθεσιν ἰσθόμενος, εἰπεῖν ἐν· Μοῦσαισι φιλάθην, ἂν γε Λόκρις

³ Elmsley wished to read Παῦρον δὲ γένος· μίαν ἐν πολλαῖς—observing that μίαν was found probably in the copy of the Scholiast, and quotes very appositely Heracl. 328. εἶνα γὰρ ἐν πολλοῖς ἴσως Εὐροῖς ἂν. Hermann objects to the introduction of μίας, only because nobody else would do so.

γὰ Τίκεν, ἴσαις· ἔτι θ' ἐν, τοῖνομα Νόσσις· ἴθι—where the Σαπφούς ἄνεσων ἰσθόμενος will be perfectly intelligible to those, who know what kind of a lady Sappho was, in whose ear the stranger would be able, like a bee in a

Μὴ προδῶς ἄμ', | ἱκετεύω· || πρὶν μὲν γε | τήνον, ἀνίστω·
μὴ κακὸν μέγα ποιήσῃ || καὶ σέ καὶ μέ | δειλακρίωνας·
ἀμέρα γάρ· | ἴδε, τὸ φῶς || δι' ὀπῆς θυρίδος | οὐκ ἐσορήσθα;

All the verses are of the same kind, except the last, where an anapaest δι' ὀπῆς is put instead of a trochee in the other two. With regard to the sense, compare 'The Rejected Addresses: ' "To see bright Phoebus, through the gallery pane, Tinge with his beams the beams of Drury Lane."

Vol. II. p. 62. In the fragment of Epicharmus, quoted by Pollux, neither Salmasius, nor Bentley, nor Toup, nor Lobeck saw the whole sense of the passage, and they consequently missed the true reading, which is probably, ὡσπερ αἱ ποηραὶ μάντιες | Ἀἰθ' ἵπνονέονται γυναῖκας μωρὰς, αἰς πεντοῦγκιον | Ἀργυρεον, ἀλλαις δὲ λίτραν, ταῖς δ' ἐν ἡμιλίτριον | Δεχόμεναι, κλαπέν τι γιγνώσκεν θ' ἄ τ' αἰτῶντ' ἂν λέγειν Φάσι, i. e. like knavish fortune-tellers, who feed upon foolish women, from whom receiving a silver five-ounce piece, and a litra from others, and from some even a single half-litra, say, that they know of any thing stolen, and can tell whatever they are asked; for thus αἰς—δεχόμεναι is similar to the construction first noticed by Porson on Hec. 533. while ΚΑΛΙΠΕΝ ΤΙ scarcely differs from ΚΑΙ ΠΑΝΤΑ, and a τ αἰτῶντ' ἀν from το τω την ἀν.

Pp. 64 and 65. In the two other passages of Epicharmus, quoted by Pollux, and corrected by Bentley, the prince of critics, has been only not^s a dead shot. In the latter, the vulgate has 'Ἄλλ' ὁμῶς καλαὶ καὶ πῖοι ἄρνες εὐρήσουσι δέ μοι καὶ νόμμους, πωλατῆαι γὰρ ἐντι τὰς ματρός. From whence Bentley elicited 'Ἄλλ' ὁμῶς καλαὶ τε πῖοι τ' ἄρνες εὐρήσουσί μοι δέκα νόμμους· πωλατῆαι γὰρ ἐντι μετὰ τὰς ματέρος. But he forgot that ἄρνες is never feminine. We must read 'Ἄλλ' ὁμῶς Σικελικὸι πῖοι τ' ἄρνες—for the Sicilian sheep,

hare-bell, to murmur out the message from her rival Nossis.

P. 397. The Locrian song, to which only a Tom Moore or Tommy Little could do justice in a translation, was probably thus found in the original:

like the Merino of Spain, were celebrated for the fineness of the fleece. Hence, too, πωλατῆαι must be changed into πωλατῆοι. Besides, as νόμμος is found in the Tabula Heracleensis, Valckenaer on Theocrit. v. 16. would read νόμμος, and νόμμων in the other fragment, instead of νόμμως and νόμμων. For the illustrious Ludovic saw that a short vowel would be lengthened before a doubled μ; but he forgot that Epicharmus had made it short in a fragment preserved by Hephæst. p. 5—15. —εὐῆμνος | 'Ἡ μούσων ἀντηχοῦσα^s πᾶσαν φιλόλυρος | 'Ἡχώ. Toup indeed in Suid. i. p. 419, and iv. p. 382. would read Δέκα νόμμως πωλατῆαι γὰρ | ἐντι | καὶ τὰς ματέρος. But he forgot that λάσιος has the first short (see Maltb. Prosd. Gr.): besides, he has introduced an useless πω. Nor has he been more successful in standing, à la Ducrow, with a harp in his hand, upon the back of the untamed Bentley; for, where the Pegasus of criticism had struck an Epicharmic stream out of the rock of Pollux, on which had been inscribed by some bungling stone-cutter—Κῆρυξ ἰὼν εὐθύς πρῶ μὲν δέκα νόμμων μόσχον καλῆν—Toup would read Εὐθύς πρῶ νόμμων δέκα μοι μόσχον καλῆν—forgetting that μοι could not be separated from πρῶ, as shewn by Eupolis in Αἰζὶ Fragm. 18. 'Ἐρεῖ πρὸς αὐτὸν, ὃ πρῶ μοι σέλαχιον—and by Aristoph. 'Ἀχ. 777. Πόσον πρῖομα σοι; and by Antiphan. in Athen. p. 358. D. σὺ δ' ἀγοράσεις ἡμῖν, λαβὼν—ἀργύριον. But neither Bentley, nor Toup, nor Valckenaer, saw that Epicharmus wrote—'Ἐγὼ δὲ καρυξὼ γ' ἰὼν Εὐθύς, "πρῶ μοι δέκα νόμμων μόσχον καλῆν," as is evident from Aristoph. 'Ἀχ. 713. where the vulgate has 'Ἐγὼ δὲ καρυξὼ Δικαιοπόλιν ὅσα· Δικαιοπόλις, ἣ λῆς πρῖασθαι χοιρία; but where

^s For so that passage has been corrected by Burges on Æsch. Eumen. 23. in M— of the absurd 'Ἡ μουσικῶν ἔχουσα—to whose note we willingly refer the reader.

the author wrote 'Ἐγὼ δὲ καρυζῶ γὰρ Δικαιοπόλις ἔτα, Δικαιοπόλις, λῆς μοι πριάσθαι χουρία; for thus λῆς μοι πριάσθαι, 'Will you buy of me?' is similar to 'Ἐγὼ πριώμαι τῷδε, 'Shall I buy of this fellow?' in Aristoph. *Batr.* 1227. while for the substitution of ἔτα, 'friend,' in lieu of the absurd ὄπα, we are indebted to Burges on *Æsch.* Suppl. 598. who there quotes some instances of the Doric word ἔτης; and he might have added the Doric treaty preserved by Thucyd. v. 79. and αἰτε *Ἔτας αἰτε δαμος* found in the celebrated Elian Inscription; an expression similar to οὔτε δῆμος οὐτ' ἔτης ἄνηρ in the fragment of *Æschylus*, quoted by Eustath. in *Δ. Z.* p. 641—501. In fact unless ἔτα be introduced, no reason could be given why the Megarean pork-seller should know the name of the Athenian Diceopolis. Lastly, the insertion of γὰρ is well supported by Aristoph. *Ax.* 598. 'Ἐγὼ δὲ κηρύττω γὰρ.

We come now to the first, and perhaps the greatest, of Bentley's works, the 'Epistola ad Millium:' which in our youthful days was never out of our hands; and now that we have tarried at Jericho till our beards are grown, we have no hesitation in saying, that one page of that Epistle will convey a more correct notion of the powers of mind requisite to form a first-rate Scholar, than could be obtained from the perusal of the cart-loads of rubbish, shot twice a year, upon the lay-stalls of a Leipsig book-fair.

V. II. p. 312. In the gloss. of Hesychius — Ἐρρώπιζομεν Ἴων Ὀμφάλη τινὲς ῥωπίζειν ἀπέδοσαν τὸ ἀτεχνεύεσθαι καὶ ἀμαθειέσθαι, κακῶς ἔστι γὰρ ῥώπος ὁ λεπτός καὶ ποικίλος χόρτος καὶ βεβαιοῦς, καὶ τὰ ἔσω τῶν ῥωπῶν πλέγματα κανὰ καὶ σείστρα κυρίως,—Bentley would read ἀτεχνυτεύεσθαι—and similarly in Ἐριωπιζόμεν ἢ τεχνυτεύομεν, Ἐρρώπιζομεν, ἢ τεχνυτεύομεν. So far correctly enough; but when he would substitute γέλαυι or γελγία for βέβαιοις, he plainly proves his criticism to be as rotten as a rope of sand. He should have read—καὶ βύβλωις· καλεῖται δ' ὄσ' οὐ τῶν ῥωπῶν πλέγματα, κανὰ καὶ κάνιστρα κυρίως. The fact is, there were two kinds of baskets, one made of the *byblus*, a kind of aquatic plant (whence the English

Bible), and the other of wicker; although of the byblus ropes were also made, as we learn from Theophrast. *H. P.* iv. 9. and Pliny *H. N.* xiii. 14. and Hermippus quoted by Athen. i. p. 27. *F. ἐκ δ' Αἰγύπτου τὰ κρεμαστά Ἰστία καὶ βύβλωις.*

P. 314. In the fragment of Ion quoted by Athen. x. §. 1. ὑπὸ δὲ τῆς εὐφημίας Κατέπυε καὶ τὰ κάλα καὶ τὰς ἀνθρακας—where Toup T. II. p. 535. and Schweighæuser after him foolishly defend the absurd εὐφημίας—Bentley would read βουλιμίας. He should have read βουθουμίας. Gregorius quoted by H. Stephens in *Βουθοίης, ὁ βουθοίης τὸν γεωργὸν καὶ τὸν ἀρότῃν βοῦν λαφύζας καὶ τὴν κλήσιν λαβῶν ἐκ τῆς πράξεως*, when speaking of Hercules, whose voracity is alluded to perpetually. Plutarch. *Sympos.* iv. 4. p. 667. καὶ γὰρ ὄψοφάγους καὶ ὀλοψύχους λέγομεν οὐχὶ τοῖς βοεῖοις χαίροντας ὡς περ Ἡρακλῆς, δὲ τοῖς κρεάσι χλωρὰ σῦκα ἔχων ἤσθιεν: from whence bishop Monk might have supplied a lacuna in Eurip. *Alcest.* 771. by reading 'Ἄλλ' εἴ τι μὴ φέρομεν, ὄτρυνεν φέρειν, Κρέασι βοεῖοις χλωρὰ σῦκα ἐπεσθίων—similar to Callimach. *H.* in *Dian.* 146. *Τιρύνθιος Ἡρῶς Ἔστηκεν πρὸ πυλῶν, ποτιδευμένος, εἴ τι φέρουσι Νείας πῖον ἔδεσμα:* and thus our βουθουμίας will correspond to the ἀθηφαγίας of Athenæus.

The last passage which we think it necessary to touch upon in proof of the old saw, applicable even to a Bentley, that εἰς ἀνὴρ οὐ πανθ' ὄρα, is where he would elicit in p. 316. from the corruptions in Galen, Ἀπήξε πέμφειν ουπέλας φύρον, a verse of *Æschylus*, Ἀπήξε πέμφει Ἰονίου πέλας πόρου, or Ἀπήξε πεμφει ἐξ ἔσω σελασφόρου. Hermann however would prefer Ἀπήξε πέμφει ὡς ἰπνοῦ σελασφόρου. The true reading is Ἀπήξε πέμφει οὐδὸν σελασφόρος, where ἀπήξε—οὐδὸν i. e. οὐρανὸν may be compared with ἔκετο δ' αἰγλή Νειόθεν οὐλύμπονδε δι' ἠέρος ἀστράπτουσα in *Apoll.* Rh. III. 1355. and Πρὸς οὐρανὸν γὰρ ἐξεμείναι πλεκτάναι Καπνοῦ quoted by Longin. §. 3. from *Æschylus*, who had in mind the Homeric αἰγλή—εἰς οὐρανὸν ἔκε in *Δ. B.* 453. With regard to σελασφόρος, Bentley might have quoted Hesych. Σελασφόρος· λαμπροφόρος; and supplied from the same

⁴ Hence we can understand the gloss. of Hesych. Συνέται· συμπολίται, and correct also Συνερέται—συνέται, συμπολίται, by reading συνναῦται.

incomparable Lexicon another verse of Sophocles, evidently belonging to this passage, Προσαυθερίζουσα πόμπιμον φλόγα· πρὸς τὸν αἰθέρα ποιούσα ὥστε ἄνω πέμπεσθαι τὴν φλόγα, where plainly lies hid Προσαυθερίζουσ' ὑψιπόμπιμον φλόγα—for thus ὑψιπόμπιμον would be similar to ὑψιβάμονας and ὑψιπόρους, both found in Hesych. To the same play of Sophocles belongs another fragment preserved in a corrupted state in Galen, Πέμφριγί πᾶσαν ὀψιαγελων πυρός: from which Bentley (p. 318.) would elicit Πέμφριγί πᾶσαν ὀψιν ἀγγέλω πυρός, — words, which would be intelligible enough, if we add Ἐπεσκίαζε, i. e. 'blinded every eye with the sulphur fumes, the messenger of fire;' for thus πέμφριγι—Ἐπεσκίαζε would be similar to the language of Philo-Jud. p. 2. τὰ ὑπερβάλλοντα κάλλη ταῖς μαρμαρυγαῖς τὰς τῶν ἐντυχανόντων ψυχὰς ἐπισκιάζοντα. We should however prefer to read Πέμφριγ' ἔπαυσ', ἦν ἦψ' ὃ γ' ἐγγελάων πυρός—where ἔπαυσε alludes to Jupiter, who did with the mock-lightning of Salmonius, what the Charley did with the little farthing rushlight, put it under an extinguisher; or in the majestic language of Virgil—'At pater omnipotens densa inter nebula telum Contorsit; non ille faces et fumea tædis Lumina,' and struck the impious wretch, who, laughing at the bolts of Jove, had, like one of the fire-brigade,

With torch's glare and clattering feet
Along the pavement paced.

With regard to the expression of ὃ γ' ἐγγελάων πυρός—where the genitive follows ἐγγελάων, it is sufficient to refer to Soph. Aj. 969. Τί δῆτα τοῦδ' ἔτ' ἐγγελάων ἂν κατά; and to Aristoph. Ἴππ. 1310. ἡμῶν—ἐγγανείται. Lys. 272. ἐμοῦ—ἐγγανούνται: while as regards the story, allusion is made to it in Callimach. Fragm. 456. quoted in Boissonad. Anecd. Græc. 111. p. 271.

We cannot close these remarks without stating that, but for Mr. Dyce's industry, we should not have been able to recollect one half of the scholars who have referred to Bentley, nor without such reference should we have been able to do anything, if indeed anything be done, of value, in behalf of Greek literature.

Floral Sketches. By Agnes Strickland.

AGNES STRICKLAND is one of the most pleasing and clever poetesses of the present day: we have divided our heart between her and Mary Howitt; but Mary Howitt lives a long distance off; and then there is a Mr. Howitt, or Friend Howitt, whom we stand much in fear of, seeing that he is the greatest *Iconoclast* of the present day. But Agnes Strickland lives at Rydon Hall, and many a moonlight night, unknown to her, our steps have wandered near her sacred dwelling;—our eyes have watched the last gleams of her poetic lamp, and traced her light and airy shadow on the wall of her chamber.—Such is the power of beauty, goodness, and genius united, over the heart even of a Reviewer.—By the bye, has Miss Strickland never seen a tall, pensive, solitary-looking man, dressed in black, with a shovel hat, strolling along the shore, or walking in the fields near Mayford, with Stephens's folio New Testament under his arm? Has she never heard, under her window of a Summer eve, a song beginning,

On Parnassus you may pick land,
Walking there with Agnes Strickland, &c.

That person, we now openly confess it, is no other than ourselves: that we were obliged suddenly and unexpectedly to change our quarters, and leave that part of the country, was owing to an unfortunate circumstance that happened to us—but with which the public have nothing to do.—If any body, however, should pick up our note-book which we dropped at our departure, [and which contains some of our latest sonnets, as well as our expenses since we left London, and which we promise are of no use but to ourselves,] and will leave it at the office of our Magazine in Chancery Lane, they will be handsomely rewarded by our worthy Publisher. It is marked with S. U. 5. C. L. 7. H. L. which mean Sylvanus Urban, 57, Chancery Lane, Holborn, London. But enough of our private affairs.

“ Le respect m'empêche de—parler.
Que de peine à dissimuler!
Ep que l'on souffre de martyre
D'admirer, et ne l'oser dire.”

In this volume are some ver

gant and poetic pieces; the versification and language always natural and easy; and the thoughts and images, well selected and arranged. We shall give the 'Shooting Star,' which reminds us much in its style of Mr. Campbell's poem on the 'Rainbow.'

" Oh ! for an Angel's mighty wing
To break thy radiant flight,
Thou unexplain'd mysterious thing
That glancest through the night !—
Traveller of paths to Man unknown,
Through boundless fields of air,
Scarce mark'd by mortal eyes, ere gone,
None knows, or guesses where.
Comet art thou ? or wand'ring Star
On thy appointed round ?
Or Seraph in her shining car,
On some high mission bound ?
As erst the heavenly Bow was here
A sign from God to Man,
Appear'st thou to some distant sphere
Beyond our glance to scan.
Or to some doom'd and guilty world
Denouncing wrath divine;
With red destroying flag unfurl'd
Dost thou avenging shine ?
Or hast thou from the birth of Time,
Since heaven's azure arch
Was lightly spann'd with steps sublime
Pursued thy wondrous march ?—
Say, hast thou thine appointed place
Amidst the starry train
Which thou dost through unbounded
Preas onward to obtain ? [space
Or wilt thou that unwearied course
Through countless ages run
With fresh and unabated force
As when 'twas first begun ;
When young Creation's birthday song
By morning stars was sung ;
And from the rapt angelic throng
The loud hosannas rung ?
Meteor or Star ! whate'er thou art,
Our feebler race below
May muse and dream, and guess in part,
But ne'er will fully know.
Weak Reason's power could never reach
To thy meridian height,
Nor Science her disciples teach
To calculate thy flight.
Go, tell Presumption all must err
Who venture on thy road ;
And bid the proud Philosopher
Walk humbly with his God.

We have no fear but this pleasing little volume will approve itself to every poetical and cultivated mind.

An Autumn Day, &c. By John Shepherd.

WE do not think that this volume will be popular; for the subject of the poem is perhaps too *spiritual* for the many, while it is not finished enough to be attractive to the *well-judging few*. There is no want of good versification and good language in parts, but it is very unequal; and often the subjects and the illustrations do not appear to us to harmonize. We are not in favour of philosophical poems, either for the author's sake or our own: nor do we know any instances of such poems being popular, except as regards those more attractive parts of them used as illustrations of the rest, and abounding in images drawn from the objects of sense, and views and products of nature. A *few* parts of Lucretius are alone read; yet his is the finest philosophical poem that was ever written: and only a few parts of Akenside. Pope, who was a great master of the art of Composition, knew this, and filled his *Essay on Man* with illustrations, images, similes, names and persons, as thick as a galaxy of stars. For want of this, with versification equally polished and elegant, and a subject not inferior, Prior's *Solomon* is utterly neglected.

We think that Mr. Shepherd has talents and acquirements sufficient to compose a poem that would be read with pleasure; but his subject must be more plain and familiar, and his plan more complete. Let him recollect, when *Plato* wrote poetry, his subjects belonged to the Earth. The notes he has added to his *Poem* are entertaining, and his collection of the opinions of the greatest philosophers and metaphysicians on the mind of the lower animals, has been read by us with much gratification to our curiosity; and the speculations on their enjoying a future existence, convey more than we thought could be brought in favour of the proposition. Certainly, the advance of the creature from lower to higher, from imperfect to perfect, from finite to infinite, seems the very spirit of the original design; there is room enough in the boundless Creation for all their manifold changes and developements of their augmented powers. Though they cannot have

Reason (in its true and higher sense), as Coleridge observed, because, if they had, they would become *responsible* beings; yet it is also clear, that, beside possessing the lowest part of mind, which is the animal instinct, they have an *understanding* superior to it, flexible, and to be improved by education; and with modes and habits of thought and knowledge, which, much changing their original nature, can be transmitted from sire to son through the race,* as is seen in the domesticated animals. It may be a fair, as it is a most pleasing supposition, to believe that this improvement can go on in their nature, as it will in ours, and if the 'lion is to lie down with the lamb,' in that very mansuetude of disposition given to the previously sanguinary animal, a commencement of that improvement is exhibited. At any rate, it may be permitted to us to indulge in speculations on such a subject, seeing that we are only occupying the revered footsteps of one of the most cautious as well as the most profound philosophers on this subject.

The Voluntary System. By the Rev. R. Maitland.

MR. Maitland has been very diligent in making himself master of the discipline, habits, and laws of the sectarian church, which, under its much praised voluntary system, has been held up in a triumphant opposition to the one established by the law of the

land, and united to the constitution of the state: it is with pleasure that we recommend the attentive perusal of this book, in which a variety of curious information is brought together, to all persons who are interested in this much agitated question; and we have no hesitation regarding the conviction that it will produce in their minds. A more miserable picture cannot be conceived of the destitution and servility of the ministers, of the avarice, meanness, and insolence of the lay members, of the dissensions among the different congregations, of the debt on their chapels, of their mode of 'begging' to relieve them from it,—of the method by which the salaries of the ministers are raised, of the interference of the congregation with the domestic life and private concerns of their ministers, as lately in the case of Mr. Fox, the Unitarian preacher, and others mentioned in the "Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister;" these circumstances are so vividly and so truly portrayed in Mr. Maitland's book, and their truth verified by the statements fetched from the different publications of Dissenters, as fully to authorize Sir Robert Peel's assertion at Glasgow—"That the arguments in favour of the voluntary system were the most *stupid* he ever heard." We could not abridge this work without injury to its effect; its statements should be read in their full expansion, as Mr. Maitland gives them: for ourselves, we can only say that we should pre-

* This view of the future prospects of the Animal Creation, would raise them in our eyes in the scale of existence, and would lead to increased care and tenderness. We are most thankful for the *laws preventing cruelty to animals*, which we consider to have done much good. But are open cruelties committed in the streets in momentary explosions of brutal passion, to be compared with the more protracted sufferings and ingenious torments, hidden from us in secret recesses, where horses are taught, against their nature, to perform actions of a kind not to be required of them? We have seen with sorrow in some noble animals at Astley's, the large wounds made by the constant spur in the side:—we have seen the heavy whip or stick held in *terrorem*, on which the eye of the animal was incessantly fixed, while it was unseen by the audience and unsuspected by them:—we have seen the momentary exaltation of the animal, produced by pain, subside into heavy and listless languor as soon as the infliction was withdrawn. If this can be seen on the Stage, what must be going on when off? We have heard that Mr. Ducrow has said, that his *riders* are some of the greatest ruffians in existence. Under their hands, we tremble to think what the sufferings of these noble animals must be: not to be removed even by Leibnitz' philosophical and ingenious position, 'that suffering, when unaccompanied by consciousness of personal identity, must be comparatively light.' Under this head must be classed also the cruelties of those ignorant brutes, huntsmen and gamekeepers, whose only instrument of education is the lash; also the anglers about Hampton Court are not to be forgotten.

fer our own church if it were not merely to continue, but to double the stations of dignity and comparative repose it possesses for those learned and pious men who have retired from the exertions of their manhood, to the comparative tranquillity of age; we would prefer it, even with the pomp and ceremony that Laud himself would have bestowed on it; than reduced to the beggarly elements,—the pauperized, mean, jealous, discontented, and, after all, most inefficient state of the Sec-tarian Chapels here described. We would rather double our bishops' incomes, yea, and power,—the stalls of our Canons and Prebendaries, than have chapels such as the Reverend Mr. Davies's at Taunton, who received *the half-yearly contribution from his parishioners, from the hands of Richard Meade King, Esq. which amounted to £1. 6s. 6d. being at the rate of a half-penny a week!* or than be supported by Mrs. S.'s two cheeses once a year. young Mr. Woodcock's hare, Thomas Spring's occasional present of rabbits, or Nanny Grey's young goose,—(p. 347), which devotional and liberal gifts are to supply the place of the lawful property which the piety of our ancestors, and the liberality of the government, bestowed as an offering on the altar of God, to promote the piety of the people, to support a learned, active, and efficient ministry, and to consecrate as it were, and sanctify by that which was set apart, the remainder of their worldly possessions; to remind them of the source from whence they derived them, of the moderation with which they should be sought for, and the proper ends to which they should be devoted. Nanny Grey's geese will grow grey before we roast them!

The Solace of Song; short Poems suggested by Scenes in Italy. 8vo.

WE cannot say that this lyre is swept by a master's hand, or that these poems ever "display a very high degree of excellence," but they are in general written in good taste, not ungraceful in expression, or unmusical in versification, and consecrated by a spirit of devotion. We do not know that we can do better than transcribe the introductory one:—

THE CROSS.

The Cross, the Cross! how throbs my heart

Whene'er its hallow'd form I see,
Pledge of a sure and glorious rest
To worms like me.

As on this stranger-land I go,
I hail my lov'd Redeemer's sign,
The blood-stain'd Cross—It was his woe,
And it is mine.

I cannot shew its gentle sway,
Nor would I, if my soul had power,
Whether it climb yon mountain way,
Or lofty tower.

Then tell me not of Satan's lure,
Or man's misuse of hallowed things;
No deed of ill, or thought impure
From the Cross springs.

What, tho' on many a mystic rite,
Deep characters of shame are graven;
The cross-crown'd dome directs the sight
From earth to heaven;

What tho' in some lone shadowy dell,
It trace where murderer's hand hath been,
A fouler deed its symbols tell,
And mine the sin.

Then 'tis not pride forbids me bow
My knee, yon lowly group among:—
There sate to watch on Calvary's brow,
No nobler throng.

And if to me, so vile, be given
Humbly to sit at Jesus' feet,
I would not wish in earth or heaven
A prouder seat.

Yet, tho' a sign of love so true,
Crest of the mediatorial throne;
It must not claim the honour due
To Christ alone:—

To him my willing vows I pay,
While here I tread the path he trod,
His Cross my solace by the way,
But not my God!

Christian Institutes; a Series of Discourses and Tracts. Selected and arranged by Christ. Wordsworth, D.D. 4 vols. 8vo.

THIS work is dedicated to the students in the Universities, and to the junior members of the liberal professions, as a means of promoting their intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement. The author says,

"Our English universities undertake to conduct their youth through a scheme of instruction comprising certain portions of polite literature, abstract and mixed sciences, and theology, and this course is required to be prosecuted in common by

all students. These will, it is obvious, differ greatly from one another in the degrees of their success. But the same three kinds of proficiency are required and put to the proof in all. For myself, I am decidedly of opinion that in this last characteristic a great part of our strength and our public uses consists. Though this is not the place for manifesting, as I think might be manifested, the suitability of such a state of things to an elementary course of intellectual exercise; its conformity to the dictates of an enlightened philosophy and to the genius and character of Christianity itself, rightly understood, and finally to the entire frame of society subsisting in this country, and to the genuine principles and the urgent necessities of our free Constitution, both in Church and State, grounded as they are on the joint foundation of that Christianity and that philosophy."

The author then proceeds to give his opinion that more ought to be accomplished under the division of theological learning than has been done, and that by the general sanction of the university; and that firm foundations should be laid at the public schools, previous to the education of the University commencing, and more attainment in Theology should be required of those who enter on their academical career. With regard to the present work, the author says—

"Whatever is required already in the theological department, either by the University itself, or any of its several colleges, or whatever shall be enacted hereafter, it was no part of my wishes or designs, through means of this work, to exercise any direct interference upon that in the remotest degree, or any influence of any kind, save such as might be subordinate or subsidiary. But her part performed—the University having rendered her scheme and system of an elementary character, as full and complete as she can desire—it still appeared to me that there would, not the less on that account, but even the more, be occasion and room for another effort and work of a more diffusive and general character: a work whose aim should be to build up the love of Christianity upon and along with the knowledge of it. Present religion to the youthful mind in the attractive and commanding form in which it has a right to be presented; maintained, that is, and illustrated as it ought by the strongest powers and the choicest graces of the affections, the reason and the imagination, through the voice of

the wise and pious, the eloquent and good, and so a suitable occupation be supplied for a due share of such seasons as can be set apart for sacred meditation and exercise, when we may be warranted in specifying to the student his Sundays, the holidays of the church, and his academical vacations; and wherefore shall we not add some portion, though not large, of many days, or most days, or all days? and thus with these small rules and habitual accessions of instruction, conviction, and impression, the gains, I calculated, might in due time be above the price of rubies."

The plan and method adopted by the author are as follows:—The first volume is dedicated to *three* main subjects: 1. The evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion. 2. The principles of Natural Law in general, and of Moral Philosophy in particular. 3. To a systematic development of the several main doctrines of Revealed Religion. This last division, on account of its pre-eminent importance, is resumed in the second volume, and prosecuted in discussion on the Creed and other topics of Christianity. The third volume comprises the nature and principles of Civil and Ecclesiastical Polity, and the duties of men as citizens and churchmen. The volume closes with Barrow's 'Sermons on Universal Redemption,' because they bear on a subject deeply interesting to every reflecting mind—the condition and prospects of the world that is not Christian; the unconverted Heathen, the nations that are still Gentile, having the same God and Father as ourselves, but yet aliens from the faith. The fourth volume is devoted to Polemical Theology, for the introduction of which the author has given very sound and sufficient reasons. He says, the Popish and Puritan controversies have left, and will continue to leave, deep-worn impressions on the face and history of our country, and it is therefore of pressing moment that the minds of our youth should be solidly instructed in the principles of both these great arguments, for in no other way can we expect to hand down to our posterity the patrimony which we enjoy of liberty and truth. The author then speaks of his *materials*. He has among the clergy gone to Jewell and Hooker, to Taylor, to Anderson

Barrow and Butler; among the laity to Bacon and Sandys, and Clarendon, and Burke. His catechism he has taken from Baxter; and for this, we think, a very satisfactory reason has been alleged; a just preference over that by Dean Nowell. We shall extract what the author says of Baxter.

“Baxter, it is confessed, often was heady and perverse, and lived for a great many years, and died a nonconforming minister. But it is true also, that being such, he was likewise a duly ordained presbyter of the Church of England. Such an one, too, as that, after the darkest season of his stormy and turbid career, when he had by no means attained to that comparatively sober and subdued character which he afterwards became, (in which late period of his life the volume in question was composed)—such a one, I say, he was accounted, even at that dark season, and at a very critical moment of our history, in the very acmé of the Restoration of the Church and Monarchy, at the accession of Charles the Second, that he was licensed to be a preacher by the then Bishop of London, Dr. Sheldon, soon after promoted to the see of Canterbury; and such a one, again, as that, at the same period, he was invited to become a bishop of the Church of England, and so invited by no other than the then prime minister, the great Lord Chancellor Clarendon, acting no doubt under the sanction of the king, and with the knowledge and consent of those eminent prelates, in advice and consultation with whom there is abundant evidence to show that Clarendon guided himself in church matters at this important æra. Baxter, they knew, had officiated ministerially in the army that was in rebellion against its sovereign. But these great and good men, themselves tutored in the school of affliction, had learned that all must have much to forget and forgive, after the confusion and manifold uncontrollable circumstances of a civil war, when the use of the Book of Common Prayer had been forbidden by intolerable penalties, and all the foundations of the world were out of course. Lastly, if Baxter lived and died a nonconformist minister, still all the while, as a layman, he was a conformist. After the Restoration, when the Liturgy had been revived, he never scrupled to attend the services of the Church of England; and to frequent her preaching, and to receive the holy communion at her altars, and at hers only. So far, therefore, something may be urged in our excuse, from considerations of this nature.”

The editor then gives reasons for his assertion, that Watts's Catechism is both unevangelical and Calvinistic. Some notes, useful and learned, are added, and an excellent Index. We must say that we consider the selection which Dr. Wordsworth has made to be most worthy of his judgment and learning, and such as approves itself to all persons conversant with the great body of English Divinity. We are highly proud of the names of the illustrious writers whose works he uses, and are glad to see their venerable authority still upheld and looked on with the reverence due to their sound learning, their great powers of reasoning, their masculine and authentic eloquence, their pure faith, their unfeigned piety. In an age of shallow knowledge, of much pretension, and of opinions among churchmen, most materially differing from those held by those great lights and beacons of the Church, we fortunately have their works, the offsprings of their mighty minds, still as bulwarks against the insidious progress of open violence, of doctrines that find the pride of the heart, without enlightening the understanding or improving the heart of man.

It is almost needless to say that the selection of works in these volumes is formed with great judgment and discretion. The first commences with some sermons by Barrow, followed by tracts by J. Taylor and Hooker. We have then the full and excellent Catechism by Baxter, and to that are appropriately added Bishop Butler's Discourses on Virtue, Compassion, &c. The second volume is occupied on the great topics of the Christian Doctrine, almost entirely taken from the profound and eloquent disquisitions of Barrow. The third volume contains the Principles of Society and Civil and Ecclesiastical Government; in which we have the names of Burke and Clarendon, besides those of Chillingworth, South, Barrow, and Sanderson. The first tract on the Origin and Nature of Government and Law, by Bishop Sanderson, is of great value. The last and fourth volume contains the noble and masterly Apology of Bishop Jewell, Casaubon's famous Preface on the Necessity of the Reforma-

tion, and other disquisitions by Barrow and Sanderson. It will be seen that there are here assembled the very best, soundest, and most approved works of our great divines; we might say, the very *heart* of our body of Divinity. Certainly, this collection exceeds those that have preceded it in the arrangement and unity of its plan; the want of which we always thought disadvantageous to the success of Bishop Watson's Theological Tracts. We think it would have been better had the editor added to it a compendious list of the theological works most useful to the class of readers to whom he has addressed his book; and the study of which might follow upon that of his. It would have been useful to those who wished to follow out any *one* branch of inquiry, further than they are enabled to do in the pages of a work which only pretends to give specimens of various disquisitions. In parting we cannot help observing, that the editor's own style, in his preface, appears to us peculiarly quaint and formal; and, as we should think, designedly formed after the style and manner of Mr. Wordsworth the poet. This we consider to be lamented, when manly simplicity and unaffected clearness were peculiarly demanded. We cannot say that the Porch has an unity of character with the Temple: but the sentiments and motives of the writer are worthy of all praise.

The History and Antiquities of the County of Northampton. By George Baker. Part IV. being the first of Vol. II. fol. pp. 260.

THIS portion of Mr. Baker's labours comprises the whole of the two Hundreds of Norton and Cleley, the former containing nine parishes and the latter thirteen. It also includes the religious houses of Canons Ashby, Luffield, Wedon, and Swardsley, the Honour of Grafton (with the biographies of the Widviles and Fitzroys), and the Forest of Whittlebury; and it is on the whole a very interesting portion of Mr. Baker's always excellent work.

With regard to the Forest we must observe, that the numerous and multi-

farious items of information connected with it have been arranged with Mr. Baker's usual tact and lucid system; and that we have here a more satisfactory picture of the economy of one of the old Royal Forests (all Forests were royal, for if granted to a subject they became only Chaces), that, as far as we are aware, is hitherto in print.

In the formation of his pedigrees, Mr. Baker is always indefatigable, perhaps sometimes too minute, if we compare the time they consume with the extent of the work still before him. Indeed, he himself confesses:

"I have frequently spent days, and even nights, in endeavouring to ascertain a single fact, or clear up a doubtful point, which when accomplished would scarcely add a single line to the narrative. In pedigrees these discrepancies and difficulties are continually occurring, and it would be a much easier task to adopt without further examination the authority which is deemed best, than carefully to investigate the comparative evidence in favour of each, and submit every statement and hypothesis to the test of public records, private deeds and wills, parochial registers, and every species of collateral or positive evidence which can be brought to bear on the subject."

From an anxious desire for the more rapid continuation of a work by which topography is so highly benefited, we would respectfully entreat our author not to lose sight of that dissatisfaction among his subscribers, and that personal loss, to which he himself acknowledges this fastidiousness subjects him: at the same time, we are sure that his care and research will not be undervalued either by the original purchasers of his History, nor by its future owners to the most distant generations. It is to be remembered that his genealogies illustrate the descent not only of the landholders of Northamptonshire from the earliest known periods to the present; but that they comprise among that number a large proportion of the elder baronage, whose descents are investigated with the same research as the rest.

We know it is thought by some persons, that Mr. Baker has devoted his time to unnecessary objects in detailing these pedigrees, unless in cases where the head of the barony was within the county. There is certainly

some reason in this objection : which applies also to the Hertfordshire of Mr. Clutterbuck, and other county histories. It can only be replied that no preceding author has given them so well. There can be no question that it would *now* be a work of supererogation in any future county historian to detail at length the Beauchamps, the Nevilles, the Dudleys, the Parrs (all in this portion), and many others, whose pedigrees have been elaborated by Mr. Baker, unless such historian could show a necessity for so doing by adducing important corrections or large additions of information, or could establish in the head of a barony, a castle, or principal residence, a superior *local* claim to the pedigree than that which attaches to the mere ownership of manors.

In one particular, however, we think Mr. Baker is liable to a charge of omission. In p. 18 we find it noticed that

“ The family of Aris had an estate here (Adston); and entered their pedigree in the visitations of the seventeenth century.”

but, because that estate was not a *manor*, no pedigree is inserted by Mr. Baker; and this, though the name still remains among the landholders (p. 17). The strict adherence to this rule of our author thus excludes an account of some families whose gentility and consequence is sufficiently proved by the mere fact of the old heralds having admitted them to register. This defect is the only one we have to charge against Mr. Baker's book; unless we add our suspicion, that from the *churchyards* might more frequently have been gleaned some epitaphs worthy of publication; ample room for which would have been afforded by the compression of those from *within* the churches, which are printed in a scrupulous and punctilious *fac-simile*, that, to our taste, is at once beyond their desert and unnecessary.

Among the distinguished natives of these hundreds whose biography Mr. Baker has introduced, are two Queens, Elizabeth Widvile and Catharine Parr; Empson, the fiscal minister (not to say monaster) of Henry the Seventh (who was seated at Easton Neston, and was

tried and condemned at Northampton) bishops Gastrell and Van Mildert, Dr. Bernard, Savilian professor of astronomy; and the late Dr. Carey, of Calcutta. Both the two last learned men were natives of the same village, Paulerspury. Among the lists of incumbents are also several biographies, including the late distinguished Mr. Hellins, of Pottersbury.

The plates, though not rivalling in splendour the works of Blore and Le Keux, which adorned some of the former parts, are good and interesting. Among them are fac-simile etchings (by Miss Baker, the historian's estimable sister) from Halstead's Genealogies, of the fine antient monuments at Greens Norton, now barbarously destroyed, or only remaining in fragments. We think two of the prettiest embellishments are the vignette views of the old mansions at Canons Ashby and Bradden; but we must also mention Miss Baker's etchings of two venerable and picturesque oaks of extraordinary magnitude; nor omit the still more extraordinary fossil fish (p. 237) found at Stoke Bruern, which has been named by Prof. Agassiz in his elaborate work on Fossil Fishes, the *Polidophorus Flesheri*, as forming part of the local collection of Mr. Gilbert Flesher, of Towcester.

Of the architectural features of the churches Mr. Baker's descriptions are full and complete. At Hartwell is a small Norman church or chapel, now consisting of only a single pace, and without a tower. The exterior (of which an etching is given), from its various alterations and mutilations, possesses no beauty, and very little curiosity, if we except some herring-bone work, a dog-tooth cornice, and other indications of its early style; but it appears that its interior is far more remarkable:

“ In the north wall is the interesting range of four Norman arches, which originally separated the nave and the aisle. They are supported on circular pillars, with rather shallow capitals, varying in design, but with circular astragals and abacuses of plain flat mouldings. The connecting archivolt mouldings have a beautiful effect, and consist of large bold nailheads with a peculiar enrichment, each being divided from the other by a row of smaller ones, and the whole bordered on

the outside by another row. A specimen of the archivolt moulding from a lotus of one of the capitals, with the springing flower"—



we are enabled to extract, and we must add that we consider it well worthy of the attention of those architects who are led to design in the Norman style.

We trust that after an interval much shorter than the last we may be enabled to announce that another stage has been performed of Mr. Baker's undertaking; and that, as his collections are already accumulated and digested, he will, with accelerated steps, proceed to give the public the benefit of the invaluable stores he has now amassed, without aiming too assiduously in further efforts after that fulness and perfection which, after all, in

works of this nature, must still leave many minor features unfinished, because they are beyond the means and time of any single historian to accomplish.

La Hogue Bie de Hambie, a Tradition of Jersey; with Historical, Genealogical, and Topographical Notes. By James Bulkeley, Esq. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 300, 331.

THIS is a work evincing considerable fancy, taste, and industry, but at the same time bearing marks of haste and imperfect information. It is dently produced with an ex

greatly exceeding not only what its sale will repay, but what its production, in any point of view, is worth. We might be thought unreasonable were we to remark, that those who have money to spare for literature would employ it far better in the encouragement of the labours of others, employed in fields of utility and originality, than in rearing and adorning with borrowed feathers the bantlings of their own creation: but this we may fairly say, that their offspring, if they must be brought before the world, would reflect far greater credit on the parents, if they were chastened with greater care, and not introduced into society too soon.

The present volumes contain a tale, and perhaps six times its quantity of notes. To the former we would assign a more than ordinary degree of merit: the language is animated and powerful; and in the descriptions, manners, and other accessories, there is an intention at least to be correct. With respect to the notes, they are an extensive and laborious compilation, comprehending a large circle of antiquarian topics, particularly in the early genealogy of Normandy; and they certainly are presented to the English reader in a form more popular and accessible than has been customary. They are, however, derived from the standard authorities (chiefly French), and therefore can afford little or nothing of value to those deeply read in such matters. Mr. Edgar Taylor's edition of Wace, noticed in another part of our present number, is a luminary before which the borrowed light of "*La Hogue Bie*" must veil its twinkling beams.

It is always the case, when a compiler comes at once to his work without previous study; he refers only to old authorities, to which he is led by their current reputation, but is quite in the dark with regard to more recent discoveries and corrections; so Mr. Bulkeley has discussed the history of the Conqueror's sister Adeliza (vol. ii. p. 154) without reference to Mr. Stapleton's essay, in the 26th volume of the *Archæologia*; and there are other modern (English) works of which he would have availed himself had he longer studied the subject. He is, besides, not unfrequently wrong in his names,

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translating them either imperfectly: as when he speaks of Halnac (Halnaker) in Sussex (vol. ii. 8); Waldero Count of Huntingdon (157) for Waltheof Earl of Huntingdon; and several others; or when, which is much worse, they are mistaken altogether, as in p. 149 we are told of Baldwin Count of Bologna, instead of Boulogne, and in p. 132, of the Bishop of Evreux instead of York! Of his ignorance of English genealogies, of a date subsequent to their origins, or supposed origins, in Normandy, we cannot give a greater proof than his stating, p. 226, that of the illustrious branches of the family of "Aubigny"—"the chief are the Dukes of Norfolk and Arundel of Wardour;" a jumble certainly unauthorized and original enough; the latter family never having pretended any male descent from the Earls of Arundel, and even the former, from the various females that have intervened, being as little a "branch" of the family of Albini as the Arundells of Wardour or any other house in the peerage. What is more extraordinary, Mr. Bulkeley does not quote the *Baronage of Dugdale*; but continually *Collius* and sometimes *Debrett*!!!

Nor is his topography more accurate. Wallingford (ii. 202) is in Berkshire, not Buckinghamshire; there is no place named *Pierrepoint* in Sussex (p. 203), *Hurstperpoint* must be meant; and the following (i. 279) is a concatenation of error:

"the Priory of St. Michael, in Cornwall, now the seat of the Anglo-Norman St. Aubyns. *Note.* A borough town 247 miles W. by S. of London, situate almost in face of its mother abbey: the priory is seated on a hill."

We have here the borough of *Michell* confounded with *St. Michael's Mount*, which are more than thirty miles apart; the priory "on a hill" (who has not seen views, or at least heard, of *St. Michael's Mount*, in Cornwall, as well as that in Normandy?) is at the latter; but it is not the seat of the *St. Aubyns*, but merely their property: we should explain that our author alludes to the Norman *St. Michael's* in speaking of "its mother abbey," an expression scarcely correct, though it is true that the Cornish house was made dependent on the Norman one.

Before we conclude, we must men-

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tion that these volumes are illustrated by many very pretty vignettes, chiefly views of the ruins of Normandy; but we are surprised to see the old figures of William the Conqueror and Queen Matilda again copied, in these enlightened days, for portraits; when it is so obvious that the former is attired in the style of our Henry the Eighth, and the latter in that of our Queen Anne! Nor is the presumed restoration of the Conqueror's palace at Caen (p. 159)

in the style of our Henry the Sixth, a less egregious anomaly.

Altogether, we regret to say, the book evinces more zeal than knowledge; and more industry than judgment: but we shall be sorry that the author should be deterred by our remarks, or by the indifferent reception which we fear awaits it, from the pursuit of inquiries, which we trust will, with greater caution, lead to more valuable results.

Tales of the Sun, Moon, and Stars.

By Peter Parley.—The use of these little elementary books is not so much to impart information as to excite curiosity; to give the first push to the wheel of the intellect and set it in motion. On astronomical subjects, Peter Parley has done his work very well; and taught little boys and girls the moon is *probably* not made of green cheese; and that the sun is something more than a round, shining-faced gentleman, whose business it is to ripen our peaches, and enliven our promenades.

Sacred Philosophy of the Seasons, &c.

By the Rev. Henry Duncan.—This is a work of similar interest with the former, to familiarize the phenomena of nature to the young mind, and to shew in wonderful arrangement and formation the perfections of the Creator. The work is well executed and well written; and the author has availed himself of the information which the latest books of science, as the Bridgewater Treatises, &c. have given to the world. It is, on the whole, a pleasing and useful work, as introductory to more scientific and elaborate treatises.

The Life and Persecutions of Martin Boos, an Evangelical Preacher of the Romish Church, translated from the German. By the Rev. C. Bridges.—Though there are some things both in the spirit and in the details of this work in which we do not agree, yet the account it gives of the subject of the memoirs and other circumstances of his life, are full of interest. "It will be seen," as is observed in the Preface, "that for nearly the last fifty years a bold and unshrinking testimony has been borne by Protestant confessors, in the communion of the Church of Rome, even in the heart of Catholic Germany." Martin Boos on the Continent was called the *Protestant Catholic*. Indeed, when we consider that he appears to have renounced openly, or silently disclaimed, the great anti-Christian errors of the Romish Church, we need some

serious apology for his remaining in that communion. This is given in a Letter which will be found in the Preface, p. viii. but which to us is anything but satisfactory; and probably much cramped and confined his powers of useful exertion, as he was constantly crippled and opposed by the power of his enemies, and half his strength was lost in holding up the weight of his chains.

The original work, in German, is written by Gossner, Minister of the Bohemian Church of Berlin. It is well translated, and has a Preface containing sentiments, from which, in some parts, we differ, and in others as relate to the Roman Catholic Church, we find the author speaking the language of Religion, of Truth, and of the Protestant Church.

The Claim of Destitute Clergymen to Assistance. A Sermon preached at Salisbury by the Ven. Edward Berens.—

We have always strongly advocated the claims of the parochial clergy, and we are delighted to find our opinions so firmly maintained and so ably advocated by Mr. Berens. Their situation is, we think, a national scandal; and we were in hopes that the Bishops and the Parliament, responding to the voice of the people, who know and lament their degraded situation, would, through the Reform Church bill, have paid their first and greatest attention to this, the greatest evil. We have been grievously disappointed. We see no one step made to an alleviation of the wants of the poor Clergy. To the Bishops are secured splendid incomes: they have new boundaries to their dioceses, about which none but themselves feel any interest; and the distressed ministers of the kingdom have been left, except where heavier duties have been forced upon them, just where they were. Mr. Berens mentions a case of a curate with a wife and two children, and a parish of six hundred people, existing on 30*l.* a year, and possessing nothing else whatever!! Was ever such a portentous evil heard of in a

professing to be religious, and acknowledged to be the most wealthy of the world? Why does not the Bishop of the diocese bring the case before public charity, if he cannot appeal to national Justice? We believe that the Bishop has the power of assisting such a *reverend brother*: and how can he leave him whom in his pastoral letters he call 'affectionate brother' in such unchristian distress? But this, in a mitigated sense, is the case of hundreds of the rural clergy. Even the Dissenters boast that their stipendiary ministers are far better paid than the Established Clergy. Lord Morpeth used a very sophistical argument in the House on this subject. He said, speaking of the Irish Clergy, 'that their incomes were set at a low average, because there was not larger funds, and because the Irish Clergy must consider themselves as persons dedicated to a laborious, painful, and self-denying office.'—Very well; be it so: but, at the same time, he allows the *Irish Bishops*, comparatively, princely incomes. Why are they separated from the inferior Clergy? are they not also dedicated to the same work, and ought they not to be foremost in *patient* suffering, as in active duty? His Lordship's argument then is hollow, unsound, and sophistical: but we forbear—

"Nos certe tacemus, et obruta multâ
Nocte tegi nostræ patiamur crimina gen-
tis."

Chapters on Flowers, by Charlotte Elizabeth.—If Flora has ever spoken more poetically or eloquently before, certainly she never uttered more pious or devout sentiments, or expanded her blossoms into more moral sentiment and instructive history.

A Pedestrian Tour of 1347 Miles. By Pedestres, Sen. 2 vols.—If the author is satisfied with his offspring, it is not for us to find fault. We have heard that parents have a greater affection for those of their children that are *idiots* than for any other.

Study of English Poetry, by A. Spiers.—This Volume is designed for the use of French Students, the compiler being English professor at the Royal School of Ponts-et-Chaussées, of the Royal College of Bourbon, &c. &c.—The selection is on the whole sufficiently good, and formed with care; though we were not prepared for the introduction of Mr. Hogg, nor Miss Landon, in the company of the Hermit of Hampole, and Piers Plowman. The introductory part is suffi-

ently correct and copious for the purposes intended.

Boileau's French Self-Instructor, &c. &c. 1836.—We are very fond of a sturdy Grammarian. When *Louis de Courcillon*, Abbé of *Dangeau*, was told by his friends of some grave political events taking place, and of the prospect of some dangerous commotions, he nobly answered: "What does it signify? Peu m'importe! Quelque chose qui arrive, j'ai là dans mon portefeuille deux milles verbes Français bien conjugués."—"Whatever may take place I have in my portfolio 2000 French verbs well conjugated."—This is a consolation his successor Mr. Boileau may also contemplate, in all misfortunes; for he has given us one of the very best French grammars we have ever consulted, and which does all a book can do to facilitate the acquirement of a language indispensable to all. Mr. Boileau has pointed out many grave mistakes in Mr. Cobbett's French Grammar.

Old Friends in a New Dress, by Richard Scafton Sharpe,—that is to say, a very easy and pleasing versification of the most popular fables of Æsop, &c. will form a most acceptable present for our juvenile friends, embellished, as it now is, in its fifth edition, with eighty-two woodcuts.

Tales of the Martyrs, or Sketches from Church History, will be a very interesting book for young people. The stories are related in a pleasing manner, and will be gratifying, from the variety of the scenes and periods in which they are cast.

Arithmetic illustrated by woodcuts.—This is a small volume, displaying the plan of Mr. Arthur Parsey, (author of an excellent work on Perspective,) by which he ingeniously proposes to make proportions more familiar and intelligible to the eye by various cheque-boards, divided and coloured, as required by the numbers intended to be represented. It is an "invention" founded upon the same principles as one of the modes of calculation adopted by our forefathers, the figure of which is still retained in the floor, or table, of the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Parsey adds to his title: "by which system the principles of calculation may be acquired as an amusement:" this is his own partial fancy: figures are already the amusement of those minds which have a natural taste for them, and to such his plans will be amusing; but it will hardly attract the unwilling. Arithmetic, however, should always be regarded as a necessary *business* of education.

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The new rooms of the Royal Academy in Trafalgar-square, Charing Cross, were visited on Friday the 29th of April by his Majesty William IV., their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and other members of the Royal family; and on Monday the first of May, they were opened to the public. The exhibition appears to us to be upon the whole a very fair one. Before we enter further upon the merits of the pictures, however, we must be allowed to say a few words respecting the accommodations afforded by the new building, and which we regret our inability to do in terms of commendation, inasmuch as they are extremely mean and contracted, and really very little superior to the old apartments at Somerset House. Of the five rooms appropriated to the paintings, we doubt whether the very best is not eclipsed by many of the larger auction rooms which we have seen in the west end of the town. The sculpture room is of equally limited dimensions, and the only thing that can be said in its favour is, perhaps, that it is tolerably well lighted. We have always considered the exterior of the edifice as sadly deficient in simplicity and breadth, but had in some measure reconciled ourselves to these imperfections under the full persuasion that, in the arrangements within, as the architect would here doubtless have the assistance and co-operation of his brother academicians, we should have nothing whatever to complain of. The door-ways leading from one compartment to another are so small that they entirely destroy the unity of effect which is so essential to a structure of this description; and they are withal so unfortunately situated as to cause an eternal collision among the visitors in their ingress and egress to and from one to the other. As regards space, it is probable that Mr. Wilkins may not himself have been afforded sufficient scope or the requisite funds for the erection of such a Gallery as would give satisfaction to the public. We can readily believe that this gentleman has had all sorts of difficulties to contend with in the performance of his task; and if, in the impartial expression of our opinion of the new Royal Academy, we are somewhat sparing of our praise, we have certainly no intention of visiting its projector individually with any considerable portion of our censure. We have specimens of his ability in the metropolis which would re-

flect no discredit upon the architectural taste of any age or country. The ill-timed parsimony of government, and an undue consideration for individual interest, we fear, have been in the present instance suffered to operate to the disadvantage of British Art, and of a large majority of those who are engaged in that important branch of the national industry. We have, however, the satisfaction to perceive, that the late parliamentary inquiry has had this good result—namely, that many pictures which would heretofore have been consigned to a cell, where they could by no possibility be seen, have this year been placed in comparatively good situations. So much for the outward appearance of the new National Gallery and Royal Academy, and the interior of that part of the latter which is appropriated to the exhibition of painting and sculpture. We shall now take a glance at the various works brought together for the inspection of the public. Of the 1,289 subjects exhibited, the most striking are we think as follow:—

No. 122. *The Syrens and Ulysses*. W. ETTY, R.A. This picture is the largest, and, in our estimation, by far the finest that Mr. Etty ever painted. It is an historical work of the first class, and abounds with beauties of all kinds. A picture painted on so large a scale is frequently cut too much into parts, and certain portions of the canvas are found to be destitute of interest. The objects are scattered and unconnected; and the eye of the spectator in vain endeavours to encompass the whole of them at one view. No such defect is, however, to be detected in the performance of which we are treating. It betrays nothing like a poverty of matter, neither is it encumbered with a superabundance. The story of the Syrens and Ulysses is one that was admirably adapted to Mr. Etty's pencil; and he has in every respect done it the most ample justice. The sea nymphs are represented clustering around the vessel in which Ulysses is voyaging; and here the finest opportunity is afforded the artist of displaying his knowledge of the figure, and his taste for feminine beauty, as well as his great powers as a colourist. Mr. Etty avails himself of the assistance of a model in all he undertakes. Nature is his handmaid, and to her he has recourse, whatever may be the theme upon which he is employed, so that the accuracy of his details may be safely taken upon trust; it might otherwise be ima-

gined that the proportions of the principal figure in this picture were a little extravagant. We are surprised to hear exceptions taken to the subject of the work, as there are certainly few passages in Homer, or any other author, ancient or modern, to which the talents of the painter or sculptor could be more legitimately addressed. Mr. Etty contributes three more pictures, all of which are very beautiful.

No. 267, *Mars, Venus, and Cupid*, and No. 295, *Adam and Eve at their morning orisons*, are both splendid little paintings, and would grace any gallery in Europe. The artists' pictures of this season are less voluptuous, and altogether in better taste than usual.

No. 179. *Becco, on the coast of Genoa*,—A. W. CALCOTT, R. A.—In his figure-piece of *Raffaello and the Fornarina*, (No. 104), Mr. Calcott has not succeeded in producing a work which will materially add to the high reputation he enjoys. There is a hardness of outline, and want of texture about it, which to us are extremely disagreeable; but in the landscape we discover all the great qualities that have rendered him so popular in that pleasing department of the art.

No. 507. *Lago di Lugano*. C. STANFIELD, R. A.—Another delightful production in the same style. No. 463.—*View on the Medway*, also by Mr. Stanfield, is a charming specimen of our native scenery.

No. 29. *Alee Mahommed Beg*. S. A. HART.—An extremely effective portrait. It represents the individual who accompanied the horses sent as a present to the King by the Imaum of Muscat. Mr. Hart has a larger work of great merit also.

No. 160. *The Highlands*. E. LANDSEER, R. A.—This is a picture of first-rate excellence in the line of art to which it belongs. The animals are perfect, and the figures, though comparatively feeble, are executed with much delicacy of pencilling. The falconer is especially good.

No. 55. *The Tower of the Giralda at Seville*. D. ROBERTS.—Small, but extremely powerful.

No. 144. *The Empress Josephine and the Fortune-teller*. SIR D. WILKIE, R. A.—The high character of Wilkie as a painter is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of all he exhibits. A detailed account of the numerous works he has in the present collection is therefore scarcely necessary. His *Cottar's Saturday Night* (No. 338), from Burn's celebrated poem, abounds in pictorial beauties; and if we have a preference for the subject first-named, it can be only on account of the

incident to which it relates, which is one of the most remarkable on record. It is, however, a very effective picture, and we may refer to it as an admirable specimen of the powers of the master.

No. 61. *Brothers and Sisters*, and No. 74, *A Toy-seller*. W. MULREADY, R. A.—This artist does not appear to advantage. His pictures are mannered, and though abundantly laboured, they are altogether wanting in originality and effect. So few as he exhibits, he ought to give the public no cause to complain of them upon the score of sameness. Surely he might give a little play to his imagination, and employ his talents on something rather more elevated than he has hitherto done.

No. 403. *The Deluge*. J. MARTIN.—The sublimity of Mr. Martin's conceptions, render the productions of that gentleman always great favourites with the public; and his representation of the awful day—"the day when the fountains of the great deep were broken up, and the windows of Heaven were opened," will, we doubt not, command much attention. It is a magnificent composition, and tends to confirm us in the high opinion we have always, in common with others, entertained of the master.

No. 479. *Bohemian Gipsies*. DAN. M'CLISE, A. R. A.—We have in this performance an astonishing display of academical science. It contains figures innumerable, which are thrown together in all sorts of attitudes. The sole of a peasant's foot is the most conspicuous object in the foreground, which is hardly in good taste, but there is much to admire in the work, and we only regret that the great talents of the artist have not been employed on a worthier subject. The picture is of the largest size, but seems to tell no story. He has, however, barely commenced his career, and we know of no one to whose case the words, which the academy have this year chosen for their motto, apply with so much aptitude as to that of Mr. M'Clise. They are these:—

"Impetus animi, cupiditas vincendi, ardor mentis ad gloriam in adolescentiâ, significant quæ virtutis maturitas, quantæ fruges industriæ sint futurae."

If the fertility of his genius be only equal to the readiness of his hand, of which there is every indication, he is destined to assume a very high station in the world of art.

TURNER has several landscapes painted in that fine imaginative style which belongs so exclusively to himself. WARD is perhaps not quite so effective as usual, though, as an animal painter, we consider

him second to no artist of his day. The portraits by WILDMAN, (who paints in JACKSON'S manner), and EDDIS, are among the best in the exhibition.

In the sculpture department, we would call attention to the admirable busts by SIR FRANCIS CHANTREY and Mr. BAILY.

STATUES.

A society has just been formed in Florence, which has for its object to erect twenty-five statues of the great men born in Tuscany. The first to be executed are those of Macchiavelli, Leonardo da Vinci, Andrea Cesalpini, Michel Angelo Buonarroti. The monthly subscription for the members is three Italian livres.

A beautiful monument to Casimir Perier, the late French minister, is in the course of erection in the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. A full-length statue of the deceased is to be placed on it, formed from an immense block of Carrara marble.

THE CITY WELLINGTON STATUE.

At a meeting of the committee at the Mansion House, on the 12th May, the Lord Mayor in the chair, it was resolved—1st, that the Statue should be an equestrian one of his Grace; 2d, That Sir Francis Chantrey, who intimated his readiness to undertake the design for the amount subscribed, should be invited to send in models for the approbation of the committee. The only other artist proposed was Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, the sculptor of the fine statue of George III. in Pall Mall East; when, on putting the question to the vote, it was carried in favour of Sir F. Chantrey; the votes being, for Sir Francis 15; for Mr. Wyatt 14.

PANORAMA OF DUBLIN.

Mr. Burford has opened a new Panoramic picture in Leicester Square. It is a distant view of Dublin; and to guard against disappointment, visitors must not go expecting to see the buildings of the city represented, except in a far distance.

The view is taken from Killeney, a hill of considerable height, about eight miles from Dublin, and commands a large portion of the county of Dublin, with a part of that of Wicklow. The beautiful country is depicted to reality; the valley studded with villas, Kingstown, the Hill of Howth, the Wicklow Mountains, Dublin bay, and the sea; indeed, all the varieties of this splendid scene, are vividly represented.

THE DUCHESS DE BERRI'S PICTURES.

The following are the prices produced by some of the pictures of the late Elysée Bourbon collection, in addition to those already given in p. 520. Two pictures, by Wouvermans, one 6,000fr. and the other 8,000fr. Count Demidoff purchased two by Mieris for 7,600fr. The Thatched Cottage, by Weenix, 4,950fr.; the Village Concert, by Teniers, 6,051fr. Portrait of a Woman, by Mieris, 5,000fr.; Kermes, by Teniers, 7,860fr.; the Ball, by Pynacker, 5,100fr.; Sunshine, by Berghem, 5,020fr.; the Muleteer, by Karel Dujardin, 5,110fr.; the Falconer, by Wynants, 6,510fr.; the Inn-yard, by Isaac Ostade, 5,905fr.; the Stag at Bay, by Wouvermans, 5,000fr.; the Watering-place for Cattle, by Paul Porter, 7,120fr.; the Port of Genoa, by Berghem, 13,200fr.

At the recent sale of the property of the Duke de Maille, at Paris, a small picture, covered with dust, was lying aside in a corner. It was not put up for sale, on account of an inscription on the frame, "The gift of the King." A broker, however, advised the auctioneer to efface the words, and sell the picture. He did so; it was put up at 30fr. and knocked down at 53fr. to M. Cousin, a dealer in antiquities, Place de la Bourse. M. Cousin carried off his picture, and, after cleaning it, found it to be the head of St. John the Baptist in his youth, by Raphael, from the cabinet of the King, of which that by Dusseldorf is but a copy. A connoisseur has already offered M. Cousin fifteen thousand francs for his bargain, which he has refused.

Not very dissimilar is the history of a Magdalene, certainly very finely painted, and attributed by the owner to Corregio, which is now being exhibited at No. 49, Pall Mall. It was purchased last autumn, for a mere trifle, at the Auction Mart, so obscured with dirt, that its merits were completely hidden.

In the department of prints and engravings in the Royal Library, at Paris, there is an unique collection of all the catalogues of the exhibitions (59 in all) of works of art, since the reign of Louis 14th to the present time. The number of paintings exhibited on all these occasions amounted to 40,650.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Thoughts on the Religious State of the Country; with Reasons for preferring Episcopacy. By Rev. CALVIN COLTON.

Summary of Church History and Polity, chiefly from Mosheim and Hooker. By the Rev. J. B. SMITH, D.D.

The Trinities of the Ancients; the Mythology of the First Ages, and the Writings of the Pythagorean School examined, with reference to the Knowledge of the Trinity, ascribed to Plato and other ancient Philosophers. By ROBERT MUSSET, Esq.

The Hymns of the Primitive Church; now first collected, arranged, and translated. By the Rev. J. CHANDLER, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

The Roman Catholic Chapel; or, Lindenhurst Parish. By ROSINA M. ZORNLIN.

A work on the Religious Meanings of Symbolical Colours in the Middle Ages.

Confirmation of Maria Monk's Disclosures concerning the Hotel Dieu Nunnery of Montreal. By the Rev. J. J. SLOCUM, of New York. 2nd edit.

Rosamond Culbertson; or a Narrative of the Captivity and Sufferings of an American Female, under the Popish Priests, on the Island of Cuba; with a full Disclosure of their Manners and Customs. With an Introduction and Notes, by S. B. SMITH, late a Priest in the Church of Rome.

New and Conclusive Natural Demonstrations both of the fact and period of the Mosaic Deluge, and of its having been the only event of the kind that ever occurred upon the earth. By Mr. FAIRHOLME.

Hymns for young persons, selected by Rev. R. HARVEY, Rector of Hornsey.

Temples, ancient and modern; or, Notes on Church Architecture. By W. BARDWELL, Architect.

Voyages up the Mediterranean and in the Indian Seas, with Memoirs. By the late W. ROBINSON.

A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon language, with explanations in English and Latin, and copious English and Latin Indexes; the Preface containing Essays on the origin and connexion of the Anglo-Saxon, and the other Germanic tongues. By the Rev. JOSEPH BOSWORTH, LL.D. F.R.S. and S.A.

The French Revolution, a History. By THOMAS CARLYLE.

Mortality: a Poem, with Sonnets and Songs. By T. C. JONES.

Dr. LINDLEY's second and concluding volume of Ladies' Botany, with Illustrative Plates.

On the Civil War in Spain, and on the Policy of England. By VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

Horticultural Tour through Germany, Belgium, and France. By Mr. FORBES, Author of "The Gardens and Grounds of Woburn Abbey."

An Historical Account of the University of Cambridge, and its Colleges. By B. D. WALSH, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College.

The 45th and concluding No. of Count de la Borde's Work on the National Monuments of France.

Finden's and Ryall's Portraits of the Female Aristocracy of Great Britain.

Jeannette Isabelle, a Novel. By the Author of Black Gowns and Red Coats.

ITALIAN LITERATURE.

Signor Mai continues his *Collectio Vaticana Scriptorum Veterum*, and has almost finished the printing of the Greek text of the Old and New Testament, after the celebrated manuscript of the Vatican. Padre Ungarelli, a learned Orientalist, has collected extensive materials for a publication explaining the hieroglyphics on the obelisks at Rome, according to the method of M. Champollion the younger; he is publishing the Coptic Grammar of M. Rosellini; and the first volume of his Literary History of the Barnabite Congregation has appeared, in which he gives some valuable notices concerning the writers who have made this learned body so illustrious. Padre Secchi has been long working at a Greek Grammar, on a new plan, and is also busy with the Etruscan and Phœnician languages. M. Sarti, Professor of the Greek language to the Roman University, has had the courage to read, copy, and illustrate, all the profane and Christian inscriptions, in Greek and Latin, which cover the walls of the Vatican Museum. The Abbé Lanci, Professor of Arabic, who has acquired a brilliant reputation in consequence of his illustrations of the monuments of Egypt and Phœnicia, and his work on the interpretation of some of the passages of Holy Writ, continues his biblical illustrations; and M. Sebastiani has given two new translations of the New Testament, in Latin and Persian, according to the Greek text.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 27. Francis Baily, esq. Treas. V. P. M. Becquerel, Prof. Ehrenberg, Adm. Von Krusenstern, and Prof. Merbel were elected foreign members. The remainder of Major Sabine's report of Mr. Douglas's observations on the western coast of North America, (not Africa, as in our last) was read; as were papers, 1. Analysis of the roots of Equations, by the Rev. R. Murphy, M.A.; 2. On the first changes in the ova of mammifera, by Thos. Wharton Jones, esq.

May 4. Mr. Baily in the chair.

Read, On the adaptation of different modes of illuminating Lighthouses, as depending on their situations, and the object contemplated in their erection, by W. H. Barlow, esq.

May 11. William Lawrence, esq. V. P. Henry Boase, M.D. and Wm. Tierney Clark, esq. were elected Fellows. Read, On the connexion between the phenomena of the absorption of light with the colour of thin plates, by Sir David Brewster.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

May 8. The Royal Premium for 1836 was this evening conferred on Captain Robert FitzRoy, R.N. in testimony of the valuable additions made by him to our knowledge of a large portion of the South American continent and the adjacent islands, whilst employed in his Majesty's service, on the late survey of the coasts of Patagonia, Chili, and Peru. A memoir was then read of Capt. FitzRoy's ascent of the river Santa Cruz, in Patagonia, in 1833.

Dr. Andrew Smith, the leader of a late expedition in the interior of Southern Africa, exhibited various drawings, stating that he hoped to open for exhibition, by the 1st of July, his extensive collection of objects in natural history, and that before Christmas the full account of his travels, over 3,000 miles of country, would be laid before the public.

May 16. The seventh anniversary was held, Sir John Barrow, President, in the chair, who addressed the meeting, giving an account of the present state of the Society. It was stated, that 39 new members had been elected, and that the Society is now composed of 545 members, exclusive of Foreign, Honorary, and Corresponding Members; that the finances continued in a prosperous state, although many heavy demands had been made on them by the South African and Guayana expeditions in the course of the past year. The President paid a just tribute to the memory of Horsburgh, Marsden, Murphy, and Davidson, valuable members, lost to science and to the Society during the short space

of twelve months. He adverted, with great satisfaction, to several enterprising travellers, whose claims to the gratitude of the Society and of their country stand high—to Capt. FitzRoy, R.N., for his late valuable survey of the shores of South America—to Lieut. Wellsted, I.N. who has travelled over more than 700 miles in the interior of the province of 'Omán, in Arabia—to Dr. Andrew Smith, who headed the late expedition in South Africa, the details of which will shortly be made public—to Major Mitchell, Surveyor-general in New South Wales, who has traced the river Darling into the Murray, thence travelled to the sea-coast, and returned to Sydney after a journey of about 2,000 miles—to Colonel Chesney, though last, not least in persevering energy, by which he has overcome every obstacle that opposed itself to his progress, and proved the possibility of steam navigation in the great river Euphrates, between Bir and the Persian Gulf.

The President then alluded to the expeditions for discovery now in progress—to Back, whose enterprise is familiar to all—to Alexander in South Africa, who has crossed the Orange River on his way to the Damaras country—to Schomburgk, exploring in British Guiana—and to Messrs. Grey and Lushington, about to sail, in a few days, for the western coast of Australia, with the hope of being able to penetrate some distance into the interior of that vast country, and to set at rest the question of the existence, or the contrary, of a great inland sea.

In conclusion, the President stated, that he had the high gratification of announcing to the meeting, that he had that morning received the news of the foundation of a Geographical Society at Frankfort on the Maine, headed by the names of Kriegk and of Meidinger—a satisfactory proof, he was willing to believe, of the increasing interest felt throughout Europe in the advancement of geographical science.

It was then proposed by the Dean of Carlisle, and seconded by Sir Charles Lemon, that a special vote of thanks be given to Sir John Barrow, for his zeal and attention to the interests of the Society during the two years that he has filled the President's chair; and the following gentlemen were afterwards elected to fill the vacant offices:—W. R. Hamilton, esq. F.R.S. President; Sir John Barrow, and G. B. Greenough, esq. F.R.S. Vice-Presidents; Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, Hon. George Elliot, Sir J. T. Rodd, Capt. T. B. Jervis, E.I.C. Eng. and Capt. FitzRoy, R.N. as new members of Council.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 6. The fourteenth anniversary was held, the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, M.P. President, in the chair.

The Secretary read the Annual Report of the Council. After adverting to the death of Mr. Colebrooke, the late Director, as well as to the demise of other members, it stated that the number of members who had joined the Society exceeded the usual average, and comprised seventeen gentlemen, natives of India—affording a gratifying proof of the interest excited among the latter in the success of the Society. The Committee of Agriculture and Commerce, announced at the last anniversary as about to be set on foot, is now in operation; the Oriental Translation Fund continues to receive effectual support, and a list of its recent publications was read, as well as of those in progress. The total receipts of the Society during the year 1836, had been 1,820l. 15s. 4d. expenditure 1,310l. 11s. 8d.

Sir A. Johnston, as chairman of the Committee of Correspondence, detailed the various subjects on which the attention of that Committee had been engaged. He particularly alluded to the desirability of our possessing accurate information on the geography and even topography of that part of the East through which Russia must pass her forces, should it ever be her policy to aim a blow at our Indian possessions. He then alluded to the beneficial effects likely to be produced by the permission now given to Europeans to settle in India, tending, as it would undoubtedly do, to the raising of the condition of the natives to the level of European civilization. After adverting to the steps the Committee had taken to obtain records of the early history of India, and its present statistics, Sir Alexander alluded to the ancient College of Madura, and expressed his hope that learning would one day again take up its residence there. After touching upon several other subjects and occurrences, he concluded by expressing his conviction that the exertions of the Society would have a great moral effect upon the natives of India and of the East in general.

The Right Hon. the President then addressed the meeting. He passed a high eulogium on the labours of the Oriental Translation Committee, and alluded also to the suspension of the printing of Oriental works at Calcutta at the expense of government, which he considered an impolitic measure, inasmuch as we could not arrive at an accurate knowledge of the manners, habits, and customs of the people of India, without cultivating an acquaintance with their native languages

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and literature. He was glad, however, to find that the works in progress were to be completed; and that it now rested with the Governor-General of India to decide whether the encouragement formerly given to Oriental studies in that country should be resumed.

A ballot took place for eight new members of Council, and for a Director and Librarian—the former office having become vacant by the death of Mr. Colebrooke, and the latter by the resignation of Sir G. Haughton. Professor Wilson was elected Director; Colonel W. Franklin, Librarian; and the Hon. Mount Stuart Elphinstone, the Right Hon. H. Ellis, Sir G. C. Haughton, Colonel J. Briggs, J. F. Davis, esq. C. Elliott, esq. W. Newnham, esq. and W. Oliver, esq. were elected into the Council.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

March 9. The Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton completed the reading of his extract from Dr. Kugler's Essay on the Polychromy of Greek architecture and sculpture. The writer described the traces of painting, gilding, and similar decorations, discovered on the following ancient edifices:—the temple of Theseus, the Parthenon, the temple of Apollo at Bassæ, the temple of Minerva at Ægina, the central peripteral temple on the Acropolis of Selinus, &c. The remainder of the extract contained a view of the *principles* of Polychromy. The leading principle was considered by the author to have been the simple distinction of *parts*, as contradistinguished from a complete system of imitation. The naked parts of the body, being the essential portions of the figure, were represented in a material calculated to exhibit perfectly the distinctions and development of the form; the drapery, on the contrary, being regarded as an accidental addition, was distinguished by the lightness and richness of the material. In the same light was the hair likewise regarded; while the eye, the focus of intelligence, as not capable of being represented by form alone, was also coloured, or made of a coloured stone or other substance: we, notwithstanding, find among the best productions of Greek art, no evidence of any attempt to give a *complete imitation* of nature. It was only after sculpture had begun to degenerate that such attempts were allowed, and then only in smaller works. The above principle the writer concluded by vindicating,—first, against the opinions of those who see in the use of colour at all in sculpture, merely a relic of traditional barbarism; secondly, against those who advocate a complete system of colouring to imitate nature in every part; asserting,

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in contradiction to both, the excellence of that spirit of moderation in all things, which prevailed in the arts of Greece, and is clearly discoverable in this instance.

April 13. Lord Bexley, V.P. in the chair.—Mr. Hamilton read some extracts from the correspondence of his son W. J. Hamilton, esq. containing further details of his geographical and antiquarian researches along the western coast of Asia Minor. In this part he described his visit to the ruins of Erythræ and to those of Teos; at each of which places several inedited inscriptions and remains of ancient buildings and sculpture, hitherto unnoticed, have been discovered. Additional facts were also adduced, serving to ascertain the site of the great temple of Diana at Ephesus, and that of the tomb of Mausolus of Halicarnassus; and various remains of Cyclopean and Hellenic walls have been traced throughout a considerable part of the shores of the Gulf of Syme as well as in the island of Rhodes, including the substructions of the great temple of Jupiter, upon Mount Atabyrius, on the western coast of the island.

April 27. The anniversary meeting took place, the Earl of Ripon, President, in the chair.—The annual Report of the Council (which included an account of the state of the Society's funds, an enumeration of papers read during the year, and an announcement of a volume of Transactions, now nearly ready for the press) having been read by the Secretary, the President addressed the meeting. The subject first noticed by his Lordship was the death of the late Bishop of Salisbury, to whose exertions the Society was in a great measure indebted for its existence. The death of the late Rev. Dr. Richards, one of the Vice Presidents, and a munificent friend of the Society, was likewise feelingly adverted to; as was also the death of Sir Francis Freeling, one of the earliest members of the Society.

From these the address passed to more general topics connected with Literature, in particular to the characteristic circumstance of our times, the rapid diffusion of knowledge over the surface of the globe. Beginning with our own country, he traced the current of literary improvement in the other great European countries, in the United States of America, in the British possessions in India and in Persia; the last countries referred to as evincing in a remarkable manner the advance of knowledge in our times, were Turkey, and the Vice-royalty of Egypt. It was stated, that, in the latter country especially, education is liberally encouraged by its ruler.

The following noblemen and gentlemen

were elected officers, &c. for the ensuing year:—

President.—The Right Honourable the Earl of Ripon. Vice-Presidents.—The Dukes of Newcastle, Rutland, Sutherland; The Earl of Belmore; Lord Bexley; Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart.; H. Hallam, esq.; W. M. Leake, esq.; L. H. Petit, esq.; the Rev. J. Hume Spry, D.D. Council.—W. Bentham, esq.; the Rev. G. Beresford; R. Blackmore, esq.; the Rev. R. Cattermole, (Secretary); the Rev. H. Clissold, (Librarian); N. Connop, esq.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. (Foreign Secretary); H. Holland, esq.; W. Jacob, esq. (Treasurer); G. P. R. James, esq.; D. Pollock, esq.; the Rev. H. Stebbing; Sir M. Tierney, Bart.; the Rev. G. Tomlinson; W. Tooke, esq. M.P.; the Hon. A. Trevor, M.P.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

May 1. The Anniversary Meeting was held, the Duke of Somerset, President, in the Chair.—The report of the visitors announced that, after a long season of difficulty, the Institution was now placed in that independent station, which, as the most active and popular establishment in the empire, adorned with the celebrity imparted to it by more than one great philosopher, it ought always to have occupied. The whole of the debt had, during the past year, been cancelled, and a balance now existed in favour of the Institution. The number of Members admitted during the past year, was greater by ten, than in the preceding; and a corresponding increase had also taken place in the number of subscribers to the lectures. The premises were in a state of substantial repair, and the visitors expressed a hope for the speedy accomplishment of the proposal of giving to the exterior of the building an appearance more in accordance with the importance of the scientific body to which it belongs. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Faraday, for his devotion and services to the interests of the Institution, and the usual ballot for officers took place.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

April 11. Mr. Brunel gave an account of the Thames Tunnel. He explained the nature of the former operations of Vazie and Trevethick, by whom a tunnel 5 feet in height, 2 feet 6 inches in breadth at the top, and 3 feet at the bottom, had been carried more than 1000 feet. But in 1808, the river broke in upon it, and the work was irretrievably lost. It was from the data furnished by this operation, that his opinion of the practicability of the present undertaking was formed. The

present excavation is 38 feet in breadth, and 22 feet in height, and the support which is requisite for the ground, is furnished by the shield. The shield consists of twelve parallel frames ranged side by side, each frame being divided into three cells or partitions, by two floors. Mr. Brunel explained, by reference to drawings, the adjustment of the floors, the contrivances by which each frame was made to derive support from, or assist in supporting its neighbour, as necessity might require; and the manner in which it was advanced. Each frame stands on two legs, and advances, as it were, by short steps; having, for this purpose, an articulation very like that of the human body. The advantage of the system of building by rings, which he had adopted, had been fully demonstrated by the fact of the brickwork having sustained two irruptions, and yet exhibiting no symptoms of rupture. The chasm formed at the last irruption absorbed more than 80,000 cubic feet of clay bugs, before the workmen could re-enter the works. The greatest inconvenience under which they laboured, was the want of a drain; they had attempted to make one—but, getting into the stratum of quicksand 50 feet thick, which is at a small depth below them, were obliged to abandon the project. The land springs were a great source of annoyance; many of these were extremely offensive, and produced cutaneous eruptions, and were a great source of annoyance to the workmen. The difficulties of the work are vast, but there could be no doubt, but that in time they would be surmounted; the progress at the present point is necessarily exceedingly slow.

April 18. Mr. Brunel explained those points on which individuals present wished for further information. The increase of the water informs them of what is going on above, and they guard against it accordingly. They had been much troubled by the unusually high tides of the present spring; the change from low to high water is exceedingly trying; in the natural ground it is usually attended with an increase of water, but in the ground made with clay bags, with a diminution. The works had advanced 127 feet since the introduction of the new shield. Some inquiries were made on the means adopted for ventilating the works, and considerable discussion took place on the methods of ventilation by rarefaction and condensation.

A paper was then read, descriptive of a new levelling machine, invented by Mr. Harrison, of Edinburgh. This machine is to be drawn along by horses, and is intended, by registering the rise and fall of

the roads, and the space passed over, to make at once a section of the country.

April 25. A paper by Mr. Beamish, relating to the Thames Tunnel, was read.

Mr. Trubshaw having presented to the Institution a model of the centre employed by him in constructing the arch of Chester Bridge, being the largest stone arch in the world, considerable discussion took place respecting it.

Mr. Macneil then exhibited the method which he had adopted, of projecting the sections on the survey in Ireland.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 29. The anniversary meeting was held at the Museum, in Leicester-square, the Earl of Derby, President, in the chair. The report of the auditors was read by Mr. Walford. The total receipts of the past year were stated at 19,123*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*, which included 9,463*l.* 2*s.* for admission to the gardens, 5,326*l.* 5*s.* for annual subscriptions, and 1,330*l.* for admission fees. The expenditure during that period was 19,637*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* including 13,657*l.* 8*s.* to the gardens, 3,106*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* to the museum, and 2,750*l.* to the general establishment. The assets of the society were stated as 1,100*l.* invested in land, 9,261*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.* capital, funded, and 1,259*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* in cash; and the liabilities, 1,382*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* in debts, and 1,453*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* for contracts pending. The receipts for admission to the gardens exceed those of the preceding year by upwards of 2,000*l.* notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather during the greater part of the summer and autumn, which increase was to be attributed to the attraction of the giraffes. On the average of the three last years, the permanent and unavoidable annual expenditure had been upwards of 10,000*l.*; the average of annual subscriptions having been about 5,200*l.*, exclusive of compositions paid for life. The provision for the remainder of the annual expenditure is chiefly dependent on the garden admissions, the amount of which has varied largely during the last seven years, the highest in 1831 having been 11,425*l.* 16*s.*, and the lowest in 1835 only 7,343*l.* 6*s.*; in 1826 they were 9,363*l.* 2*s.*

Mr. Yarrell read the report of the council, which stated that 291 fellows had been added during the past year; 33 had been removed; 30 had resigned; and 56 had died. The present number of members was 3,050, with 43 candidates; also 112 corresponding members, 24 foreign, and 10 honorary members. During the past year 263,392 persons have visited the gardens. The total number of specimens

was 1,025, of whom 307 were quadrupeds, 704 birds, and 14 reptiles. The expenses of the giraffes had been fully defrayed by the additional receipts of the past year, and only one had died, owing to a disease contracted before its arrival in this country. The number of specimens in the Museum was 6,720, including 170 quadrupeds, 4,800 birds, 450 reptiles, and 600 fishes. The number of visitors during the past year was 3,668.

The Earl of Derby was re-elected president; Charles Drummond, esq., treasurer; and William Yarrell, esq., secretary. Lords Braybrooke and Milton, J. P. Boileau, W. S. Macleay, W. Clift, B. Bond Cabbell, and J. E. Gray, esqrs., were elected members of council.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

May 1. The anniversary meeting was held in Regent-street, Thomas Andrew Knight, esq. president, in the chair. Doctor Lindley read the report of the auditors, which congratulated the members on the continued advantages derived from the present system of management; bonds to the extent of 2,500*l.* having been cancelled during the past year, whilst a further sum of 1,000*l.* with interest, would be paid off in the ensuing month. The income for the past year was 7,774*l.* 5*s.*; and the surplus of this over the expenditure was 2,422*l.* 19*s.*, notwithstanding a considerable extra expenditure had taken place; of which was 97*l.* in liquidation of the debts of the late Mr. David Douglas; 120*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* for the outfit and expenses of a collector sent to Mexico, who arrived in the middle of January last, in good health, at Guanaxuato; and 532*l.* 9*s.* for additional buildings at the gardens. The outstanding debt was now reduced to 13,554*l.* 15*s.*; whilst the assets were estimated at 28,625*l.* 15*s.*

T. A. Knight, esq. was re-elected president; Thomas Edgar, esq. treasurer; and G. Bentham, esq. secretary. The Duke of Devonshire, Hon. W. S. Strangways, and L. Holland, esq., were elected into the council.

ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 26. The first general meeting of this society (which was formed on the 21st of October last) was held at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's-street; N. A. Vigors, esq. M.P. in the Chair. There were also present the Earl of Orkney, Sir John Paul, Bart., &c. &c. Since the last meeting 127 new members have joined the society; and the Duke of St. Alban's, the Earl of Derby, and other noblemen had made the society presents of valuable birds. Several birds belong-

ing to the society have already been placed in the enclosure of St. James's Park; and it is in the contemplation of the Committee to make an application to Government for a plot of ground for the use of the society, on the plea that the hardy birds belonging to the society would be exhibited to the public in the Parks.

The objects of the society are to be obtained by the exhibition of living birds; the propagation and dispersion of the domesticated races; a museum; library; periodical meetings; ornithological lectures; the publication of ornithological works — scientific and practical; and prize shows. In the living specimens, the rasorial genera, and their types, will be particularly attended to, as being most beautiful and attractive, pre-eminently domestic, and practically useful. The hardy birds will be gratuitously exhibited in the Parks; those for which buildings are required to be seen by the public on payment of a small admission fee. The duplicate birds and eggs will be distributed among the members.

A prize of the value of 15*l.* or 20*l.* will be given annually for the best paper on Systematic Ornithology, in elucidation of the power, wisdom, and goodness of God. Another of the value of 10*l.* for the breeding of Foreign Birds: and a third of the value of 5*l.* for the best method of keeping alive in this country such Foreign Birds as will not breed.

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

May 15. The following papers were received:

Some account of the statistics of Prostitution in Berlin, by Bisset Hawkins, M.D.

Abstract of an enquiry made by a committee of the Central Education Society, into the population of Calmel buildings, a very populous Irish colony in the parish of Marylebone.

On the movement of the populations of England and Sweden throughout seventy-five years ending with 1830, by T. R. Edmonds, esq.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

May 10. A gold Isis medal was awarded to Mr. Ross for an improvement in the adjustment of the object glasses of compound microscopes of high magnifying powers; and the large silver medal to Mr. Kingston, of Woolwich Dock yard, for a safety blow-off pipe for the boilers of marine steam-engines. Reports were read on Mr. Cottam's mode of oiling the pistons of high pressure steam-engines; also on Mr. Smith's plan of economising the waste steam of a high pressure engine. The new communications announced

were from Mr. Marsb, on percussion tubes for cannon; from Captain Ericson, on a new weighing machine; from Mr. Walters, on reflectors for street gas lights; and from Mr. Dunchell, on an improved mode of tuning pianofortes. These several communications were referred to the respective committees.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The prizes for the present year have been decided as follows:—*English Essay*—“The concurring causes which assisted the promulgation of the religion of Mahomet,” Claughton, B.A. Fellow of University College.—*Latin Verse*—“*Marcus Crassus a Parthis devictus*,”—J. J. Randolph, Student of Christ Church.—*English Verse*, (Newdigate)—“The Gipsies,”—Arth. Penrhyn Stanley, Scholar of Balliol College.—*Ellerton's Theological Prize Essay*.—“The Mission of John the Baptist,”—C. G. Hulton, B.A. of Brasenose.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 29. The annual meeting took place, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

From the report it appeared that the number of regular students and pupils at Christmas last, was as follows:—Senior department, 112; medical department, 65; junior department, 380; total, 563. Occasional students entered in 1836:—Senior department, 54; medical department, 108; total 162. Grand total, 725. The report went on to state that the council, with the consent of the governors, have elected to the office of Principal the Rev. Hugh James Rose, B.D., and that Joseph Henry Green, esq. Professor of Surgery, and Herbert Mayo, esq., having resigned. The council found it expedient that they should re-consider the whole of the appointments in the school of medicine and the department of natural history. The following appointments have accordingly taken place:—R. Partridge, esq., to the Professorship of Anatomy; T. Watson, esq., M.D. to the Professorship of Practice of Medicine; R. B. Todd, esq., to the Professorship of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy; J. M. Arnot, esq., to the Professorship of Surgery; T. R. Jones, esq., to the Professorship of Comparative Anatomy; T. Bell, esq., to the Professorship of Zoology; F. Royle, esq. M.D., to the Professorship of *Materia Medica*; J. R. Fergus, esq., M.D., to the Professorship of Forensic Medicine.

May 13. The distribution of prizes to the Medical School took place, the Bishop of London presiding in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Chairman delivered the prizes to

the successful candidates in the following order; Anatomy, Alfred Smee; Physiology, Alfred Smee; Botany, F. O. Ward; Chemistry, R. J. Spitta; *Materia Medica*, T. Bartram; Surgery, W. Furnival; Medicine, W. Furnival; Midwifery, W. H. Pritchard, Comparative Anatomy, W. H. Pritchard.

Professor Arnot announced the result of the examination by the professors at large for the two gold medals for general medical proficiency, and those prizes were delivered accordingly to the undermentioned students, viz. :—First Prize to F. E. M'Dougall. Second ditto, W. H. Pritchard.

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

May 6. The annual distribution of prizes at the London University took place, Earl Fitzwilliam presiding. The report of the state and progress of the Medical School showed that the students in attendance on the various classes were annually augmenting, and now formed a total of 446. After the prizes had been awarded, the Noble Chairman expressed his gratification at witnessing the joyful feelings with which they were received. Among the fortunate candidates for prizes on this occasion were—Anatomy: Gold Medal, F. W. Mackenzie, Clifton; 8th Certificate, W. T. Elliott, Portsmouth. Anatomy and Physiology; 6th Certificate, E. Wooldridge, Chichester; 11th do., H. J. Carter, Exeter; 12th do., G. Mottley, Portsmouth. Practice of Medicine; Gold Medal, J. D. George, Romsey. Surgery; 1st Silver Medal, F. W. Mackenzie, Clifton; 8th Certificate, J. M. Gane, Frome; 12th do., N. Chapman, Kingston; 14th do., J. Pranker, Langport, Somerset, Midwifery; Gold Medal, F. W. Mackenzie; 10th Certificate, J. Pranker; 12th do., C. Sprague, Clevedon, Somerset; 16th do.; J. M. Gane. Medical Jurisprudence; 2nd Certificate, E. Overbury, Cheltenham. Chemistry; 2nd Silver Medal, J. D. George; 6th Certificate, C. M'Leod, Cheltenham; 14th do., J. Blake, Gosport. Comparative Anatomy; H. J. Carter, Exeter.

May 20. A general meeting of proprietors was held in the Amphitheatre of the University, for the purpose of electing a vice-president of the College, and 19 members of council, to co-operate with the president, treasurer, and three members of council named in the charter, thus constituting a court of 24 members. The Duke of Somerset, on being called to the chair, briefly opened the business of the day. After which the following proprietors were elected. The chairman ~~was~~ vice-

president. For the council—Mr. James Booth, Dr. Boot, Mr. Samuel Duckworth, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. J. L. Goldsmid, Mr. G. B. Greenough, Mr. E. N. Hurt, Mr. R. Hutton, Mr. J. T. Leader, Sir Charles Lemon, Bart., M.P. Mr. J. R. Mills, Mr. J. L. Prevost, Mr. J. Romilly, Mr. H. C. Robinson, Mr. E. Strutt, M. P., Mr. T. Thornely, M.P., Mr. H. Warburton, M.P., Mr. Weymouth, and Mr. J. Wood.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

According to the annual account lately presented to Parliament the salaries of the officers, assistants, &c. for the year 1836 amounted to 11,826*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.* The proposed estimate for the present year increases this sum to 15,224*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; the whole grant required for the support of the establishment being only 29,400*l.* about 7,000*l.* more than that for 1836. A considerable portion of this increase is in consequence of a recommendation of the committee of the House of Commons to augment the salaries of the officers, in order that their whole time and services might be devoted to the Museum; and in this case it is stated that they are not to hold any other situation "conferring emolument or entailing duties." Accordingly, we understand the salary of the principal librarian has been raised from 500*l.* to 800*l.* per annum; that of the secretary from 100*l.* to 700*l.* this officer having resigned the keepership of the MSS. The conservators of departments have now each 600*l.* instead of 420*l.* per annum, and the salaries of their assistants and other subordinate officers have also been augmented.

The following are the newly adopted regulations of admission:—The public are admitted to the British Museum on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of ten and four, from the 7th of September to the 1st of May; and between the hours of ten and seven, from the 7th of May to the 1st of September. Persons applying for the purpose of study or research are admitted to the reading rooms every day, from nine o'clock in the morning until four in the afternoon, between the 7th of September and the 1st of May; and until seven in the evening between the 7th of May and the 1st of September. Artists are admitted to study in the galleries of sculpture every day, between the hours of nine and four, except Saturday. The Museum is closed between the 1st and 7th of January, the 1st and 7th of May, and the 1st and 7th of September, and on Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, and Christmas Day, and also on any special fast or thanksgiving

days ordered by authority. We have the pleasure to add that Government has resolved to propose, in the House of Commons, a vote for the grant of 1,575*l.* to enable the trustees of the British Museum to purchase the collection of shells belonging to W. J. Broderip, esq. offered by him at the price of 1,500 guineas. They have been valued, by Messrs. Turner and Sowerby, experienced dealers, at 1640*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and the trustees have received favourable opinions from their officers, Messrs. Children and Gray. The following is an extract from Mr. Gray's letter to Mr. Children, dated June 1, 1836:—"The collection consists of nearly 3,000 specimens, and contains about 200 species, or very distinct varieties, that are altogether wanting in the already extensive collection of the British Museum: such is the beauty of the specimens, in consequence of the great attention paid by Mr. Broderip to the purchase of none but the finest that could be procured, and so remarkable are the deviations in form and colouring in the several series of the more variable species, that nearly every individual specimen of the remaining portion will also be valuable to our collection, either in replacing a much inferior specimen, or as rendering more complete the series which we already possess. The duplicates to be displaced will be few, and will, for the reasons above given, be taken in every instance from our present collection, and not from among the specimens in the new acquisition. A very large proportion of the species contained in this collection, and wanting in the British Museum, are among the rarest shells that are known to exist, and many are absolutely unique."

RICHMOND LITERARY INSTITUTION.

A Literary and Scientific Institution has been established at Richmond, in Surrey. The first meeting was held at the Castle Hotel, on Wednesday, May 10th, and was attended by upwards of 200 persons; amongst whom were Sir Henry Baker, Bart. Rev. S. Demainbray, Rev. Dr. Jones, of Bedford, C. P. Garrick, esq. &c. An address was delivered by William Chapman, esq. Hon. Sec., followed by a Lecture on Astronomy by Dr. Lardner.

GREEK MANUSCRIPTS.

Among the collections which M. Von Davidoff, Chamberlain to the Emperor of Russia, obtained in a tour through Greece and Asia Minor, and which, during his visit to Berlin, he communicated to many of the literati and artists of that city, there are a number of Greek MSS.

from the monasteries of Mount Athos, formerly so celebrated for their literary treasures. Many of the MSS. are remarkable for the beautiful miniatures, which, in some instances, bear extraordinary traces of the antique, and in others, indicate the influence of the Oriental style. Six MSS. on parchment, very neatly written, and partly in letters of gold, and richly ornamented, contain the four Gospels. Considerations, founded on the history of the arts, are said to prove that these MSS. are of the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries. Only one of them, however, has a date. It was finished on the 14th of October, in the year 6508 of the Byzantine era, or 999 of the Christian era. Another beautiful MS. on parchment, of the Acts of the Apostles and of all the Epistles, is of the eleventh or twelfth century, and richly ornamented with paintings. But the greatest attention was excited by a MS. of the Commentary of Simplicius on the Physics of Aristotle. On comparing it with the Aldine edition of 1526, some differences appear, but unhappily there is the same hiatus at the end of the third book. The MS. has the following superscription, which is not in the printed edition:—*Σχόλια ἀπὸ φωνῆς Ἀμμόνιον φιλοσόφου εἰς τὸ πρῶτον βιβλίον τῆς φυσικῆς ἀκρόασις.* By this the work is referred to the oral communications of the philosopher Ammonius, whom Simplicius, in this same commentary, calls his guide and teacher. This MS. which was obtained in the monastery of Lawra, is peculiarly interesting as a specimen of the learned diligence (which is well known) of the Byzantine ladies of rank. It appears, from some Greek verses prefixed to the MS. that it was "written by the Emperor's niece Theodora, of the family of the Dukas, Kommeni and Paleologi, wife of the excellent Raoul." Theodora, daughter of N. Cantacuzeno, and of Eulogia, niece of the Emperor Michael VIII. was married in 1257 to George Muzalo; and he having been murdered before her face in the church, she married, about the year 1260, the Protovestiarius John Raoul. She is known to us, from the Byzantine historians, as a learned lady, who, after the reconquest of Constantinople in 1261, built the convent of St. Andrew, and lived there, entirely devoted to the sciences, in learned intercourse with the celebrated patriarchs Arsenius and Gregory of Cyprus. It was here, probably, that she wrote the MS. of Simplicius, certainly before the year 1282, which was the last of the reign of the Emperor her uncle, mentioned in the prefixed verses.

NATURAL HISTORY IN GREECE.

A Society of Natural History has been established in Athens. It was addressed at its first meeting by M. Nichollides Levadieffs, a medical officer under the Greek government. After pointing out the advantages to be derived from agriculture, of which the Greeks are now comparatively ignorant, although Sicily, a Grecian colony, was in ancient times the granary of Rome, and after adverting to Holland and England, as proofs of what skill and industry might do even with an ungrateful soil, and under comparatively rude climates, M. Levadieffs proceeded as follows:—"The Greeks formerly worked silver mines in Attica and in some of the islands in the Archipelago; but gold came to them through Macedonia and Thrace, from Pannonia and Illyria. Hence the gold coins of ancient Greece are so few, while those of the Macedonian kings are still numerous. The marble quarries of Pentelicus and Paros are too well known to need being mentioned. Chromium has been found in Euboea; Milos is rich in sulphur, vitriol, and alum; Siphnos possesses silver ores; Naxos maintains a trade in emery; Santorin is rich in steatite, or soap-stone, which is much sought for, chiefly to make the luting of water-pipes. I shall not say anything of our numerous mineral springs, the waters of which are so serviceable to suffering humanity. Unfortunately, mines cannot be expected to repay the cost of working them, unless where coals are at hand and in abundance. It shall therefore be the business of the Society of Natural History to prosecute the much-desired examination, as to the nature and quality of the stone-coal discovered at Negropont and at Argos, and to report on the uses to which it may be applied, whether as fuel for domestic purposes or for the making of gas; whether it be adopted for the use of furnaces, or smithies, and for steam navigation."

THE ENDLESS LADDER.

A patent has recently been obtained for a most ingenious and useful machine adapted to mining and many other purposes, where the main object is to raise or lower weights and packages in constant succession. This simple but very effectual contrivance consists of an endless ladder, made either of chain or rope, which passes under and over two revolving drums or cylinders, mounted upon horizontal axes; one placed at the bottom, and the other at the top of a shaft or plane, to or from which the ladder is intended to reach. A continuous motion being given to either of the cylinders by the power of

steam or animal force, the endless ropes or chains, furnished with horizontal staves, like those of a common ladder, are made to circulate over the revolving cylinders by which they are distended, so that one part of this endless ladder is continually ascending with a slow but uniform motion from the lowermost of the cylinders to the uppermost, whilst, vice versa, the other part of the ladder is descending to the lowermost in an uninterrupted circulation.

STEAM PLOUGH.

April 18. A deputation named by the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland met at Red Moss, near Bolton, according to appointment, to inspect the steam-plough invented by Mr. Heathcoat, M.P. for Tiverton, and working under the direction of Mr. Parkes, engi-

neer. The deputation was composed of the Marquess of Tweeddale, Vice-President, Sir John S. Forbes, Mr. Oliphant, M.P. and other Members, with Mr. Gordon, the secretary. The machine has been made by Mr. Heathcoat to operate in the first instance on moss, in which it is very efficient. The engine is of 15-horse power, and the plough is attached by an iron band of the width of about two inches. The length of the furrow in the ground operated upon was 304 yards, breadth 18 inches, and depth 9 inches. The furrows were cut on an average in four minutes and a half, which is equal to about half an acre turned over by the hour. The deputation, and many other gentlemen present, from different parts of the United Kingdom, expressed themselves highly gratified by the efficiency of the machinery.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 4. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair. Signor Campanari exhibited a copy of an Etruscan painting in fresco, discovered in Vulcia. It represents two figures, about three feet in height; a Pluto seated, and Proserpine standing before him. The drawing both of the figures and the drapery is nearly perfect.

Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A. exhibited several penates, or small Roman statues of brass, drawn up in January last from the bed of the Thames near London-bridge. Some are in his own collection, and others in that of R. F. Newman, esq. F.S.A. the comptroller of the Bridge-house estates. They consist of an Apollo, a Mercury, an Atys, a priest of Cybele, the fragment of a Jupiter, and some other portions. From the beauty and perfection of their forms, Mr. Smith considers them to be of Greek workmanship. In his accompanying dissertation he entered into a lengthened discussion on the ancient mythologies.

May 11. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected fellows:—Mr. William Hardy, of the Duchy of Lancaster Office; William Horton Lloyd, esq. of Park-square West, Regent's Park; and William Fuller Maitland, esq. of Park Place, Berks, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Robert Bigsby, esq. F.S.A. presented an oil picture of William Burton, esq. the topographer of Leicestershire, painted in 1604 when he was in his 29th year. It is a good and pleasing picture. The portrait which forms the frontispiece to his History,

and of which there are copies in Richardson's Illustrations of Granger, and in Nichols's Leicestershire, was taken eighteen years after, when the historian was in his 47th year.

The commencement was read of a dissertation by Dr. C. Leemans of Leyden, on the inscriptions of three Roman monuments found near Cirencester (the same which are engraved in our present number.)

The Society adjourned (over Whitsun week) to May 25.

STONE COFFINS FOUND IN CHEAPSIDE.

Two stone coffins were found on the 14th Jan. under the carriage road opposite No 16, Cheapside. They lay at the depth of seven feet six inches beneath the present surface; each contained a skeleton, placed with the feet towards the east. No covers were found: and one peculiarity of their construction is that the upper ends were formed into the segment of a circle. There was the usual cavity in each for the admission of the head of the corpse. It is not easy to determine whether these coffins are of the Romano-British or of the Saxon period; they are most probably however of the latter. Sir Christopher Wren laid the foundation of Bow church on a Roman causeway, which the labourers met with at eighteen feet below the modern street. The coffins lately found were therefore placed on a factitious accumulated superstratum deposited subsequently to the Roman age. The London surface has gained about a foot perhaps in each century by fortuitous accumulation. Supposing this accumulation to begin

with the first century of the Christian era, when the colony was devastated by Boadicea and the revolted Iceniens, we shall arrive at the conclusion that these sepulchral chests had been deposited in the eighth century.

OPENING OF A TUMULUS.

A tumulus has lately been opened at Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, and excavated sufficiently to give some idea of its singular construction. After removing some rich soil from the surface, a stiff clay, similar to what is found in the neighbourhood, was cut through to the depth of about four feet, when a quantity of burnt matter was discovered, in a thin layer, but extending over a large surface. Near the centre was found a pavement, consisting of large pebbles, which had evidently been exposed to a great heat. This, in all probability, formed the basis of a funeral pile, as fragments of burnt bones and pottery were found embedded in the ashes. After clearing this away, another stratum of clay was cut through, which was again succeeded by a layer of burnt matter. Here were found two pavements, about seven yards apart — one near the centre and the other on the west side; these were lying on the natural soil, and, like the other, bore marks of fire. It is evident that this tumulus was erected at different periods. On approaching the outside each layer assumes the form of a peculiar arch. It appears the site was first marked out by an embankment. Although the centre has been thoroughly explored, and three distinct places found where cremation has been used, it is very doubtful if the principal interment has been discovered, as the greater portion of the tumulus yet remains undisturbed.

CHESTER CASTLE.

In the course of the alterations proceeding at Chester Castle, a fine remnant of Roman masonry is brought into view; it had been obscured for ages within the lower buildings of the old governor's house; cleared of the bricks and coating with which it had been faced up, it now exhibits the perfect Roman arch. In the after-construction of the tower (the present magazine), presumed to be Norman, this arch was made available for its support, one of the massive angels being raised upon and shouldered on it.

CASTLE OF PAU.

A million of francs is about to be employed in the restoration of the castle of Henry IV. at Pau. All that has been added in modern times is to be taken away, and the old edifice will remain in its ancient form; all the apartments are to be furnished in a manner corresponding

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with their age, models for which have been taken from the royal residences; the halls will be hung with Gobelin tapestry, or that which is at the Louvre, and is very old. The tower is to be restored, and the officers of the household will there have their apartments.

PROPYLÆA AT ATHENS.

M. Pittakis, who succeeded Dr. Ross as Superintendent of Antiquities, began the work of excavation on the 22nd Oct. 1836, and accomplished it at the expense of about 5000 drachms. The Pinacotheca, which forms the north wing of the Propylæa, the Stozæ before it, and the Propylæa, have been cleared. In the Pinacotheca two windows have been entirely cleared, one on each side of the door: *they still retain the ancient paintings.* The architect of the Acropolis has received instructions to make accurate copies of the paintings; and the chemist Landerer has undertaken to analyse, by means of some process, the colours of the paintings which have crumbled off; and he conjectures that the composition is different from that of the colours now in use.

PETRIFIED BODIES IN AMERICA.

Mr. Chester, of England, and Mr. Davies of Philadelphia, have recently discovered in a cave, on or near the Great Laurel Ridge of the Cumberland Mountains, three entire petrified bodies; one of a dog lying flat upon the rock, and two of men; one sitting, and the other standing, with a spear balanced in his hand. This wonderful formation cannot be accounted for in any other way than these persons were buried by some terrible convulsion of nature. The cave in which they were found is full 125 feet in the mountain, and is situated about a mile and a half beyond what is called Mammoth Grotto, in a direct line. The entrance to the place is difficult, and it is thought that it was never before attempted. At the foot of the entrance of the cave is a considerable brook of water, which appears to gather from all parts of it. The *Hamilton (Tennessee) Observer* remarks that among the many natural curiosities found in the extensive caves and grottoes in the vicinity of the Great Laurel Ridge (Cumberland Mountains) many human skeletons and bones of animals have been discovered, some of them in a petrified state. These caves abound in prodigious vaulted apartments and chambers, which, when viewed by torchlight, exhibit scenes of gloomy grandeur which astonish the beholder. Several petrified trees have also been discovered on the banks of the river near this ridge, as also bones of mammoths and other animals whose races are now extinct.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 24.

A long discussion took place on bringing up the resolutions relative to affairs in CANADA, which were all ultimately carried.—The seventh resolution repeals the Tenure's Act, which was one of the grievances complained of by the Canadian Assembly.—The eighth resolution provides, that the arrears due to the officers of the government, the judges, &c., shall be paid out of the monies arising from the hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, which have accumulated in the hands of the Receiver-general; and the ninth resolution gives up the whole Crown revenues to the Assembly, in case they shall think fit to make suitable provisions for the expenses of the government.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 25.

Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of the IRISH MUNICIPAL BILL. His Lordship stated the object of the Bill to be the same as that of last Session—to abolish the old corporations and establish new ones. There were forty-seven towns contained in the schedules, and the qualifications required in a burgess were, the occupation of a tenement of 10*l.* a year in the larger towns, and 5*l.* a year in the smaller. The only alteration in the present Bill was in the appointment of sheriffs, which was divided in the present Bill between the town councils and the lord lieutenant. He called upon their Lordships to desist from further opposition to the measure, and prayed them, as they had the power, so also to take to themselves the grace, of bringing this matter at once to an immediate and satisfactory accommodation and adjustment.—The Duke of Wellington, although he considered the Bill liable to great objections in many important particulars, should vote for the second reading, with the view of making such alterations in the committee as should render the measure fit to pass their Lordships' House, and suitable to the purposes for which it was designed.—Lord Lyndhurst should vote for the second reading, merely for the purpose of affording an opportunity for further consideration and inquiry; but nothing should induce him to acquiesce in the measure in its present form.—After some remarks from Lords Melbourne and Brougham, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday, the 5th of May.

April 26. The SCOTCH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill, the CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS Bill, and a Bill to relieve the FREEMEN of CORPORATE TOWNS from the necessity of paying fees for admission, in order to enable them to exercise the elective franchise, were severally read a second time, to be committed on the 17th of May.

April 28. Lord John Russell moved the second reading of the IRISH POOR-LAWS' Bill.—Mr. O'Connell said, that, although he should vote for the Bill, he felt persuaded that it would not be productive of advantage, but would work injuriously, as all similar measures had done, wherever they had been introduced. He preferred an extensive system of emigration, and thought that Ireland would never attain permanent prosperity until she had obtained a legislature of her own.—Mr. S. Crawford thought that much of the misery of Ireland had proceeded from the absence of poor-laws in that country. He considered that a poor-law was absolutely requisite in any country in which the monopoly in land was permitted, and still more so in a land where corn-laws existed.—Mr. Richards was of opinion, that the proposed system of workhouse relief would only render the English Government odious to the people of Ireland, and strengthen those agitators who clamoured for the repeal of the Union.—Lord Morpeth said, that the difficulty which the Government had to contend with was, to select such a plan as they thought would give satisfaction to the greater portion of all classes—it was to offer the destitute an asylum, but at the same time to make such regulations as would preclude all but the destitute from taking advantage of the Bill. It was calculated that the poor in Ireland amounted to 2,300,000. It was impossible to provide for such a number, and therefore their plan was to make the experiment by granting relief only to those who were actually below the general state of the working classes. The question was then adjourned.

May 1. Lord Morpeth rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the Settlement of IRISH TITHES, being the fifth that had been submitted to the House within three years. His Lordship entered into details of the proposed measure, which were substantially the same as those submitted on previous occasions. He observed,

that "The Government proposed to follow the precedents of all the five previous Bills for converting the present composition for tithe into a rent-charge upon the owners of the first estate of inheritance, or the admitted equivalent for it. They took the same amount of deduction as in the two previous Bills proposed by the present Government—namely, a deduction of 30 per cent., or down to 70 of every 100 of tithe composition." In conclusion his Lordship moved a resolution declaratory of the expediency of commuting tithes into a rent-charge, &c., in Ireland, and to make other regulations for the ecclesiastical and other revenues of the church in that country. The resolution was adopted without comment, and leave was given to bring in the Bill.

The adjourned debate on the IRISH POOR-LAW Bill was then resumed, when the measure was supported by Mr. *Barron*, Sir R. *Bateson*, O'Connor *Don* and Mr. *Lynch*, Lord *Clements*, Mr. *Shaw*, Sir R. *Musgrave*, Messrs. *Wyse* and *Lucas*, Sir R. *Peel*, Lord *John Russell*, and Mr. *Callaghan*—and opposed by Mr. *Pryme*. The Bill was then read a second time.—The *Solicitor-General* brought in a Bill to provide for the payment of the expenses of holding CORONERS' INQUESTS.

May 2. Mr. *Borthwick* brought forward a motion on the subject of the CONVOCATION of the CLERGY. The Hon. Member said, that the ecclesiastical body had been placed for nearly 100 years in a singular position, as self-regulation had been allowed to all other corporate bodies. From the length of time that had elapsed, it had been all but forgotten that a Convocation was recognised by the constitution of the country. The Church of England, however, was placed in an anomalous and most unfavourable position; its concerns were managed by legislators, many of whom were inimical or indifferent to its interests. The Assembly of the Church of Scotland discharged all the duties of an ecclesiastical council without injuring that establishment, and he did not see that there was reason to apprehend that the same would not be the case in the present day with a body representing the Church of England. The hon. Member then moved for leave to bring in a Bill to remodel the Convocation of the Clergy after such a fashion as should render its sittings practicable.—Lord *John Russell* rose to oppose the motion. He said he did not believe that the motion was in accordance with the wishes of the Church. On a division, the motion was negatived, by 24 to 19.

May 3. Mr. *Robinson* brought forward a proposition for permitting GRAIN IN

BOND to be converted into flour for exportation.—Mr. *P. Thompson* resisted the proposal, on two grounds,—first, that much experience had shown that fraud could not be prevented; and secondly, that it was an effort to get rid of the Corn Laws by a side wind. If the Corn Laws were to be repealed, let it be done in a straightforward manner. The House divided on the question, and it was negatived by 43 ayes, and 108 noes.—Mr. *O'Connell* moved the second reading of the LAW of LIBEL BILL, which, after some discussion, was rejected, by a majority of 55 to 47.

May 4. Sir *S. Whalley* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the WINDOW TAX.—Mr. *S. Rice* opposed the motion, as the amount of the tax, which the hon. Member asked the House to repeal, being about 1,200,000*l.* exceeded the whole of the disposable surplus revenue of the country. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 48; against it, 206.

Mr. *Baines* brought forward a motion, the object of which was to procure a fair and equitable apportionment of the FIRST FRUITS and TENTHS payable upon ecclesiastical livings. The Hon. Member stated that these dues originally formed a portion of the papal revenues, which the Reformation placed at the disposal of the Crown, and the Act of Queen Anne had made a benevolent disposition of this important revenue, with a view to increase the incomes of the poorer clergy. The object of her Majesty had, however, been frustrated in a great degree by the negligence or mal-administration of the superior clergy, whose duty it was to enforce the collection of this fund, and apportion it to this very laudable and useful purpose. The hon. Member concluded by moving the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire whether the full amount of the first fruits and tenths had been paid by the different orders of the superior clergy.—Lord *J. Russell* rose to oppose the motion. He considered that the clergy had paid as much under the heads of Tenths and First Fruits as they could be legally compelled to do, and that the question was not suited for the investigation of a Select Committee; although, at the same time, he did not deny that it was a very fit one for Parliament.—On a division there were, for the motion, 63; against it, 171.

Sir *A. Agnew* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enforce the better observance of the SABBATH. After a long discussion, the House came to a division, when there appeared, for the motion, 199; against it, 53.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 5.

Lord *Melbourne* moved that the House

do go into a Committee on the IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS Bill.—The Duke of Wellington observed, that, opposed as he was to the measure, he was anxious to have the Bill deferred for a time, in order that the House might be enabled to form a better judgment of the intended course of legislation for Ireland; he should therefore propose that the further consideration of the present Bill be postponed till the 9th of June.—Lord Melbourne protested against this course, as calculated to produce a struggle between the two Houses.—A long discussion ensued, in which the amendment was supported by Lords Fitzgerald, Wicklow, Ripon, Hadington, Roden, Falmouth, and Wharnccliffe; and opposed by the Marquess of Lansdowne, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Brougham, who ridiculed the course pursued with regard to the Bill by the Tory side of the House, and observed that it was their evident intention to throw that important measure overboard. On a division, there appeared for the Duke of Wellington's amendment, 192; for the original motion, 115; majority against Ministers, 77.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the report of Lord Morpeth's resolution on IRISH TITHES was, after two divisions, taken into farther consideration; and the second reading of the Bill on that important measure, was deferred to the 9th of June.

HOUSE OF LORDS, May 8.

The Earl of Radnor brought forward a motion for an inquiry into the state of the Universities; and concluded a long address, by moving, "That a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of such of the several colleges and halls in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge as have statutes enjoined by their respective founders and benefactors, in so far as relates to the provisions of the said statutes and the practice relative thereto, the oaths by which the members of the institution are bound to obey the same, and the power which may be vested in their respective visitors or others to alter, modify, and amend them, and to report to the House their opinion of the expediency or necessity of a legislative measure on the subject."—The Duke of Wellington, Marquess of Camden, and Lord Winchelsea, and several of the Bishops, strongly opposed the motion, chiefly on the ground that the Universities were prepared to institute all the inquiries that were necessary; and that it would be calculated to throw impediments in the way of the intended ameliorations.—The motion was ultimately withdrawn.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. T. D'Eyncourt moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the SEPTENNIAL ACT.—Lord J. Russell opposed the measure. He said, that after an experience of twenty years, the term of three years had avowedly been found too short for the duration of Parliament. Greater heats and animosities had thus been engendered than were ever known before; and for these and other weighty reasons it had been deemed expedient to enlarge the term. On a division, the motion was lost by a majority of 96 to 87.

On the House going into Committee on the IRISH POOR-LAW Bill, Lord John Russell entered into some explanations, as to the course intended to be pursued by Ministers. The doubt and uncertainty in which the Government were placed as to the intentions of their opponents in the other House of Parliament, who had lately postponed the Irish Municipal Bill, made him come to the conclusion that they ought to wait, and see whether the mist could not be cleared up, than hastily to adopt a decided course as to the provisions of the Irish Tithe and Poor-Law Bills; and which they might afterwards discover could not be justified. The wish of his Majesty's Government and of their supporters in that House was, to come to such a settlement of these questions as would produce some benefit to Ireland, and to carry their measures in such a manner as would compel those who represented and sympathised with the feelings of the people of the country, to consider that some progress was made in legislation during the present session. At all events, he felt it incumbent on him, after the vote of the other night, and after the unusual proceeding of the other House in respect of that House of Parliament, to say that it was essential at this moment that all those who constituted the majority on this question in the House of Commons, should remain firmly together on the present occasion.—Sir R. Peel defended the conduct of the Lords, and denied that it was disrespectful to the Commons. He considered the Irish Municipal, Tithe, and Poor-Law Bills to be intimately connected, and that they ought to be all before the other House, in order that they might judge of them together, as far as regarded technicalities as well as substance, and to determine the course which was fit to be pursued.—Mr. S. Rice said, that if the Lords had recourse to postponement with a view of coercing and restraining that House, let them take care how they (the House) stood in the face of the people of England. Assuming that the other House was in the wrong, let that House be in the right. The principle on which the Go-

vernment would act was that of creating the largest amount of public improvement, of giving the largest development to the principles on which the Government was founded, and in that course they would regularly persevere.

A Bill for the adjustment of the IRISH TITHES Question was brought in, and read a second, and ordered to be read a third time on the 9th of June.

May 18. Mr. *Sergeant Telford* rose to move for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the laws of COPYRIGHT in books, musical compositions, acted dramas, pictures, and engravings; to provide remedies for the violation thereof, and to extend the term of its duration. The Hon. Member supported the motion in a very able speech.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in seconding the motion, said, that he never experienced more unmixed feelings of gratification than he had done both at the speech and motion of the hon. and learned Member. It was a motion which was not inappropriately brought forward by one who had himself aided in adorning the literature of his country.—Sir *Robert Inglis* said, that he had every reason to congratulate the House and the country that this motion had fallen into hands every way so competent to carry its principles into execution. The motion was then agreed to.

May 22. Mr. *Bernal* brought up the Report of the CHURCH RATES' Regulation Committee, and moved a resolution that it be received; when Mr. *A. Johnson* moved an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the funds may be derived from an improved mode of management of church lands, and that these funds should be applied to religious

instruction within the Established Church, where the same may be found deficient in proportion to the existing population.—Mr. *Brotherton* supported the amendments.—Mr. *Lambton* defended the Ministerial measure, not as the best that could be devised, but as an important step to a more comprehensive arrangement.—Sir *F. Burdett* resisted the amendment and the Government plan, declaring them to be inimical to the Establishment and Constitution of the country. He also adverted to the great sacrifices that he had made during his life to promote the public cause, and that it was a cause that he would not now desert. The debate was then adjourned.

May 23. The adjourned debate on the Government measure regarding CHURCH RATES, was resumed.—Sir *R. Peel* resisted the Government proposition, on the ground that it would be destructive of the Church as a state establishment; and expressed the hope that the amendment would not be pressed, in order that a direct vote might be taken on the main question.—Lord *J. Russell* denied that the tendency of the measure would be to affect the stability of the church; on the contrary, by putting an end to the cause of heart-burnings, the real interests of the church would be promoted.—Mr. *Harvey* said, that if the resolution were carried, and the Bill founded on it reached the proper stage, he would move that it be an instruction to the Committee to confine the Bill to an entire and early abolition of church rates. On a division, the numbers were, for the original resolution, 287; for the amendment, 282. Majority for Ministers, 5.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The trial of Meunier, before the Chamber of Peers, for an attempt on the life of the King on the 27th of December last, was terminated on the 26th of April. The court found him guilty, but acquitted Lavauz and Lacaze, who were charged, at the same time, with being his associates in the crime. As Meunier has been considered a person of weak intellect, who was probably the mere agent of more designing villains, the royal clemency has been extended towards him; and his sentence has been since commuted to perpetual imprisonment. Meunier acknowledged his crime, and said that he had a natural antipathy to the House of Bourbon, and to the Orleans branch in particular. His object in killing the King was to bring about a republic.

Since the above affair, Louis Philippe has granted an amnesty to political offenders, which act has been well received throughout all the departments, as well as in the capital. It is understood that there are about 169 political prisoners in France, of which number 130 have declared themselves penitent, but the remaining 39 continue to express the most violent revolutionary opinions, and openly avow a deadly thirst for vengeance; 52 of the insurgents of April have been discharged from one prison, Doullens. A great number of state offenders have also been set free at Clairvaux; and, generally, the utmost facility to regain their liberty appears to be afforded to the objects of the act of oblivion. The surveillance to which the released prisoners are formally consigned is also generally dispensed

with. Dr. Beaumont, whose imprisonment in St. Pelagie has made him somewhat notorious, is among the number of the emancipated; he has made an early use of his liberation to return to England.

The Chamber of Deputies have voted the sum of 1,000,000 francs, as the dower of the Queen of the Belgians, by a majority of 239 against 140.

The distress of the manufacturing and commercial interests continues unabated. At Lyons and Mulhausen, in particular, trade was in a deplorable condition.

SPAIN.

Hostilities between the belligerents in the northern provinces, appear to have commenced in earnest. Several affairs, of a partial nature, have already taken place, so far favourable to the arms of the queen. After an obstinate defence by the Carlist troops, General Evans has succeeded in carrying Irun, where a dreadful scene of pillage and massacre ensued, notwithstanding the exertions of General Evans to prevent it. Fontarabia soon afterwards capitulated. Espartero has collected 32,000 men, Spaniards and British, in St. Sebastian. Despatches, dated the 16th of May, state that Espartero entered Hernani on the 13th of May, after having beaten the Carlists, taken 600 of them prisoners, and five pieces of cannon. He continued on the 14th following the Carlists, who were retiring on Tolosa. It was also stated that Espartero was master of Astigarraga, Urieta, and Andoain, and that the Christiano corps at Vittoria had forced the passage of Arlaban. Don Sebastian, in the mean time, had retreated, with a larger force, his ulterior intentions being utterly unknown.

According to accounts from the eastern parts of Spain, the chief of the insurrection at Barcelona had been shot in that city on the 10th of May. Valencia was at that date threatened by the Carlists, and the republican insurrectionary spirit had extended to Malaga, but the attempt it prompted had failed.

In the sitting of the Cortes of the 23d of April, they passed a vote on the article of the Constitution which provides that the colonies shall not depute representatives to that assembly, as they are hereafter to be governed by special laws, suitable to their respective positions, and adapted to their several wants.

PORTUGAL.

Accounts from Lisbon state that the Cortes had, after a prolonged and occasionally animated discussion upon the project of a new Constitution, at last adopted, by a majority of 65, the plan proposed by the Government, which com-

prises two Chambers, and recognizes in the Monarch the ordinary constitutional prerogatives; amongst others, those of dissolving the Chambers upon urgent occasions, and of exercising a *veto* upon all legislative acts.

The Government of Portugal appears to be in a very unsettled state, and so great are its pecuniary embarrassments, that on a late occasion her Majesty was obliged to send a message to the congress threatening to pawn her jewels, if they did not send her an immediate supply. The answer, however, was "No funds." Moreover, the northern provinces are in a state bordering upon anarchy, robberies and murders being daily committed with impunity, so as to render travelling precarious. The tariff adopted almost amounts to a prohibition of British goods, and the English people there are frequently subjected to insult and contumely. To add to these difficulties, the ministers, Senior Passos, Marq. de Sa Bandiera, and others, have sent in their resignations to the Queen, owing to their having sustained a defeat in the Cortes.

PRUSSIA.

On the 28th April, at ten in the evening, an extraordinary phenomenon took place on the shores of the Baltic, in the province of Koeslin, in Prussia. A hill of more than 100 feet in height, and covered with furze, suddenly sunk with a noise resembling thunder. The abyss which has been thus opened must be at least 200 paces in length. This circumstance produced a movement of the ground in the neighbourhood, by which the adjoining hills were raised from 20 to 30 feet. The cause of this phenomenon has not yet been discovered.

AMERICA.

The monetary affairs of the United States have been lately involved in a dreadful state of embarrassment. Commercial houses of the highest standing have been compelled to stop payment. To give an idea of New York, it is only necessary to mention that between the 29th of March and the 8th of April no less than eighty-eight firms suspended payment; the total amount being estimated at sixty millions of dollars. The United States' and the other Banks, however, have come promptly forward to the assistance of the merchants indebted to England. The former has issued bonds bearing interest at six per cent. and payable in London at twelve months' date, of which about 500,000*l.* had been sold and despatched for England. The Bank of England has also resolved to afford

every assistance to the embarrassed houses in America, and prevent the return of the bills drawn on them. This has already produced a favourable effect, and been warmly approved of in America. While it will do much to lessen the intensity of the pressure on the merchants of New York and other great commercial towns, it will, it is thought, make a powerful impression in favour of England generally.

The American papers state that a dreadful accident had occurred in the Illinois river by the concussion of the two steam-boats Tiskilwa and Wisconsin. The former went down, and all the passengers were drowned. The number was uncertain; but twelve ladies of respectability were known to have perished.

MEXICO.

The intelligence from Mexico is of an important character; as she is likely to be involved in serious disputes with the three powers of France, England, and

America, owing to her reckless policy, and her disregard of the law of nations. A communication dated March 8th, states that "the French minister received instructions from his government to demand immediate restitution from Mexico of the amount taken from the French citizens under the plea of the 'forced loan,' and an adjustment of all other matters in controversy between the two nations. The English minister had received similar instructions. It is added that the message of the President of the United States had been received. It produced a greater sensation than any circumstance that had happened for a long time.

A letter of the 18th gives an account of a revolutionary movement on the morning of the 9th, owing to the government publishing a *bando* relative to the copper coin, reducing its nominal value to 50 per cent. discount.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

April 24. A most destructive fire broke out in Dublin, which has wholly consumed the Royal Arcade, the Royal Hotel, many houses in Suffolk-street, Boyle and Co.'s Banking House, (property here all saved) and the buildings forming the Old General Post Office.

New Churches.—The new church of St. John's at Reading was consecrated on the 28th of April by the Bishop of the Diocese. The expense of the edifice, amounting to about 3000*l.* was defrayed by the Rev. Francis Trench, late Curate of St. Giles's, and now incumbent of St. John's. It is endowed by Wm. Stephens, esq. of Prospect Hill, with the sum of 50*l.* yearly, payable out of his estates in the parish of St. Giles, for ever. The sum of 5 per cent. on the amount of cost of building, and another 5 per cent. on the income arising from pew-rents, are also to be invested to form a repairing fund.—On the same day, the first stone of a new church at *Wragby*, co. Lincoln, was laid, to which 3000*l.* has been subscribed by voluntary contributions.—On the 1st of May the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new church in the parish of *Trowbridge* was performed by Lady Elizabeth Drummond, eldest dau. of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, the patron of the living. The Rev. F. Fulford delivered an address, in the course of which he stated that he had calculated, if he could raise 1500*l.* by private subscriptions, he must rest satisfied, but for the very first morning he began collecting,

he had raised that sum by the contributions of not more than fifteen or sixteen individuals!—A new episcopal church is also about to be erected at *Northampton*. A benevolent lady, connected with the establishment, lately deceased, has, by her will, left 100,000*l.* as a national legacy, for the express purpose of building churches; and Northampton, it appears, is one of the favoured towns destined to share her munificence.—The Bishop of London, at a recent consecration in his diocese, stated that he had consecrated seventy new churches since his elevation to that see, forty of which were in London, and eleven in the county of Essex.

A new society (says the *Dorset Chronicle*) has been formed, and subscriptions largely entered into, for the purpose of paying an annual stipend to the Clergy of the many new churches now erecting. This society is called "The Bath and Wells Diocesan Association, for providing a fund for the maintenance of additional curates in populous parishes."

The inhabitants of Aberavon, Glamorganshire, having been desirous to divert the channel of the river Avon, from a circuitous to a direct course to the sea, adopted the following plan, under the inspection of Mr. Palmer, engineer. The soil of the proposed channel being principally sand, they threw a strong embankment across the river in the hot weather, when the stream was nearly dry, and dug a deep trench through the sand to the sea. In the late floods, they found that

the force of the current carried off into the sea at least half a million tons of sand, and left in five weeks a straight navigable channel on the track of their trench.

A new manufacture has been introduced into the West of Scotland,—the weaving of straw hats. The straw, instead of being plaited by the hand, is woven with the loom, the warp employed being a slender thread of silk, which unites the straw firmly together, and produces a very beautiful fabric. It is woven in pieces of 12 yards long and about an inch broad; the one edge exhibiting an ornamental pattern, susceptible of infinite variety, and, when sewed together and made up into bonnets, the appearance of the whole is extremely pretty, though the cost will not exceed one-half of that of Tuscany.

It appears by the tables laid by Mr. Couling before the Emigration Committee, that the arable and pasture land of England and Wales amounts to 28,749,000 acres, of which sum he supposes the arable land and gardens to amount to 11,143,730 acres, leaving 17,605,630 as meadows, pastures, and marshes. In 1812, Mr. Stevenson estimated the arable land at 11,500,000 acres; and it is believed it may now be estimated at 12,000,000 acres.—According to Mr. Middleton, supposing it to amount to 12,000,000 acres, the arable land of England and Wales would be appropriated as follows:—

	Acres.
Wheat - - -	3,300,000
Oats and Beans - -	3,000,000
Barley and Rye - -	900,000
Roots - - -	1,200,000
Cllover - - -	1,200,000
Fallows - - -	2,400,000
Total - - -	12,000,000

April 24. Shakspeare's natal day was commemorated at Stratford-upon-Avon, by a public dinner, at which the Royal Shaksperian Club Committee, the Monumental Committee, and upwards of two hundred gentlemen sat down. Dr. Conolly, M.D. in the chair, supported by the Mayor and Corporation. The dinner went off with great *clat*. Sheridan Knowles, who delivered an address at mid-day in the theatre, was greeted with much applause.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

A Society has been formed in London for the protection of Uncivilised Aboriginal Tribes—*an object that comes powerfully recommended to the sympathies of the humane.* Mr. Fowell Buxton is President of the Association, which is entitled the "British and Foreign Aborigines'." Among the members of the

Committee are William Allen, Edward Baines, M.P. S. Gurney, Dr. Lushington, M.P. Charles Lushington, M.P. J. Pease, M.P. T. Sturge, the Rev. Dr. Philip, and others honourably distinguished by their philanthropic zeal. The Society contemplate the formation of Branch Associations at home and abroad.

Privileges of Parliament.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons on publication of printed papers have given in their report, which is now printed, with the minutes of evidence and an appendix. They find that the Printers, Messrs. Haasard, having acted in strict obedience to the orders of the House, ought to be reimbursed; but they acquit the Lord Chief Justice of an *intentional violation of the privileges of the House.*

April 12. For some time past considerable excitement has prevailed throughout the parishes of Kensington, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Paddington, in consequence of the encroachments made by the National Cemetery Company, at Kensal-green; the *Hippodrome*, or new race-course, at Notting-hill; and by various private individuals, on the ancient foot-paths or "church ways" which have from time immemorial existed in those portions of the extensive parish of Kensington, situated between Chelsea, Brompton, and Kensington, and Kensington and Kensal-green, Hammersmith, and Paddington. On the 12th of April, the inhabitants assembled in vestry, pursuant to a notice from the churchwardens, when it was determined that the rights of the inhabitants and the public should be maintained, and that a perambulation of the parish should be made on Holy Thursday, for the purpose of removing the encroachments and obstructions. This determination was accordingly carried into effect, in regular form, by the parochial authorities on the day named; and in the evening they dined with several of the respectable Inhabitants at the Grapes and the Crown tavern, for the purpose of commemorating their triumph. Warrants were subsequently obtained against some of the parties for trespass and assault, and the matter is not as yet settled.—The Hippodrome, as above noticed, consists of a large tract of ground somewhat less than two hundred acres in extent, adjoining Notting-hill. The design of it is, as its name almost implies, to prevent the inhabitants of the metropolis with a facility of pursuing any sort of equestrian exercise. In the centre of the ground is a hill appropriated to pedestrians, on which about 30,000 persons may stand.

April 29. At a general meeting the Birmingham Railway Company at the City of London Tavern, on:

tion to Parliament to raise a further loan of a million sterling was adopted unap-
mously.—G. Carr Glynn, Esq. (chair-
man,) felt assured, that even with the
additional capital required, it would yield
15 or 16 per cent.—The works are pro-
ceeding with great rapidity, and every
expectation of the line being opened in
two months. At the close of the pre-
sent year, that part between Rugby and
Birmingham, and London and Stony
Stratford, will be complete.

May 8. The annual meeting of the
British and Foreign School Society was
held in Exeter Hall. The meeting was
one of the largest that ever assembled
within these walls. Mr. Dunn read the
report, which was very favourable. Dur-
ing the past year, 1,159 children had been
educated in their schools, and since the
establishment of the society 47,042.

May 10. The extensive distillery be-
longing to Mr. Booth of Brentford, was
reduced to a heap of ruins, by a fire which
broke out about two o'clock in the morning.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 17. A very amusing farce was
acted, called *The Modern Orpheus*, or
Music the Food of Love, translated
from the French by Mr. Webster the
comedian.

April 20. A play in three acts was
produced, called *Brian Boroihme*, or *The
Maid of Erin*, by J. S. Knowles. The
plot belongs to the times of the famous
Brian Boru, or Boroihme, usurper to
the throne of Munster, and deliverer of his
country from a foreign yoke.

May 1. *Strafford*, a tragedy, was
acted by Mr. Macready on his benefit
night. It is written by Mr. Browning,
already known as author of a dramatic
poem called *Paracelsus*.

May 16. A species of Melodrame,
in three acts, called *Walter Tyrrell*, was
produced, which was well received, and
announced for repetition amidst general
applause.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 1. Thos. Verner, of Churchill, co.
Armagh, esq. to be one of the Gentlemen of
the Privy Chamber.

April 7. Thos. Geo. Walsh, esq. to be one
of his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentle-
men-at-Arms.

April 17. Jas. Hamilton Anstruther, esq.
Capt. in the army, in compliance with the will
of Harriet Lloyd, of Hintlesham hall, Suffolk,
to take the name of Lloyd before Anstruther,
and quarter the arms.

April 19. The Duke of Somerset to be
K.G.—Henry Earl of Ilchester to be Lord
Lieutenant of the county of Somerset.

April 21. Unattached, Brevet Major J. Gar-
vock, Assistant Adjutant-general, to be Ma-
jor.—Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Owen to be
Aide-de-Camp to the King.

April 26. Knighted, Col. E. Stannus, Lieut.-
Col. Chas. Hopkinson, and Chas. Gordon, of
Drimum, esq. Secretary to the Highland
Agricultural Society of Scotland.

April 27. Knighted, Major-Gen. James
Macdonell.—Major-General Sir W. Gomm to
be one of the Equerries to the Duke of Cam-
bridge.

April 28. 78th Foot, Major H. N. Douglas
to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Martin Geo. Thos.
Lindsay to be Major.—Brevet, Capt. Beau-
champ Colclough, 1st Life Guards, to be Major.

May 3. Knighted, John Wentworth Loring,
esq. Rear-Admiral of the White.

May 5. Brevet, Lieut.-Col. Rich. Doherty,
Governor of Sierra Leone, to have the local
rank of Colonel on the western coast of Africa.

May 10. Knighted, Gen. John Gustavus
Crosbie.

May 16. John Johnstone Douglas, of Lock-
erby, co. Dumfries, esq.; W. R. Keith Douglas,
of Grange Muir, co. Fife, esq.; Mary, widow
of the late Major-Gen. Sir T. Sydney Beck-
with; and Christiana and Catharine Heron
Douglas, spinsters, the only surviving younger
children of the late Sir William Douglas, of
Kelhead, Bart. and younger brothers and sis-

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ters of Charles, now Marquis of Queensberry,
to enjoy the same titles and precedence as if
their late father had survived the late Duke of
Queensberry.

May 19. 3d Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J.
Thackwell to be Lieut.-Col.

Brevet, Col. Arthur Lloyd to be Major-Gen.
in the Army; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Thackwell to
be Col.; Capt. Edw. Duncan to be Major.

Naval Appointments.—Commanders T. Fra-
ser, to the Sappho; the Hon. P. P. Carey to
the Comus; D. Paget to the Hercules; J.
Corbyn to the Royal Sovereign yacht.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bridgewater.—Henry Broadwood, esq.

Huddersfield.—Edward Ellice, jun. esq.

Hythe.—Lord Viscount Melgund.

Longford County.—Charles Fox, esq.

Ross and Cromarty.—Thomas Mackenzie, esq.

Westminster.—Sir Francis Burdett, Bart.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. R. Adams, Nohoval P.C. co. Cork.

Rev. G. Attwood, Framlingham-cum-Saxted R.
Suffolk.

Rev. W. Bannermann, West Heathley V.
Sussex.

Rev. H. Bolton, Chalford P.C. co. Gloucester.

Rev. J. W. Brooks, Grove R. Nottinghamsh.

Rev. T. Brown, Ch. of Kinneff, co. Kinardine.

Rev. W. Buckler, Ichester R. Somersetshire.

Rev. T. Chamberlaine, Cowley P.C. Oxfordsh.

Rev. James Commeline, Colesborne R. Glouc.

Rev. J. L. Crawley, Arlingham V. Gloucester.

Rev. J. W. Dolphin, Lower Guiting V. co.
Gloucester.

Rev. Mr. Elmes, St. John's V. Limerick.

Rev. W. H. Ety, Barnby-on-the-Moor V. co.
Notts.

Rev. W. Gardiner, Rodiford R. Essex.

Rev. G. B. Gibbons, Launceston P.C. Cornw.

Rev. C. Girdlestone, Alderley R. Cheshire.

Rev. F. G. Glover, Charlton R. Kent.

Rev. C. Greens, Fenwick R. Sussex.

Rev. W. Gresswell, Kilve-cum-Strington R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Howell, Holy Trinity V. Coventry.
 Rev. R. S. Joynes, Gravesend R. Kent.
 Rev. A. L. Kirwan, Derrygalvin R. Limerick.
 Rev. E. K. Maddock, St. Stephen's P.O. Lindley, co. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. Mills, Orton Waterville R. Hunts.
 Rev. B. Moore, Delamere R. co. Chester.
 Rev. S. H. Peppin, Hrancombe V. Devon.
 Rev. R. C. Pole, Norton St. Philip's V. Somers.
 Rev. L. Furbrick, Clippenham V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. C. Rashleigh, Bradford Peverell R. Dorset.
 Rev. W. Stockdale, Wilby R. co. Northampton.
 Rev. J. Storer, Hawksworth R. co. Notts.
 Rev. W. R. Tomlinson, Sherfield R. Haunts.
 Rev. — Wilson, Walton P.C. Yorkshire.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. G. Ayscough, to the Earl of Plymouth.
 Rev. J. Pearson, to Lord Canterbury.
 Rev. H. Williams, to Marquis of Downshire.
 Rev. J. R. Wood, to the King.

CIVIL PREFERENCES.

Rev. C. F. Child, to be Head Master of the Grammar School of Walsall.
 T. W. H. Gurney, to the second Mathematical Mastership of Christ's Hospital, London.
 W. A. Osborne, Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Macclesfield.
 Mr. Wm. Archer Butler to be (the first) Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Dublin.
 Wm. Wilkins, esq. to be Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy.

BIRTHS.

March 25. At Selma Hall, Malta, Penelope Carolina Borbone, wife of his Royal Highness the Prince of Capua, a son.—26. At Burton Crescent, London, the wife of A. Amos, esq. Recorder of Oxford, a dau.
 April 21. At the rectory, Londesborough, Yorkshire, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Hawkins, a son.—23. At the vicarage, Leland, Lancashire, the wife of the Rev. G. Baldwin, a son.—At Otterington Hall, the wife of the Rev. John Hartley, a dau.—24. The Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley, a dau.—27. At St. Martin's rectory, Birmingham, Mrs. Moseley, a dau.—28. At Earl's Croome Court, Worcestershire, the Hon. Mrs. W. Coventry, a son.—29. The wife of the Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Vicar of Rugeley, Staffordshire, a son.—30. At Blyth Hall, co. Warwick, the wife of W. S. Dugdale, esq. M.P. a son.
 Lately. At Lewknor vicarage, Oxfordshire, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a dau.—At Warblington Lodge, Haunts, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edw. Byam, a dau.
 May 1. At Louth, the wife of T. P. Waite, esq. a dau.—At her father's, T. F. Buxton, esq. M.P. 54, Devonshire-street, the wife of Andrew Johnston, esq. M.P. a dau.—2. At Holmwood, Berks, the Countess of Antrim, a dau.—5. At the Duke of Bedford's, Belgrave-sq. the Lady Wriothlesley Russell, a dau.—9. In Manchester-sq. the wife of Wintthrop M. Fraed, esq. M.P. a dau.—The wife of W. Kennaway, esq. Mayor of Exeter, a dau.—10. In Torrington-sq. the lady of Sir Harris Nicolas, a dau.—12. At Coombe Vicarage, near Woodstock, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Rose, a dau.—13. In Cavendish-sq. Lady Geo. Hill, a son.—14. At Hawkstone, the lady of Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. M.P. a son.—In York-place, Portman-sq. Lady Harriet Seale, a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 29. At Prodesley, Salop, the Rev. J. O. Seager, Master of the Stevenage Grammar School, Herts, to Eliz. Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. R. Gleadow.

April 11. At Bristol, E. B. Lamont, esq. eldest son of the late N. Lamont, esq. M.P. for Wells, to Maria Augusta, eldest dau. of R. Bardoulou, esq.—18. At Gosforth, Northumberland, Capt. C. Bell, R.N. brother of M. Bell, esq. M.P. to Rachel, fourth dau. of R. W. Brandling, esq. of Low-Gosforth.—At Bath, G. P. Jervois, of Herriard-house, Haunts, esq. to Anna Maria Selina, eldest dau. of the late W. Locke, esq. M.P. of Bowdeford-house, Wilts.—20. At Wroxhall, Chandos, second son of Sir H. Hoskyns, of Harewood, Herefordshire, Bart. to Theodosia Anne Martha, dau. of the late C. R. Wren, of Wroxhall-abbey, Warwick, esq.—23. At the Chateau of Biberich, in the duchy of Nassau, the Prince Peter of Oldenburgh to the Princess Theresa Wilhelmina of Nassau.—24. At St. Martin's, E. Hayward, esq. Halesworth, Suffolk, to Mary, eldest dau. of the Ven. Dr. Phillip, Archd. of Sodor and Man.—25. At Kennington, the Rev. Wm. Deey, to Eliza, dau. of Chas. Francis, esq. of Belgrave-house, Vauxhall.—At Bath, Henry Lucas, esq. of Uplands Villa, Glamorganshire, to Caroline, second dau. of R. James, esq.—At St. Bride's Church, the Rev. H. Christmas, to Eliza Jane, second dau. of John Fox, esq. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.—27. At Bladon, the Rev. C. R. Hall, of Compton Martin, Somerset, to Harriet, second dau. of John Baker, esq. Woodlands, Somersetshire.—28. At Clapham, R. Nesbitt, M.D. of Honiton, to Arabella, second dau. of the late Dr. Robert Smith, of Maidstone, Kent.

May 2. At Battersea, the Rev. John R. Oldham, to Esther, second dau. of Robert Saunders, esq. of Clapham Common.—1. At Woodbridge, James Cockburn, esq. second son of Col. Cockburn, Arch. Cliff Fort, Dover, to Susanna Stewart, dau. of Geo. Doughty Lynn, M.D.—3. At Bristol, Wm. Mitchell, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Eliz. dau. of the late Jos. Edwards, esq. of Truro.—4. At Buckfastleigh, the Rev. J. R. Johnson, Vicar of Rattery, Devon, to Sophia Harriette, dau. of the late C. E. Prescott, esq.—At Plymouth, Captain H. D. Parker, R. N. to Josephine Maria, eldest dau. of Capt. R. L. Hornbrook.—6. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Baron E. C. de Pfeil, Secretary to the Württemberg Embassy, to Francisca Caroline Copson, dau. of the late Col. E. Copson, and niece to the Countess of Plymouth.—8. George Pounce, esq. of Portman-sq. London, to Cath. dau. of the Rev. John Eddy, Vicar of Toddington, co. Gloucester.—9. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, E. H. Moore Kelly, esq. Lieut. 29th regt. second son of Major Kelly, to Frances Georgiana, only child of the late Captain Hunt.—10. The Rev. G. Lawson, Vicar of Kirksward, to Miss Carruthers, dau. of the late Mr. Carruthers, of Kirksward, surgeon.—At Farnham, Surrey, Mr. Fred. Baines, of Leeds, youngest son of Edw. Baines, esq. M.P. to Eliza, dau. of William Pinkie Paine, esq.—11. At Doncaster, the Rev. P. Simpson, of Meltham-hall, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of David Cram, esq. of Westfield, near Doncaster.—11. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Earl Bruce, eldest son of the Marquis of Ailesbury, to Mary Caroline, dau. of the late Earl of Pembroke.—16. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. E. Pole Shawe, esq. of Hints Hall, Staffordshire, to Maria Mary, only dau. of Col. Sir E. Miles.—At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, John Christopher Rees Weguelin, esq. 16th Lancers, to Isabella Theophsania, dau. of Robert Symonds, esq.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE DUCHESS DOWAGER OF SAXE
MEINUNGEN.

April 30. At her palace in the immediate neighbourhood of the ducal residence, Louisa Eleonora, Duchess dowager of Saxe Cobourg Meinungen, mother of the reigning Duke and of her Most Gracious Majesty, Adelaide, our beloved Queen.

Her Serene Highness was the daughter of the late CHRISTIAN ALBERT LEWIS, Prince of Hobenloe Langenburg, one of the most ancient, but mediatised, States in Germany. She was, we believe, in her 74th year, and for some time her health had been gradually declining. On the 27th of November 1782 she was married to GEORGE FREDRICH CHARLES Duke of Saxe Coburg and Meinungen; a Prince then in the 21st year of his age, and who had just succeeded to his elder brother in the undivided Sovereignty of his hereditary states. The Princess Louisa was then in her 18th year, and with manners and accomplishments, such as few of her own, or indeed of any rank of life ever possessed; and with talents too that would have secured her respect in whatever situation she might have been placed.

The Duchy of Meinungen is a small portion of that territory which (on the division of the Saxon states) fell to the share of the two sons of JOHN FREDRICH when he was deprived of the electorate by the Emperor Charles the Fifth, in 1547. The eldest of these sons became Duke of Gotha, and the 2nd was the first Duke of Weimar. The line of the first Dukes of Gotha became extinct in the second generation, but that of Weimar still exists, and from John William, second son of John Fredrich the elector, and great-grandson of Ernest styled the Confessor, and third Elector of Saxony of the house of Thuringen, are descended all the existing branches of what is called the Ducal House of Saxony.

As all our readers may not be aware of what is meant by this expression, we think it proper to explain shortly, that Fredrich the Fourth, or Warlike, Margrave of Misnia, and Landgrave of Thuringen, acquired (by purchase it is said) from the Emperor Segismund in 1422 the Electorate states and Duchy of Saxony, which had fallen to the empire by the extinction of the male line of Albert the Bear, in whose family they had continued from the time that Henry the Lion had been deprived of them by his rival the Emperor Fredrich Barbarossa, in

1180. Fredrich the Warlike left these states entire to his eldest son Fredrich the Second, and his hereditary states of Misnia and Thunigen to his youngest son William. Fredrich the Second, Elector and Duke of Saxony, left two sons, ERNEST, the elder, on whom devolved the Electoral rank and the provinces attached to it; and ALBERT, the younger, who succeeded to the Dukedom and Ducal states of Saxony. Two lines were thus formed, and have always hitherto continued distinct. The Elector Ernest, as is well known, was one of the chief pillars of the Reformation, and hence he obtained the title of *The Confessor* and PIOUS. Ernest was succeeded as Elector by his eldest son Fredrich the Wise in 1486, and he again, in 1525, by his brother JOHN, who died in 1532. JOHN's eldest son and successor, as elector, was, as we have said, JOHN FREDRICH, who, for his attachment to the person and doctrines of Luther, was imprisoned by the Emperor, and deprived of his rank and states, both of which were given to his cousin MAURICE, then in possession of the Duchy of Saxony, as grandson and heir of Albert, the younger son of Fredrich the Second. The states of the Duchy were then awarded to the sons of the deposed elector, with whose descendant they continue.

The descendant of Augustus, a younger brother of Maurice, is now King of Saxony. The descendants of John Fredrich are the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Duke of Meinungen, the Duke of Hilburghausen, and the Duke of Saalfeld, with their respective families and descendants.

But it is time to return to that branch of the Saxon family of which the deceased Princess was so illustrious a member. When the states of the Saxon duchy again centred in JOHN Duke of Weimar, which they did about the beginning of the seventeenth century, he divided them amongst his three surviving sons—WILLIAM, the eldest, got the Duchy of WEIMAR; ALBERT, the second, was made Duke of EISENACH, and ERNEST, the youngest, Duke of GOTHA. This Ernest Duke of Gotha left seven sons, and notwithstanding that his whole patrimony was only a third, and the smallest third, of his father's estates, he determined to leave each of these sons an independent sovereignty. We may easily suppose that when the already diminished Duchy of Gotha was divided into seven portions, none of them could be of any great extent.

FREDRICH, the eldest son of this

Ernest, was made Duke of Gotha; ALBERT, the second son, Duke of Coburg; BERNHARD, the third son, Duke of Meinungen; HENRY, the fourth son, Duke of Romhild; CHRISTIAN, the fifth son, Duke of Eisenberg; ERNEST, the sixth, Duke of Hilburghausen; and JOHN-ERNEST, the seventh and youngest son, Duke of Saalfeld. Four of these families have become extinct, so that the states of this third, of the Saxon Duchy, are now only divided into three portions. The other two thirds form the present Grand Duchy of Saxe Weimar.

It is to the territory assigned to Bernhard, the third son of the Duke of Gotha, and of which Meinungen was the chief town, and became the residence of the Prince, that our remarks must now be confined. Bernhard's possessions were neither of great extent, nor did they at the time he succeeded, afford him a very large revenue; but he was a Prince of great prudence, and some talent, and he improved them considerably, and they were increased by a share of the Coburg portion, which fell to him in 1699. He was twice married, and had twelve children. His eldest son Lewis had five children, but they left no male heir, and the succession devolved upon Anthony Ulrich, his youngest son, by a Princess of Brunswick Wolfenbützel, in 1746. Duke Anthony Ulrich had eight children by a Princess of Hesse Philippstall, and at his death, in 1763, was succeeded by his eldest son Augustus-Fredrich-Charles-William. This Prince dying without male issue in July 1782 was succeeded by his next surviving brother GEORGE-FREDRICH-CHARLES, the husband of the deceased Princess, and the father of Queen Adelaide. The late Duchess of Meinungen became a widow in 1803, with three children, a son then in his third year, and two daughters, ADELAIDE eleven, and IDA nine years of age. Duke GEORGE was only forty-two years of age when he died. He was a Prince of splendid talents, and inherited all that love for literature and the sciences which have long rendered Weimar so distinguished; and he was both the friend and the patron of most of the learned men of his time. The Court of Meinungen was second only to that of Weimar. At his death he left the Duchess unrestricted Regent of his hereditary states, and sole guardian of their infant children. The good sense, sound discretion, and great firmness with which her Serene Highness ruled her people, and the steady and sound religious principles, in which she educated, or caused to be educated, her beloved children, are not proofs that the confidences of the

Prince had not been misplaced. When Germany was overrun with the mad revolutionary doctrines of the French, and the people were drunk with the dregs of atheism, and stupefied with the shouts of liberty, and the dreams of a realised equality; when the emissaries of these doctrines of Hell were sent from Paris to almost every petty court in Europe; the Duchess Regent of Meinungen so managed matters in her little principality, that the propagandists of revolution, if they ever did arrive, were glad to take their departure as speedily as possible from her humble court. Meinungen, too, not bordering upon any of the great thoroughfares or military roads of Saxony, was peculiarly favoured. It escaped, in a great measure, the inroads and demoralising effects of the revolutionary armies in their marching and countermarching during the late continental wars. The duchy contributed its allotted quota to "the Army of the Confederation," but as the Prince was a boy at school, and the head of the state "a feeble woman," there was nothing to attract notice, to incur suspicion, or to excite ambition in the mind of him who for a time ruled the destinies of the great as well as the small states of Germany. The late Princess was, therefore, allowed to pursue the even tenor of her way. The industry of her people was encouraged, agriculture improved, and the arts and artists promoted and protected, and several profitable branches of manufactures established; but, above all, true religion and piety were preserved and flourished throughout the whole extent of the Duchy of Meinungen. The churches were supplied with men of great learning, sound doctrine, and strict morality; and the Court was generally attended by some of the most distinguished scholars and philosophers of the Continent. It was with them that the young Princesses were encouraged to associate and converse; and it was in such society that our exalted and amiable Queen acquired that taste for literature, and those habits of reading and reflection, which have formed a mind as superior to the general run of females of any rank, as her station in society is to that of the million; and let us add too, those just views of the truth and importance of the great doctrines of our Christian Faith which are so conspicuous in every act of her life. The Princess Adelaide was made the chosen companion and confidential friend of her mother from her earliest years. She had those habits of prudence and discretion as a child, which would have done honour to the perfect woman. She was the counsellor and friend of the distressed, and the

uncensuring intercessor for the poor and the friendless.

The deceased Princess governed the states of Meinungen for a period of eighteen years, from 1803 to 1822, when her only son, the present Duke, came of age. She steered her little vessel most prosperously through the most disastrous times of the revolutionary war, and saw it ride triumphantly for several years of tranquillizing peace; and when she delivered up the helm, and retired from the ducal palace to her own quiet abode, with her limited court and a few esteemed and long tried friends, every tongue blessed her, and prayed for her happiness. Soon after her retirement from the government, the deceased paid a visit to her favourite daughter, and resided for some time at Bushey Park. The bow, however, had been too long bent, and when unstrung the injuries began to appear. No sooner had her Serene Highness returned to Meinungen than her health began to decline, and her friends saw with anxiety the too rapid approaches of serious disease. So severe were her sufferings a few years ago, that the Queen, as our readers will remember, was induced to make a rather hurried visit to Germany, that she might once more see and converse with her beloved parent. It must now be a great consolation to her Majesty that she did so; for, alas! there will be no more calls for any such journey. Her late Serene Highness had somewhat of a masculine body as well as a masculine mind. We do not think it can be said that she ever had been beautiful, but her figure was most perfect, and even at a late period of her life her carriage was most noble and erect. She was strict and regular in the discharge of all her duties to her God and to her fellow creatures. A sincere Christian without bigotry; a just ruler, and a firm and unflinching conservator of the rights of the prince and the privileges of the people. No temporary clamour or pretended popular phrensy could ever move her to deviate from the long established and approved laws and usages of the Saxon people. She would take counsel of no minister who could sacrifice the birthrights of a whole people, to please the fancies of discontented faction.

Greater monarchs might take a very useful lesson from the conduct of this amiable Princess while invested with the chief rule in Saxe-Coburg-Meinungen.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, they rest from their labours, and their works follow them."

DR. BATHURST, BISHOP OF NORWICH.

April 5. In Hereford Street, London, on his 93d year, the Right Rev. Henry Bathurst, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Dr. Bathurst was born at Brackley in Northamptonshire, Oct. 16, 1744, the seventh son of Benjamin Bathurst, of Lydney, co. Glouc. esq. (younger brother to Allen first Earl Bathurst), and the second* by his second marriage with Katharine, daughter of the Rev. Laurence Brodrick, D.D. younger brother to Alan Viscount Midleton. His half-sister Anne, who was the wife of Charles Bragge, esq., was the mother of the late Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst, who assumed the latter name, and succeeded to the Lydney estates.

He was educated at Winchester, and thence elected as a Founder's kin to a fellowship of New College, Oxford, of which society he was matriculated April 21, 1761, being then in his 17th year. He graduated B. C. L. Oct. 27, 1768, D. C. L. June 5, 1776, and in the latter year resigned his fellowship, having been presented by the College to the rectory of Witchingham, in Norfolk. We believe he afterwards held the family living of Cirencester in Gloucestershire. About 1775 he was appointed to a canonry of Christ Church, Oxford; and in 17. . . to a prebendal stall at Durham. Finally, on the translation of Dr. Manners-Sutton to Canterbury, he was consecrated Bishop of Norwich, March 9, 1805.

On the 27th of May 1808, he delivered a remarkable speech in the House of Lords, in support of Lord Grenville's proposal for the relief of the Roman Catholics: after which, he is reported to have said to a friend, "I have lost Winchester, my dear Sir, but I have satisfied my conscience." He was subsequently one of the most fervent advocates of Roman Catholic emancipation; and in Oct. 1826, having been solicited to present a petition for that object from Tuam, in an answer addressed to Dr. Kelly, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, we find him thus expressing himself:—"Old as I am, I will gladly present to the House of Lords the petition mentioned by your Grace; and I shall be happy to have an opportunity of bearing my humble testimony in favour of the most injured people upon the face of the earth."

Dr. Bathurst was distinguished through the whole course of his long life for the liberality of his principles, and during many years he was regarded as "the only

* Mr. Bathurst had twenty-two children by his first wife, and fourteen by his second.

liberal Bishop" in the House of Lords. In the exercise of his high duties he was exemplary, and he is said to have distributed his patronage in a disinterested and generous manner. His son, Archdeacon Bathurst, has some years ago announced his intention of publishing Memoirs of his venerable Father.

His Lordship published some few single Sermons; two of his Charges, in 1806 and 1815; and "A Letter to the late Mr. Wilberforce, on Christianity and Politics, how far they are reconcilable;" this, we believe, was his last publication, and is dated 1818.

The Bishop of Norwich married Grace, daughter of the Very Rev. Charles Cooté, Dean of Kilfenora, sister to Charles Henry Lord Castlecoote, and to General Sir Eyre Cooté, K.B. By that lady, who died April 16, 1823, his Lordship had eight sons and three daughters: 1. the Rev. Henry Bathurst, B.C.L. Archdeacon of Norwich, and Rector of North Creake and Hollesley, Norfolk; 2. Major-General Sir James Bathurst, K.C.B. who married in 1815 Lady Caroline Stuart, eldest sister of the present Earl of Castlestuart; 3. Benjamin Bathurst, esq. Secretary of the Legation at Stockholm 1805, and Minister-plenipotentiary to Vienna 1809; he married in 1805 Phillida, sister to the present Sir William Pratt Call, Bart., and left two daughters, one of whom was thrown from her horse, and drowned in the Tiber about ten years ago, and the other, Emmeline, was married at Paris Feb. 1830, to Edward Viscount Stuart, son and heir-apparent of the present Earl of Castlestuart; 4. Charles-Henry; 5. Cooté; 6. Henrietta, married in 1822 to Denis Mahon, esq. Capt. 29th regiment, and cousin to Lord Hartland; 7. Eyre-Cooté; 8. the Rev. Robert Bathurst, Rector of Belaugh and Scotton, and Vicar of Neatishead, Norfolk; he married in 1816 Jane, daughter of the Rev. Robert Norris, and died Dec. 27, 1828, leaving a numerous family (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix.; i. 186); 9. Cooté; 10. Tryphena, who became in 1827 the second wife of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hants, and has issue two sons and four daughters; and 11. Caroline, the Bishop's youngest daughter, married in 1830 to the Rev. Heaton Champion de Crespigny, now Vicar of Neatishead, Norfolk, uncle to the present Sir Claude Wm. C. de Crespigny, Bart.

The body of the Bishop of Norwich was conveyed for interment to the church of Great Malvern, where his wife died, and was buried in 1823. The funeral, on the 14th April, was conducted with that decent plainness which it was his express desire should be observed on the

occasion. It is proposed to erect a monument to him by subscription in Norwich cathedral. There is a portrait of Bishop Bathurst, by G. Hayter, which has been engraved by W. C. Edwards; and another by Sharp, engraved by Thomson.

SIR ROBERT CLIFTON, BART.

April 28. At Clifton, near Nottingham, aged 70, Sir Robert Clifton, the seventh Baronet of that place.

He was the eldest son of Sir Gervase the sixth Baronet, by Frances-Egerton, only daughter and heiress of Richard Lloyd, of Aberbrachan, co. Denbigh, esq. He succeeded his father Sept. 26, 1815; and served the office of sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1820.

Having died a bachelor, he is succeeded by his next surviving brother, now Sir Juckes-Granville Juckes, who took the latter name only by royal sign-manual, dated Sept. 2, 1790, pursuant to a direction contained in the will of his great-uncle the Rev. Juckes Egerton. He has been twice married, first to Margaret, daughter of James de Lancy of Bath, esq. and secondly to Marianne, daughter of John Swynfen, of Swynfen, co. Stafford, esq.; and has issue by both wives.

SIR CHRISTOPHER BAYNES, BART.

March 16. At Bath, aged 81, Sir Christopher Baynes, Bart. of Harefield Place, Middlesex, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for that county.

Sir Christopher was descended from an ancient Yorkshire family, and was the only surviving son of William Baynes, esq. one of the gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King George II. and King George III. by Mary, second daughter of Christopher Roberts, of London, esq.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated June 29, 1801. He married, March 1, 1788, Nanny, daughter of William Gregory, of Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, esq. and had issue three sons and one daughter: 1. Sir William Baynes, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1789, and married in 1815, Julia, youngest daughter of General John Smith, R. Art. and has issue; 2. Mary; 3. Walter George Baynes, esq. who married Claudia Velerá, a Roman lady, and has issue a son; and 4. Donald-Christopher, an officer in the 67th foot, who married in 1830, Anne-Maria, youngest daughter of the late H. Boulton, of Geddington, in Northamptonshire, esq.

JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq. M.P.

April 21. At Golder's hill, Hampstead, in his 50th year, John Blackburne, esq. M.P. King's Counsel, a Bencher of the Hon. Society of the Middle Temp M.P. for Huddersfield.

Mr. Blackburne was a native of Huddersfield. He was a member of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1811. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, June 18, 1813; and had been for many years a distinguished member of the Northern circuit. He was promoted to the rank of King's counsel in the Hilary vacation 1833. Having long been known as a zealous advocate of liberal politics, he was selected in 1832, by the cabinet of Lord Grey, as the head of the commission appointed to investigate the state of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, and it is generally understood that the majority of the members of that commission were recommended by him.

On the death of Capt. Fenton in 1833, he was elected, by the unsolicited suffrages of his fellow-townsmen, the representative of Huddersfield; and at the dissolution of Parliament in 1834 he was again returned for his native borough, free of expense and unshackled by pledges. Notwithstanding his official relation to the administration, his votes were given independently, and never belied the political sentiments formerly professed by him. Under his able direction the labours of the Municipal Commission were speedily and successfully accomplished, and to him may be mainly attributed the principles embodied in the plan for the reform of corporations. As an advocate he was distinguished by great acuteness, a rich vein of humour, sound legal knowledge, an energetic style, and by a manly simplicity of mind, which rejected professional legerdemain, and disdained the specious substitutes for real mental power. The attachment of his friends affords the best evidence of his private virtues, and his friendships were constant and unchanging. His singleness of purpose, his integrity and constancy, were conspicuous in all the relations of life.

His body was deposited on the 27th April, in the vault of the Temple church. Lord Brougham, and a large concourse of professional gentlemen attended.

JOHN ENTWISTLE, Esq. M.P.

April 5. In his 53d year, John Entwistle, esq. of Foxholes, co. Lancaster, and of York terrace, Regent's Park; M.P. for Rochdale, a magistrate for Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire.

He was born August 1784, the eldest son and heir of John Markland, esq. (who assumed the name of Entwistle in 1787, on the death of his cousin Robert Entwistle, esq.) by Ellen, daughter of Hugh Lyle, esq. of Coleraine. He served the office of High Sheriff of Lancashire in 1824. At the first election for the new bo-

rough of Rochdale in Dec. 1832 he became a candidate; but was unsuccessful, the numbers being for

John Fenton, Esq. . . . 277
John Entwistle, Esq. . . . 246
— Taylor, Esq. . . . 109

In 1835 he defeated his former competitor by forty-three, polling 369 votes, and Mr. Fenton 326.

Mr. Entwistle was a Conservative in politics, and became president of the South Lancashire Conservative Association on its formation.

He married in 1812 Ellen, daughter of Thomas Smith of Castleton hill; by whom he had issue one son, John-Smith Entwistle, esq. born in 1815, and two daughters, Ellen-Matilda and Augusta.

GEORGE FLUDYER, Esq.

April 15. At Ayston hall, co. Rutland, aged 75, George Fludyer, Esq. uncle to Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart. brother-in-law to the Earl of Westmoreland, and father-in-law to the Earl of Onslow, Earl Brownlow, &c.

He was born in Sept. 1761, the younger son of Sir Samuel Fludyer, the first Baronet, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1761, by his second wife Caroline, daughter and co-heiress of the Hon. James Brudenell, Master of the Jewelhouse, and a Commissioner of Trade and Plantations, brother to George third Earl of Cardigan, and uncle to George Duke of Montagu, K.G.

Mr. Fludyer was returned to Parliament in 1783, on a vacancy for Chippenham; was re-elected in 1784, 1790, and 1796; and retired in 1802. He was for upwards of 50 years an active and valuable magistrate, highly respected in his neighbourhood, as one of the true "old English gentlemen."

He married, Jan. 16, 1792, Lady Mary Fane, third and youngest daughter by the second marriage of John 9th Earl of Westmoreland with Lady Susan Gordon, dau. of Cosmo George third Duke of Gordon; half-sister to the present Earl and to Augusta Countess of Lonsdale. By this lady, who survives him, Mr. Fludyer had issue four daughters and three sons: 1. the Rt. Hon. Mary Countess of Onslow, married in 1818 to Arthur-George third and present Earl of Onslow, and died in 1830, leaving one son, Viscount Cranley, and one daughter; 2. the Right Hon. Caroline Countess Brownlow, who became in 1818 the second wife of John first and present Earl Brownlow, and died in 1824, leaving three daughters; 3. Elizabeth, married in 1824 to the late Sir Philip-Christopher Musgrave, the eighth Baronet of Eden hall, co. Cumberland, and was left his widow in 1827 with an

only daughter; 4. George; 5. Katharine; 6. William; and 7. the Rev. John Henry Fludger, of St. John's coll. Camb. Rector of Ayston and Thiselton, co. Rutland; he married in 1632, Augusta, third and youngest daughter of the late Sir Richard Borough, of Baseldon Park, co. Berks, Bart. and sister to the present Sir Edward Richard Borough, Bart. and to Annabella-Elizabeth Countess dowager of Pomfret.

ALEXANDER EVELYN, Esq.

Lately. At his seat, St. Clere, Kent, in his 79th year, Alexander Evelyn, esq. brother to Sir Abraham Hume, Bart.

He was the younger son of Sir Abraham Hume, the first Baronet, by Hannah, youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Frederick, Knt.

On his marriage in 1797 with Frances, only daughter and heiress of William Evelyn, of St. Clere, esq. he took the name and arms of Evelyn only. By that lady, who survived him only a short time, and died at St. Clere, on the 28th March, aged 74, we believe he had no issue.

CHARLES JAMES PACKE, Esq.

March 1. At Prestwold hall, Leicestershire, in his 80th year, Charles James Packe, esq.

This excellent country gentleman was born at Prestwold, Jan. 29, 1758, the eldest son of Charles James Packe, esq. of that place (who was fourth in descent from Sir Christopher Packe, Lord Mayor of London in 1654-5), and the only son by his first wife Charlotte, daughter of Thomas Pochin, esq. of Barkby.

Mr. Packe was for some time Lieut.-Colonel in the Leicestershire militia. He formerly resided at Hunthorpe house near Bourn, Lincolnshire. He succeeded his father in his estates in 1816, and served the office of Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1822.

He married Nov. 23, 1791, Penelope, eldest daughter of Richard Geast Dugdale, of Blythe hall in Warwickshire, esq. and aunt to the present William Stratford Dugdale, esq. M.P. for North Warwickshire. This lady was his second cousin; her mother having been Penelope-Bate, eldest daughter of Francis Stratford, of Merevale-hall, co. Warwick, esq. by (Mr. Packe's great-aunt) Anne, daughter of Clifton Packe, esq. By this lady Mr. Packe had issue five sons: 1. Charles-William Packe, esq. born in 1792, who succeeds to the family estates; he married in 1821, Ketty-Jenkyn, only daughter of the late Thomas Hort, esq. which lady assumed the name and arms of Reading, as heiress under the will of

her godfather Jenkyn Reading, esq. of Harpenden, co. Hertford; 2. George-Hussey Packe, esq. who married in 1824 Maryanne-Lydia, eldest daughter of John Heathcote, of Connington castle, co. Huntingdon, esq. and has issue; 3. Edmund, an officer in the royal horseguards; he married in 1825 Jane-Sarah, second daughter of John Mansfield, esq. of Birstall house, co. Leic. and has issue; 4. the Rev. James Packe, Fellow of King's college, Cambridge; and 5. the Rev. Augustus Packe, now Minister of Prestwold.

Mr. Packe's eldest sister, Mrs. Rebecca Packe, died on the 26th Feb. only three days before him, at her house in Wimpole street, London, in her 86th year.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR GEORGE COOKE, K.C.B.

AND

MAJOR-GEN. SIR HENRY FRED. COOKE, K.C.H.

Feb. 3. At Harefield Park, Middlesex, in his 70th year, Lieut.-General Sir George Cooke, K.C.B. Colonel of the 40th regiment, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

He was the grandson of George Cooke, esq. Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, and M.P. for Middlesex 1750-1753, who purchased the manor of Belhamonds, in Harefield; and son and heir of George John Cooke, esq. His second sister, Penelope-Anne, was the wife of the present Earl of Cardigan, and through that connection Sir George was uncle to Lord Brudenell, the late Countess Howe, the Countess of Chichester, Lady Bingham, &c.

He was appointed Ensign in the first foot guards in 1784, and Lieut. and Captain in 1792. In March 1794 he joined the flank battalion of the Guards in Flanders, and in June was appointed Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Hulse. He was present when the combined armies took the field and attacked the French posts in April; and in the actions of the 17th and 18th May, and the affair at Boxtel on the 15th September. He continued Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Hulse until 1795, when he joined the brigade of guards at Darley camp, and then became Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. Stevens.

In 1798 he was promoted to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel in his regiment; and in Aug. 1799 he went with it to Holland. He was present in the action at the Zuype on the 10th Sept.; and in the battle on the 19th, when he was severely wounded.

Sir George Cooke was educated partly at Harrow, and partly at Caen in Normandy.

In 1803 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general to the North-West district, where he continued until the spring of 1805. In 1806 he went to Sicily, and came home in Dec. 1807. In 1808 he received the brevet of Colonel. In July 1809 he was employed in the expedition to the Scheldt, and returned sick in September.

In April 1811 he went to Cadiz, where (having shortly after attained the rank of Major-General) he succeeded to the command of the troops, which he retained until he came to England, upon leave of absence, in July 1813; and in November following, he went with the brigade of guards to Holland, instead of returning to the Cadiz staff.

Sir George Cooke commanded the first division of the guards at the battle of Waterloo, and there lost his right arm. He was appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath June 22, 1815, and the next day Colonel of the 77th foot. He also received for the battle of Waterloo the insignia of St. George of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands, each of the third class.

He was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, Oct. 20, 1819; which post he after a few years resigned. In 1833 he was transferred to the command of the 40th regiment.

The immediate cause of his death was influenza, but his health had been greatly shattered by the severities of an arduous military career, and for some time past he had been a mere shadow, and scarcely capable of speaking above a whisper. Yet his weakness and his sufferings rendered him neither selfish nor forgetful, and the poor of the village have lost in him a most benevolent and kind-hearted friend.

On the 10th March died, at Harefield Park, after a few days' illness, aged 53, Major-General Sir Henry Frederick Cooke, C.B. and G.C.H. the brother and heir of Sir George.

He was appointed Lieutenant in the 2d foot guards in 1801, and Lieut. and Captain 1803. In 1809 and 1810 he served as an Assistant Adjutant-general to the army in Spain and Portugal, and was attached to different divisions. In 1811 he became Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel; in 1813 was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 12th foot, and an Inspecting Field-officer of Militia in Nova Scotia; and from 1814 for many subsequent years he acted as Aid-de-camp to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, Commander-in-chief. In Oct. 1815 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 6th West-India

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regiment; and he was afterwards on the half-pay of that corps.

Sir Henry has left a widow.

VICE-ADM. SIR R. DACRES, G.C.H.

Jan. 22. At Bathford, near Bath, aged 75, Sir Richard Dacres, Knt. G.C.H. Vice-Admiral of the Red squadron.

This officer was brother to the late Vice-Adm. James Richard Dacres, being the fifth son of Richard Dacres, esq. Secretary to the garrison of Gibraltar, by Mary, daughter of William Bateman, esq. of Bury St. Edmund's. He entered the navy in 1775, and served as a midshipman at the evacuation of Boston, the reduction of New York and Rhode Island, and on various other services. In 1778 he returned to England, and joined the Apollo frigate, in which he was engaged in the capture of l'Oiseau, Jan. 31, 1779. He afterwards removed into the Victory, the flag-ship of Sir C. Hardy in the Channel; by whom he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Amazon, in which he sailed to the West Indies, and narrowly escaped destruction in the tremendous hurricane of Oct. 1780.

He next removed to the Alcide 74, as First Lieutenant; in which he was present in Adm. Graves's action off the Chesapeake, Sept. 5, 1781, and at Lord Rodney's glorious victory of April 12, 1782. As, however, the present just rule of promoting the First Lieutenants engaged on such occasions was not then established, Mr. Dacres remained in the Alcide until 1783, when he was appointed junior Lieutenant of the Bombay-castle 74, stationed at Portsmouth, where he continued two years, and then accompanied Commodore Sawyer to Halifax, in the Leander 50, from which ship he was paid off in 1788.

At the Spanish armament in 1790, Lieut. Dacres was appointed first to the Dictator 64, and afterwards to the Windsor castle 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Sawyer. He then remained unemployed until the commencement of hostilities with France, when he was appointed to command the Union armed brig; from which he removed as First Lieutenant into the Hannibal 74, to the Diamond frigate, and London 98. At length, after serving fifteen years as a Lieutenant, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, in the Childers sloop, in March 1795; and in Oct. following he was made Post in the Camilla 20, on the North Sea station. In the spring of 1797 he was appointed to the Astrea, in which he captured several privateers, and was paid off in 1799.

In 1801 he obtained the command of

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the *Juste* of 80 guns, and accompanied Sir Robert Calder to the West Indies. On his return he was removed to the *De Ruyter*, 68, stationed as a guard-ship at Spithead, in which he remained until the cessation of hostilities. He then joined the *Desirée*, and went to Jamaica with the squadron under Sir George Campbell, but quitted her there in consequence of ill health.

On the renewal of war in 1803, Capt. Daeres was appointed to the Sea Fencible service at Dartmouth. In 1805, when his old friend and messmate Sir W. Sidney Smith (who had also been his Captain in the *Diamond*) hoisted his flag in the *Pompée*, he proceeded with him as his Captain to the Mediterranean, where he was engaged in a great variety of services. The *Pompée* returned to England from Alexandria in June 1807; and soon after received the flag of Vice-Admiral Stanhope, whom Captain Daeres accompanied to Copenhagen, and was there presented by Adm. Gambier and Lord Cathcart, the naval and military Commanders-in-chief, with a handsome piece of plate, in token of their approbation of his great exertions in subduing the alarming fire in the dockyard.

On the 2d Feb. 1808, Capt. Daeres was appointed Governor of the Royal Naval Asylum, where he continued until Aug. 1816, highly respected by every individual connected with, or participating in, the benefits of that admirable institution. He was superannuated with the rank of Rear-Admiral March 29, 1817; but on the 17th Aug. 1827 was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral of the Red; and by the subsequent promotions became Vice-Admiral of the White in 1830, and Vice-Admiral of the Red in the present year. Our naval Monarch had also lately acknowledged his professional deserts by conferring upon him the honour of knighthood and the grand cross of the Guelphic Order.

Sir Richard Daeres married, in 1788, Miss Martha Phillips Milligan, by whom he had several children; one of whom is the wife of Capt. F. Carol, R.N. C.B. and another of Major H. S. Oliver of the 32d regiment.

VICE-ADM. SIR THOMAS CANDLER.

Jan. 18. At St. Petersburg, aged 71, his Excellency Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Candler, of the Imperial Russian navy, Knight of the orders of St. Anne, St. George, and St. Voldemar.

He was grandson of the Ven. H. Candler, of Callan castle, co. Kilkenny, Archdeacon of Ossery; being the younger son of William Candler, esq. of Acomb, co.

York, some time a Captain in the 10th foot, by Mary, only daughter of William Vavasour, of Weston hall, co. York, esq. His only sister, Annabella, was the wife of the late Sir Jonathan Cope, of Brewerne, co. Oxford, Bart.

Sir Thomas was twice married; first to Mary de Lotaroff, a lady of a noble and ancient family of Russia, but by whom he had no issue; secondly, to Jane, eldest daughter of John Booker, esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at Cronstadt; and by that lady, who died in 1824, he had a son, who died an infant, and five daughters.

MAJ.-GEN. SIR LORENZO MOORE, K. C. H.

March 15. At Dresden, Major-General Sir Lorenzo Moore, K. C. H. and C. B. formerly for twenty-one years Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th foot.

This officer, who was brother to George Moore, esq. late M. P. for Dublin, entered the army in Dec. 1787 as an Ensign in the 64th foot, and in 1791 was appointed Lieutenant in the 61st foot. In March 1792 he embarked for Gibraltar, where he performed garrison duty until Nov. 1794; and then accompanied his regiment to the West Indies, and served at St. Lucie. He was appointed Captain in the 1st West India regiment, and for a short time had the superintendance of that corps; but on the arrival of Sir Ralph Abercromby he returned to the 61st as Lieutenant, the commissions in the West India regiment having been filled up in England. He continued to serve at St. Lucie during most of the operations under Sir Ralph Abercromby; and after its surrender was obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health. In Feb. 1797 he obtained a company in the 84th foot; and in 1798 was appointed Brigade-Major to Sir John Moore, with whom he served in Ireland. In 1799 he served with his regiment at the Cape of Good Hope, and remained in that colony till its evacuation by the British in 1803. In May of the latter year he embarked for Madras, but returned from ill health. In Oct. 1804, he was on the staff at Portsmouth as Major of Brigade to Lieut.-Gen. Oakes. In April 1805, he was appointed Major in the 35th foot; and in Feb. 1806, proceeded to Sicily, and served at the reduction in 1808, of Zante, Cephalonia, &c. The 14th of Sept. 1809, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 35th foot; in 1819 Colonel in the army; and in 1830 Major-General.

The name of Sir Lorenzo Moore was brought prominently before the public about five years ago, in consequence of

his seriously wounding in a duel at Wimbledon common Mr. Miles Stapleton, of Richmond in Yorkshire. After being confined for some days in Guildford goal, he was released on recognizances amounting to 4000*l.* and Mr. Stapleton afterwards happily recovered.

Sir Lorenzo Moore has left one son, Hildebrand, an officer in the army; and two daughters, the elder of whom, Teresina, was married Jan. 1, 1834, to the Rev. Samuel Lysons, of Hempsted Court, Gloucestershire.

The body of Sir Lorenzo Moore was buried on the 18th March at Dresden. His funeral was attended by the Saxon commander-in-chief, General Cerini, and a number of other officers. His Saxon Majesty had at first ordered that Sir Lorenzo should be interred with all military honours; but was subsequently induced to revoke his commands, upon the representation that no similar mark of respect had been shown to a Russian or Prussian general who had lately died at the Saxon capital.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN GREY.

Jan. 29. At Ruddington, near Nottingham, aged 76, Lieut.-General John Grey.

He was appointed Ensign in the East India Company's service in March, and Lieutenant in Sept. 1793, and in 1794 Lieutenant in the 76th foot. He was employed in India in the campaign in the Mahratta country, and against the Rajah of Benares. He received a wound in the leg in the attack on Ramanghur.

In June 1794 he obtained a company in the 113th foot, and on the 19th Sept. following, a majority. In Aug. 1795 the regiment was drafted, but Major Grey continued in the receipt of full pay; and, in the latter end of 1796, was appointed Inspecting Field officer of the Nottingham district. He attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel Jan. 1, 1800, of Colonel 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825.

LIEUT.-GENERAL LOCKE.

Lately. At Florence, aged 66, Lieut.-General John Locke.

This officer was the youngest brother of the Rev. T. Locke, of Newcastle, co. Limerick. He was appointed Cornet in the 10th dragoons in 1793. He served in the West Indies from 1793 to 1796, under Sir C. Grey, and was present at the reduction of Martinique, St. Lucie, Guadaloupe, and at the siege of Fort Bourbon. In 1795 he obtained first a Lieutenancy in the 10th dragoons, and was employed at St. Vincent's in the

Charib war as Major of brigade. He then returned to England to join the 26th dragoons, as Captain, but found on his arrival that the latter corps had sailed for the West Indies; he joined it with recruits in 1797 at Martinique, and returned to England in 1798 with the regiment. In 1799 he accompanied it to Portugal. In 1801 he was appointed to a majority in the 27th dragoons, and soon after went on half-pay, and exchanged into the 87th foot, owing to the failure of the house of Ross and Ogilvie, with whom he had lodged a very considerable sum of money. He obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the army Jan. 1, 1805; and subsequently served in the 8th Garrison battalion, and as Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers. He was removed to a majority in the 84th foot in 1808. In 1809, he was employed in the expedition to Walcheren. He obtained the brevet of a Colonel 1814; in 1815, he exchanged on to the half-pay of the 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia; became Major-General 1819, and Lieut.-General 1837.

COLONEL BROMHEAD, C.B.

Lately. In the minster-yard, Lincoln, aged 62, Colonel John Bromhead, C.B.

He was appointed Ensign in the 24th foot, Nov. 13, 1793; Lieut. 1796, Captain 1799. He served for three years in the Quartermaster-general's department of the army in Canada; went thence to Nova Scotia; and afterwards served in the campaign in Egypt. He was promoted to a majority in the 34th foot, May 16, 1805. In 1809 he arrived in Portugal with the 2d battalion of the 34th regiment; and he returned home in the same year on his promotion to a Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 77th. In 1811 he went again to Portugal, and commanded the latter regiment on the 25th Sept. in the affair of El Boden, near Fuente Guinaldo, also at the siege and capture of Badajos (for which he wore a medal); and afterwards in the Independent brigade under Lord Aylmer, at the investment of Bayonne. He received the brevet rank of Colonel in 1819.

CAPT. SIR W. H. MULCASTER, K.C.H.

March 12. At Dover, aged 52, Sir William Howe Mulcaster, C.B., K.C.H., K.T.S., a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and Naval Aide-de-camp to the King.

Sir William was a son of the late Major-Gen. Mulcaster, of the Royal Engineers. He was made a Lieutenant early in 1800. In June 1806, when First Lieutenant of the *Minerva*, he had the com-

mand of two boats, which, after carrying a fort of 8 guns commanding Finisterre bay, captured five Spanish luggers and chasse-marées; this was characterized by Earl St. Vincent as a very neat exploit, conducted by an officer whom he "felt great pride in acknowledging as an élève of his own." In the following month his Lordship had also the satisfaction of reporting "another instance of the enterprising spirit of Lieut. Mulcaster," which was in a similar service, when a Spanish lugger and privateer were captured.

In Jan. 1809, Lieut. Mulcaster served at the capture of Cayenne as first of the *Confiance* 22, when his Captain, the late Sir J. L. Yeo, acknowledged that "to my First Lieutenant, Mr. W. H. Mulcaster, I feel myself principally indebted for the very able support I have received from him throughout; though it was no more than I expected from an officer of his known merit in the service." The Prince Regent of Portugal distributed presents to all the officers engaged; to Lieut. Mulcaster his Royal Highness gave a gold sword, with a suitable inscription; and on the 30th Sept. 1825, Sir William received his Majesty's permission to wear the insignia of the Tower and Sword, which had been presented to him for his services on this occasion.

He was made Commander May 13, 1809; and appointed to the *Emulous* sloop, on the Halifax station, about Oct. 1810. He captured *l'Adele* letter of marque, Aug. 26, 1811, and the *Gossamer*, American privateer, July 30, 1812; but on the 3d of Aug. following the *Emulous* was wrecked on *Sable* island.

In March 1813 Captain Mulcaster was appointed to the *Princess Charlotte* 42, then building on Lake Ontario. He was promoted to post rank Dec. 29 following. On the 6th May 1814, only 22 days after the launching of the *Princess Charlotte*, he received a dangerous wound, when storming Fort Oswego, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was assigned in compensation a pension of 300*l.*; and was nominated a C.B. in June 1815.

He married Oct. 13, 1814, *Sophia-Sawyer*, youngest dau. of the late Colonel Van Cortlandt.

[The documents relating to his services will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Suppl. pt. iii. pp. 215—223.]

CAPTAIN EDGCUMBE, R.N.

Jan. 22. Aged 61, John Edgcumbe, esq. Post Capt. R.N. of Edgcumbe in the county of Devon.

He was born at Edgcumbe (near Tavistock) Dec. 9, 1775, and entered the

navy in Dec. 1788, under the patronage of his kinsman Adm. Viscount Mount Edgcumbe. He served with Capt. F. Laforey as midshipman in the *Carnatic*, *Trusty*, and *Fairy* sloop, between the years 1789 and 1791, in the *Carysfort* in 1793 and 1794, and afterwards as Lieutenant in the *Aimable*, *Beaulieu*, and *Ganges*, in 1795 and 1796. He was promoted to his Lieutenantcy (as soon as the regulations of the service permitted) in consequence of his gallant conduct on board the *Carysfort*, at the capture of *le Castor* of 32 guns. From 1797 to 1800, he served under Sir C. M. Pole as one of the Lieutenants of the *Royal George*; also in the *Agincourt*, on the Newfoundland station, and was promoted at the peace of 1802 on the recommendation of that officer, being then his First Lieutenant.

In June 1804 Capt. Edgcumbe was appointed to the *Heron* of 16 guns, in which he was employed for three years in escorting various fleets of merchantmen, in which service he was eminently useful, but his vessel, a merchant-built ship and a wretched sailer, was unable to make any important captures.

On the 10th May 1807, he received his post commission, and was appointed to the *Blanche* 28, which he joined at Bombay early in 1808, and was soon after removed to the *Psyche* 36, in which frigate he conveyed Brig.-Gen. (the late Sir John) Malcolm as ambassador to the Persian Gulf, where he continued during four of the hottest months; as (after several other services) he did again in 1810. In the same year the *Psyche* assisted at the capture of the *Ile of France*; and in 1811 at that of *Batavia*; immediately after which he was obliged to quit it, and return to England from ill health. His name was included in the thanks passed shortly after by both houses of Parliament.

[This article is abridged from a much longer memoir of Capt. Edgcumbe in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Suppl. Pt. i. pp. 202—212.]

CAPT. JAMES, R.N.

Lately. At Exeter, aged 77, Joseph James, esq. a Post Captain R.N.

The officer was a native of Somersetshire, and was educated at Valognes in Normandy. In 1779 he entered the Navy as midshipman in the *Stag* 32, in which he served until 1783, chiefly on the Channel station, and assisted in the capture of many vessels. He then served for three years in the *Griffin* cutter; and during the Spanish armament he was master's mate of the *Melampus* frigate. He was made Lieutenant (Nov. 10, 1793) into the *In-*

spector sloop, in which he joined the expedition to Martinique; and during the operations against the French colonies he occasionally commanded a division of gun-boats. The Inspector was paid off about Aug. 1794, when Lieut. James was appointed to the *Alfred* 74, in which he assisted at the capture of *la Favorite* 22, *la Renommée* 44, *le Scipio* 20; and at the reduction of St. Lucie and Trinidad. He returned with her to England in the autumn of 1798.

Lieut. James was then appointed to command the *Attack* gun-brig, in which he was employed in covering the British debarkation near the Helder. He attained the rank of Commander in 1802.

In March 1804 he was appointed to the *Sea Fencible* service in Ireland; but six weeks after was removed to the *Meteor* bomb; in which his conduct at Havre was highly eulogised by his senior officer. In Oct. 1805 he removed to the *Kite* brig of 16 guns, in which he made several recaptures on the Dungeness station, and intercepted *le Chasseur* privateer, of 16 guns, in Feb. 1807. In August of that year the *Kite* was engaged in the gun-boat action before Copenhagen; and in Sept. 1808 he sustained a very unequal contest with 22 vessels, making a total of 44 guns, off Sproe island. Whilst refitting at Gotenburg he received the thanks of the Admiralty for his "bravery and great perseverance in saving his Majesty's sloop;" and was promised by Lord Mulgrave the first post-ship that should become vacant on the Baltic station.

In Aug. 1809 he was promoted into the *St. George* 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Pickmore, in which he continued about four months, until that officer was superseded.

Capt. James's last appointment was, Aug. 10, 1814, to the *Tanais* of 46 guns, fitting for the Jamaica station. In May 1815, when in the Spanish Main, for the purpose of affording protection to British commerce, he was induced to visit the celebrated Bolivar, who had then been for six weeks encamped before Carthage, being refused admittance by Castilto, a rival chieftain, who had constituted himself governor. The patriot received Capt. James with great cordiality, and offered to accept his mediation. The interference of a British officer could not fail to have some influence with the contending parties; and, as Bolivar had no cannon, except a few field-pieces, he was induced to disband his troops, and proceed under Capt. James's protection to Jamaica. The garrison of Carthage were subsequently starved to a surrender; Castilto

and many of his adherents were put to death, by order of the royalist general Morillo; and Bolivar, had he been there, would probably have shared the same fate. The *Tanais* was paid off in May 1816.

Capt. James married in 1803 Bridget-Elizabeth, second daughter of Arthur Raymond, of Lyme, co. Dorset, esq.

A more extended memoir of this officer will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, Suppt. Part II. pp. 39—46.

COMMANDER MANDERSON, R.N.

Feb. 13. At Mawnan, Cornwall, aged 75, James Manderson, esq. Commander R.N.

This officer was made a Lieutenant in 1795: after which he was principally employed in receiving and prison ships. He attained the rank of Commander, Jan. 22, 1806.

He was the author of—

"A Letter addressed to the Prime Minister, and First Lord of the Admiralty, on the extension of the Naval Establishments of the Country."

"An Examination into the true cause of the stream running through the Gulf of Florida."

"Twelve Letters addressed to the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval; on the magnitude of the British Navy, the importance of Falmouth Harbour," &c. &c.

COMMANDER PEARD, R.N.

Feb. 16. In London, aged 44, George Peard, esq. Commander R.N. of Exminster, co. Devon.

Capt. Peard was born at Gosport, Feb. 18, 1793, the eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Shuldbam Peard, by Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Adm. Sir R. R. Bligh. He entered the Royal Naval College in 1807, and left it in 1809, when he embarked as midshipman in the *Lavinia* frigate Capt. Lord W. Stuart, whom he followed, in 1810, into the *Conquistador*. On the 27th Dec. 1811 he was in the barge of the latter ship, when its boats and those of the *Colossus* were sent to attack a number of French coasting vessels near Rochelle, and by the unexpected intervention of armed vessels of the enemy, were driven on shore and captured. By this unfortunate occurrence 113 gallant fellows, including Mr. Peard, became prisoners of war until the abdication of Napoleon in 1814.

In June of that year Mr. Peard passed his examination, and in Sept. following was sent out to Lake Ontario. He there received orders to act as Lieutenant in the gun-boat service, which appointment was confirmed by the Admiralty, July 5,

1815. He remained in the Canadas until the spring of 1817, when he returned home, and was placed on half-pay.

He afterwards served, for two years and a half, in the *Hyperion* frigate, on the Leith and South American stations.

In March 1825 he was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Blossom* sloop, Comm. F. W. Beechey, fitting out for a voyage of discovery in the Pacific Ocean, which was afterwards described in an interesting volume by its Commander. Whilst absent on this service, he was advanced to the rank of Commander by commission dated 7th May, 1827, the first signed by his present Majesty when Lord High Admiral. After his promotion, he continued to serve, for fifteen months, as First Lieutenant of the *Blossom*, until superseded at Rio Janeiro in Aug. 1828.

The life of Capt. Peard was passed in the service of his God, King, and Country, and in the exemplary performance of his duties as a son, husband, and father; he is mourned and regretted by all who knew him.

COMMANDER EDW. KELLY, R.N.

Jan. 18. In Jersey, Edward Kelly, esq. Commander R.N.

He was made a Lieutenant on the 27th Dec. 1808, and appointed to the *Lynx* sloop, on the Baltic station, in the spring of 1809. He obtained great credit for his conduct in the command of that ship's boats, at the capture of three Danish armed luggers, near Rostock, Aug. 13, in that year. In 1812 he was appointed to the *York 74*, then cruising off the Scheldt, but subsequently employed on the Channel station, and in conveying troops from Bourdeaux to Quebec. He attained the rank of Commander, May 12, 1828.

REV. GEORGE RICHARDS, D.D.

March 30. In Russell-square, in his 69th year, the Rev. George Richards, D.D. V. P. R. S. L., F. S. A. &c. &c.

Dr. Richards was the son of the Rev. James Richards, Vicar of Rainham, in Kent, and was born at Halesworth, in the county of Suffolk. He was educated at Christ's Hospital, and, at the age of 17, stood for, and obtained, a Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, as a member of which Society he had been before matriculated, March 10, 1785. His academical career was marked with splendid success; no young man was more beloved by his contemporaries, none more highly esteemed by the seniors of his College, and he exhibited throughout a rare example of great natural talent, unwearied diligence, and almost unexampled modesty, which, combined with a naturally mild

and amiable disposition, justly endeared him to every class of academical society. In 1787, he obtained the Chancery's Prize for Latin verse, on the Royal Visit to the University, "*Rex a violenta Regicidæ manu ereptus, cum Regina, Oxonium invisens;*" and in 1788 (Nov. 4), took his first degree as Bachelor of Arts. In the same term he was a candidate at the election of three Vinerian Scholarships, but did not succeed; a failure to which probably may be attributed his abandoning the study of the law, and his determination to embrace the church as his future profession. In 1789, he gained the English Essay, "*On the Characteristic Difference between Ancient and Modern Poetry, and the several causes from which they result;*" and in the following year was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel. In 1791, he was again successful, obtaining a Prize in English verse, on the subject of "*The Aboriginal Britons.*" A greater degree of importance was attached to this Prize at the time, as no competition for English poetical composition had taken place for twenty years, there being no regular provision for such a prize. In the present instance the "*unknown benefactor*" was supposed, and not without good grounds, to have been George Simon Earl Harcourt, who from that time became Mr. Richards's firm and attached friend. The whole of the first edition of this poem was sold on the day of its publication.

Mr. Richards took his Master's degree July 11, 1791, and continued at Oriel for the next few years, during which time several young men of rank and fortune became his private pupils, for we are not aware that he was ever appointed to a College tutorship. Among these were some near relatives of Dr. Buller, Bishop of Exeter, who procured for him the presentation to one of the portions of the Vicarage of Bampton, and the Rectory of Lillingston Lovel, both in Oxfordshire. He was appointed to this preferment in 1796, and having married in the same year, resided from that time at Bampton, where his sound judgment and active mind, together with a kind and most benevolent disposition, rendered him eminently useful and universally beloved and respected. In 1820, he accumulated the degrees of Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, and in the same year the present Archbishop of Canterbury, then Bishop of London, removed him to a sphere of more extended usefulness, by presenting him to the Living of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. His exertions in that parish—his liberality in providing for the spiritual wants of his parishioners, by appointing, at libe-

ral salaries, several young clergymen, who, under his own eye and immediate advice and instructions, took charge of their respective districts—and his general munificence, more especially that of erecting the present vicarial house at his own exclusive cost, and largely contributing to the new chapel in Exeter Street—are matters of public notoriety. Finding, however, the infirmities of age approaching, and feeling that he should soon be unable to continue those bodily and mental exertions which he knew were necessary for the well-doing of so extensive a charge, he at once determined to resign, and in 1835, he gave up St. Martin's amidst the regret of (we may say) every individual of respectability in the parish. A subscription, second, we believe, to none that was ever collected for a similar purpose, was entered into by the parishioners, in order to present him, on his departure, with a token of their reverence and esteem.

The funeral of Dr. Richards took place on the 6th April at the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, when his body was deposited in a new vault, which had been recently made for his family. The hearse was followed from his residence, in Russell-square, by seven mourning coaches, containing the friends and relations of the deceased; amongst the private carriages were those of the Bishop of London, Lord Henley, the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Alderman Winchester, &c. The service was read by the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Bart. the present Vicar, and the body was met at the church porch by twelve other clergymen.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Governors of the Charing-Cross Hospital, on Monday April 3, it was resolved,—"That this Meeting receive, with deep sorrow, intelligence of the decease of the Rev. Dr. Richards, the late excellent and amiable Treasurer of this Hospital. With a grateful sense of the benefits conferred upon the charity by his zealous exertions in its establishment and support, and with a sincere and affectionate remembrance of his uniform kindness, the Committee direct it to be recorded in their minutes that, by the lamented decease of the Rev. Dr. Richards, the Hospital has been deprived of one of its earliest and best friends, and the cause of humanity one of its most bountiful benefactors."

The following is the most perfect list of Dr. Richards's publications we have been able to collect:—*Essay on the Characteristic Differences between Ancient and Modern Poetry, and the several Causes from which they result, 1789, 8vo.*—The

Aboriginal Britons, a Prize Poem; 1791 4to.—*Songs of the Aboriginal Bards of Britain; 1792, 4to.*—*Sermon; 1793, 4to.*—*Modern France, a Poem; 1793, 4to.*—*Matilda, or the Dying Penitent, a Poetical Epistle; 1795, 4to.*—*The Divine Origin of Prophecy illustrated and defended, Sermons at Canon Bampton's Lecture, Oxford; 1800, 8vo.*—*Emma, a Drama; 1804, 12mo.*—*Odin, a Drama; 1804, 12mo.*—*Poems, including the two Dramas just mentioned; 2 vols. 8vo. 1804.*—*Monody on the Death of Lord Viscount Nelson; 1806, 4to.*—*Miscellaneous Poems; 2 vols. 8vo. 1813.*—*Christian Watching recommended; a Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte; 1817, 8vo.*—*The immoral Effects of the Poor Laws considered; a Sermon before the Friendly Societies of Bampton; 1818, 8vo.*

GEORGE VANCE, Esq.

March 28. In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 67, George Vance, esq. the eminent surgeon.

In early life Mr. Vance acquired great reputation for his skill while belonging to his Majesty's forces, and he was appointed one of the resident surgeons of Haslar hospital, near Gosport, where he remained for more than seventeen years. He then removed to London, where he speedily obtained a very extensive practice, his skill, more especially in diseases of the stomach and liver, having become almost proverbial.

The following account of the melancholy accident which has deprived the public of the services of this highly-eminant and enlightened member of the medical profession, was made known at the request of his afflicted family by his friend Dr. Willis:

"Mr. Vance had been occasionally in attendance on Mr. Broadley, a gentleman of independent property, residing in Lower Grosvenor-street, whose habits had long been singular, but not such, I presume, as to induce his friends to place him under restraint. Mr. V. was sent for to attend him on the 19th March, and found him in a state of so much excitement that he deemed it prudent to recommend his being placed under the charge of a competent attendant, which was accordingly done. Mr. Vance repeated his visit on the 21st instant, and met Mr. Broadley on the drawing-room landing, accompanied by the attendant, in the act of ascending to his bed-room, on reaching which he succeeded, after a struggle, in shutting out his attendant and making fast the door. Mr. Vance was proceeding up stairs, in the hope of pacifying

Mr. Broadley, when Mr. B. suddenly rushed from his room, and coming in violent, though accidental collision with Mr. Vance on the stairs, Mr. V. was precipitated to the bottom, and fell on the edge of a window seat, receiving a very severe wound on the forehead. Mr. V. although seriously injured, was able to assist in binding up his head, previous to the arrival of Mr. Earl, who was in immediate attendance, and accompanied Mr. Vance to his residence in Sackville-street; but, notwithstanding the unremitting attentions of this gentleman, as well as of Mr. Pettigrew, Sir Benjamin Brodie, Mr. Richard Vance, his brother, and Dr. Outram, he gradually sank, and expired on the evening of the 27th March at half-past 11 o'clock, thus terminating a life of ardent devotion to the duties of his profession, and of exemplary conduct in all the social relations of life, which my intimate acquaintance with him during a period of nearly twenty years as his pupil, and occasional assistant, afforded me ample opportunities of appreciating."

He has left a widow, who has been for many years an invalid. Their elder son died about a year ago from a fall from his horse.

The remains of this much-lamented gentleman were interred in St. James's churchyard on the 4th April. The funeral, by the desire of the deceased, was strictly private. He has left personal property, to which administration has just been taken out, exceeding 100,000*l.*

JOHN CONSTABLE, Esq. R. A.

April 1. In Charlotte st. Fitzroy sq.
John Constable, esq. R. A.

Mr. Constable was the son of a miller, near Woodbridge, in Suffolk. Early in life he showed so strong a passion for the arts that it could not be controlled, and his friends placed him under an instructor. Mr. Farringdon, R. A. was his master for some time, and he became a student of the Royal Academy; his improvement was rapid, and he commenced portrait painter, which line he followed with much success for some years, but his taste was decidedly for landscape painting, and he finally abandoned the more lucrative walk of portraiture for the agreeable and congenial one of which he was so fond.

His mode of painting was peculiar, but it embodied much truth and sound principles of art, which will render his works lasting, and far more valuable hereafter than they are at present, though highly esteemed by the best judges.

There is a light and sunny freshness about his pictures which imparts an interest to subjects even so simple as those

he was accustomed to paint. He was perhaps more skilled in the real composition and qualities of colours than any other of his brethren in art: and had so far studied the effects, which time and exposure have upon them, that it is well known to his friends that he generally painted his pictures more with a view to their future effect after the lapse of some years, than to their original appearance. The dashes of white with which many of his latter pictures have been so strangely sprinkled, will hereafter (as he contemplated) become far less conspicuous, and the whole effect be harmoniously mel-
lowed.

Mr. Constable was elected a Royal Academician about twelve years ago, from among numerous competitors. He was much under 60 years of age, very active, and not subject to any attacks of illness, and his constitution was considered very sound. He had attended the general assembly of the Royal Academy on the previous evening, in their new edifice, went through the duties with his usual alacrity, and did not complain, or appear at all ailing. He died on the following night of an affection of the heart. Mr. Constable published a few years ago a work on English Landscape. In 1834 appeared a pair of his best landscapes, a view in Suffolk, and another in Essex, engraved in mezzotinto by D. Lucas, 204 in. by 26.

In private life Mr. Constable was much esteemed by those who were intimate with him. He had inherited from his father a respectable competence. He has left several children to deplore their bereavement; and they are now complete orphans, having lost their mother about six years ago. One of his sons is a youth serving in the navy.

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 21. At Belbroughton, co. Worcester, the Rev. *George Frank Blackiston*, D.D. Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford; graduated M.A. 1784, B.D. 1789, D.D. 1806; and was presented to his living by that society in 1798.

March 22. At West Harptree, Somerset, aged 75, the Rev. *James Ronquet*, B.A. Vicar of that parish, to which he was presented by the Prince of Wales in 1789.

March 23. At Linfield, Sussex, aged 83, the Rev. *Eduard Peyton*. He was a son of Admiral Peyton, of Wakehurst place, Sussex; and was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1776.

March 25. At Tunbridge Wells, the

Rev. *Henry Withy*, late Incumbent of Trinity church, Huddersfield. He entered as a Commoner of Merton college, Oxford, in 1818, graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1824; and was presented to his church in Huddersfield in 1830.

March 26. Aged 64, the Rev. *Thomas Charles May*, Rector of Breamore, Hants, to which he was instituted in 1797 on his own petition.

The Rev. *P. Jackson*, B.A. Curate of Silverstone, Lancashire. He died from inflammation, brought on by eating snow the day before.

March 28. At Holywell, aged 68, the Rev. *John Jones*, B.D. Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Llansanan, co. Denbigh. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Oxf. M.A. 1793, B.D. 1801; was presented to Holywell by that society in 1807, and to Llansanan in 1833 by the Lord Chancellor.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas May*, Rector of Roborough, Devonshire, to which he was instituted in 1781 on his own petition.

April 1. In the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. *Frederick Edward Arney*, Curate of Figheldean, Wiltshire. He entered Queen's college, Oxford, as a Commoner, in 1820, and took the degree of B.A. in 1824.

The Rev. *Washington Hallen*, Curate of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire; fourth son of George Hallen, esq. of Warsley Green, Worcestershire.

April 2. At the house of his brother in Doughty-st. London, aged 31, the Rev. *John William Chambers*, of St. John's college, Oxford. He was educated at Merchant-tailors school; entered as a Commoner of St. John's in 1825, and was one of Andrews's Law Exhibitioners; he graduated B.A. 1829, M.A. 1832.

April 3. In his 70th year, the Rev. *John Spencer Cobbold*, Rector of Woolpit, and incumbent of Sheland, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793; was instituted to Sheland in 1810, and to Woolpit in 1831 on his own petition.

April 4. Aged 77, the Rev. *William Gover*, Rector of Little Hempstone, Devonshire, to which he was presented in 1827 by the King.

At Winchester, aged 74, the Rev. *J. Rawstorn Popillon*, of Lexden, Essex, and Rector of Chawton, Hampshire. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1786, as 8th senior optime, M.A. 1789; and was presented to Chawton in 1802.

GENT. MAG. VOL. VII.

April 5. At Pontefract, aged 73, the Rev. *John Atkinson*, Lecturer of All Saints in that town, Vicar of Owersby, co. Lincoln, and Chaplain to the Earl of Mexborough. He was presented to Owersby in 1828 by Lord Monson.

April 9. At Woolwich, the Rev. *Samuel Watson*, D.D. Senior Chaplain of the Ordnance department in that garrison, Rector of Gravesend, and a magistrate for Kent. He was formerly a student of Christ church, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1792; B. and D.D. 1806; and was presented to Gravesend by the Lord Chancellor in 1811.

April 10. At Dawlish, aged 76, [the Rev. *John Norcross*, Rector of Framlingham cum Saxtend, Suffolk. He was formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786; and by which society he was presented to his living in 1813.

At Wigan, aged 39, the Rev. *James Cattanaach*, son of Mrs. Cattanaach, of Alnwick.

April 14. At Hullavington, Wilts, aged 78, the Rev. *John Green*, Vicar of Norton Coleparte, Wilts, to which he was instituted in 1796.

At Woolwich, aged 73, the Rev. *Hugh Fraser*, Rector of that parish. He was the son of William Fraser, esq. of Aberdeen; was matriculated of Balliol coll. Oxf. 1782, graduated B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, and was collated to the valuable rectory of Woolwich in 1805 by Dr. Dampier, then Bishop of Rochester. His parishioners of all ranks eagerly testified at his funeral the high respect and love with which he was regarded.

April 16. Aged 72, the Rev. *William Williams*, Rector of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was collated to his living in 1813 by Dr. Majendie, then Bishop of Bangor.

April 19. At the house of his brother at Bampton, Oxfordshire, the Rev. *William Carr*, Curate of Croft and Skegness, Lincolnshire. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, in 1829, and took his degree of B.A. in 1832.

April 20. At Warborough, Oxfordshire, aged 91, the Rev. *John Buckland*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and Rector of St. George's, Southwark. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; where he graduated M.A. 1769, B.D. 1778; he was presented to Warborough in 1797 by that Society, and to St. George's, Southwark, in 1809, by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

April 21. Aged 75, the Rev. *Charles Sanderson Miller*, Vicar of Matching, Essex. He was the younger son of the late Sanderson Miller, esq. of Radway, co.

A Q

Warwick; was of St. John's college, Oxford, M.A. 1795; and was presented to his living in 1825, by the trustees of Felstead school, on the nomination of the Bishop of London.

April 22. At Lympsham, Somersetshire, aged 53, the Rev. *J. A. Stephenson*, Rector of that parish, to which he was instituted in 1809, on his own petition.

On his passage home from Madeira, the Rev. *Walter A. Trenchard*, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. A. Trenchard, of Stanton house, Wilts. He was M. A. of Trinity college, Oxford. Within the short space of three years the Rev. Doctor has suffered, in addition, the bereavement of three daughters in the bloom of life, and his lamented wife.

April 23. At Cheltenham, aged 66, the Rev. *William A. Armstrong*, Rector of South Hykeham, co. Lincoln, F.S.A. He was of Trinity coll. Camb. B. A. 18— and was presented to South Hykeham in 1819 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

At Luffenham, co. Rutland, aged 71, the Rev. *William Hardyman*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1786, as 11th Senior Optime; M. A. 1789, B. D. 1796; and he was presented to his living by the college in 1806.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Andrew Hatt*, D. D. Rector of Greenstead, Essex. He was the son of Andrew Hatt, esq. of Greenwich; was matriculated of Magdalen hall, Oxford, in 1789, graduated B. and M. A. 1800, B. and D. D. 1823; and was instituted to Greenstead in 1825.

April 27. At Elvington, near York, aged 80, the Rev. *Edmund Garwood*, Vicar of Hessle, to which he was presented in 1799 by the Lord Chancellor. He was formerly Fellow of Magd. College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1779, as 12th Senior Optime, M. A. 1782.

April 28. At the residence of Scoble Willesford, esq. Tavistock, of consumption, aged 41, the Rev. *Arthur Harry Farwell*, of Diptford, Devonshire, having for only three months survived his wife, who fell a victim to the same disease.

At Frodgham, Cheshire, the Rev. *Rowland Parcell*, M. A. youngest son of the late Rowland Fawcett, esq. of Scaleby Castle, Cumberland. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

April 29. At Mountford lodge, Fermoy, in the prime of life, the Rev. *George Gun Collis*.

April 30. Aged 71, the Rev. *J. L. Chisol*, M. A. one of his Majesty's Chaplains, and Minister of the French Protestant Conformist church called Le Quarre, London.

May 2. At Wentworth, near Rotherham, Yorkshire, within two days of completing his 80th year, the Rev. *John Lowe*, Rector of Tankersley, a Prebendary of York, Domestic Chaplain to Earl Fitz-William, and one of the oldest magistrates for the West Riding. He was the son of John Lowe, esq. of Ferrybridge; was matriculated of Lincoln college, Oxford in 1779; graduated B. A. 1782, M. A. 1785. He was presented to Tankersley by the late Earl Fitz-William in 1815, and collated to the prebend of Riccall by the Abp. of York in 1831. On the same day died at Scarborough, aged 7, John Edward, last surviving son of the late Rev. James Jackson Lowe, and grandson of the above Rev. John Lowe.

May 4. Aged 32, the Rev. *David Edwards*, Vicar of Ysppyty, Cardiganshire.

May 14. The Rev. *George Hayward*, Vicar of Frocester, Gloucestershire, Rural Dean of the deanery of Stonehouse, and an active county magistrate. He was the son of the Rev. George Hayward, the preceding Vicar of Frocester; was matriculated of Beasenose college, Oxford, in May 1790, admitted the Ratcliffe scholar at Pembroke college in October following; and graduated B. A. 1794, M. A. 1796. He succeeded his father as Vicar of Frocester, and also as Rector of Nympsfield, in 1814, the former living being in the gift of Lord Ducie, and the latter of the Lord Chancellor. In 1833 he resigned Nympsfield, in favour of his son, the Rev. G. C. Hayward.

May 17. In London, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Joseph Underwood Ventris*, B. A. Curate of South Ferriby and Worlaby, Lincolnshire; late of St. John's college, Oxford.

May 17. The Rev. *William Corbett Wilson*, Vicar of Prior's Hardwicke, Warwickshire. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B. A. 1787, M. A. 1795, and was presented to his living in 1796 by Earl Spencer.

May 19. Aged 68, the Rev. *Charles Chester*, Rector of Ayott St. Peter's, Hertfordshire. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL. B. in 1795. He was presented to his living in 1804 by the Earl of Hardwicke.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 18. In Devonshire-place, the widow of Robert Gray, esq. of the Duchy of Cornwall Office.

April 19. At Hampstead, in her 76th year, Elizabeth, relict of Charles Mayo, esq. of Millman-st.

April 20. In Gray's-inn-sq. aged 57, Edward Littledale, esq. brother to Mr. Justice Littledale. He was one of the original members of the Roxburghe Club; and has left a valuable library, which will soon be sold by Mr. Evans in Pall Mall.

April 21. In Curzon-st. aged 39, Mr. Francis-William Russell. He was a natural son of Francis Duke of Bedford, by Miss Prother, a dress-maker in Brook-st. He was little, if ever, noticed by the present family; and on that account Nollekins the sculptor, who had been patronised by the Duke, left him a great part of his fortune.

April 22. Aged 31, Stanton Eld Chambers, esq. of the Ordnance, Tower, son of the late Capt. John Chambers, of the 10th Hussars.

April 24. Aged 68, John Adlebert Mouchet, stock-broker, of Bank Chambers and Maida-hill.

April 25. In Berkeley-sq. aged 75, William Haynes, esq.

April 26. Albert-George, infant son of P. A. Nuttall, LL.D. Lansdowne-terrace, Lambeth.

April 27. In Great Ormond-st. the widow of George Lister, esq. of Girsby House, Lincolnshire.

At Knightsbridge, aged 80, Thomasin, wife of the Rev. J. Pyle Ashe, M.A. late of St. John's College, Oxford.

April 28. In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 18, Mathilda, eldest dau. of the late Sam. Mitchell, esq. of Broconeste-hall, Worcestershire.

Eliza, wife of M. A. Goldsmid, esq., of Gloucester-place.

In Salisbury-st. Strand, aged 53, Lieut. Col. R. Campbell, of the 22d Bombay Native Infantry.

April 29. At Islington, aged 64, David Marnie, esq.

Lately. On Clapham-common, aged 86, Thomas Poynder, esq.

In Park-lane, Henrietta, wife of Sir Thomas Tancred, Bart. She was the 2d dau. of the Rev. Offley Crewe, of Muxton, co. Stafford, was married 25th April, 1805, and has left two sons and a daughter.

In Brunswick-sq. Elizabeth, relict of Daniel Stephenson, esq. of Guilford-st.

At Norlands, Kensington, aged 70, James Needham, esq.

May 1. Richard-Charles, infant son of M. E. Impey, esq. of Charlotte-st. Portland-place.

In Gloucester-place, aged 81, Major-Gen. Stephen Poyntz. He was appointed Brigadier and Lieut. 1st Life Guards 1777, Exempt and Capt. 1781, supernumerary Lieut.-Col. 1793, brevet Colonel 1796, and Major-Gen. 1801. He was not employed on foreign service.

May 2. In his 11th year, Leonard-John, eldest son of J. W. Childers, esq. M.P.

May 3. At the Grove, Clapham, aged 80, G. Yonge, esq.

In Great James-st. Bedford-row, aged 36, John-Henry Standen, esq. of the Report Office in Chancery.

May 8. In Cadogan-place, Anne, widow of J. Williamson, M.D. Staff Surgeon to the British Forces.

May 9. In Mecklenburgh-sq. aged 36, the relict of Charles Norton, esq. dau. of George Lovel, esq. of Rookley-house, Hants.

In Fleet-st. where she had resided nearly 70 years, aged 87, Jane, relict of Robert Herring, esq. Deputy of the Ward of Farringdon Without.

May 9. In Stratford-place, aged 58, the wife of T. J. Burgoyne, esq.

May 11. Aged 90, Ann, the wife of J. Meheux, of Hans-place, Chelsea.

At Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 71, Jane, relict of the late E. Thornton, esq. of Whittington-hall, Lancashire, and daughter of the late Archdeacon Butler.

May 14. In Conduit-street, aged 76, the dowager Lady Bellew. She was Mary-Anne, daughter and sole heiress of Richard Strange, esq. of Rockwell castle, co. Tipperary; was married in 1786 to Sir Edward Bellew, the 6th Bart. of co. Louth; and left his widow in 1827, having had issue Sir Patrick the present Baronet, another son, and a daughter, the wife of Sir E. J. Smith, Bart.

May 15. In the Regent's Park, Emily, relict of James Bishop, esq. and sister of Capt. Berkeley Calcott, of Clifton.

May 17. In the Regent's Park, Charlotte Sophia, wife of John Gibson Lockhart, esq. the elder and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford, Bart. This amiable and accomplished lady was the favourite companion of her highly gifted father. She was married in 1820; was the mother of that child whose memory will be preserved in the writings of his grandfather, under the playful soubriquet of Hugh Littlejohn; and she has left two children, a son and a daughter.

BEDS.—*April 24.* At Felmersham, Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. Henry Ward, dau. of the late Mr. Land, surgeon, of Exmouth.

CHESHIRE.—*April 23.* At Broughton, Elizabeth, wife of John Whitehall Dod, esq. of Cloverley, Salop; youngest dau. of the late Rev. George Allanson, Prebendary of Ripon, and Rector of Hodnet.

May 16. At Stockport, in his 70th year, Mr. John Hazlitt, portrait painter, elder brother to William Hazlitt, the eloquent critic and essayist. His connection with Stockport commenced in May 1832, and there are a great many portraits of his execution in that town. He possessed great conversational ability, and was distinguished for the extent of his information and the versatility of his powers; but was, like his brother, of an irritable temperament.

CUMBERLAND.—*April 2.* At Walton, Jane, widow of the Rev. Thomas Ireland, Incumbent of that parish.

April 29. At Plympton, aged 51, Lieut. J. H. Servante, R.N.

April 30. On board H.M.S. Medway, in Hamoaze, aged 44, Lieut. James Derriman, leaving a widow and five sons.

DORSET.—*May 1.* At Weymouth, aged 70, John Frank Newton, esq.

DURHAM.—*May 3.* At Thornhill, aged 75, Shakspeare Reed, esq. formerly of London, and for many years a magistrate for the counties of Middlesex and Durham.

ESSEX.—*April 14.* At Tendring Lodge, Mary, relict of Mark Fox, Gent. and sister of the late Edw. Mower, esq. of Bury.

April 19. At Halstead, aged 83, the widow of Lieut.-Gen. Urquhart.

May 6. At Saffron Walden, aged 44, Thomas Archer Catlin, esq. an active supporter of the benevolent institutions of that town.

GLOUCESTER.—*April 14.* At Cheltenham, Champernoowne - Hele - Fowell Sprye, youngest son of Capt. R. S. M. Sprye, of the Indian Army, and of Ugborough, Devonshire.

April 28. At the house of the Rev. H. A. Pye, Cirencester, Tryphena, youngest dau. of the late C. Pye, esq. of Wadley House, Berks.

Lately. At Cheltenham, the Rt. Hon. Margaret-Jane Countess of Moray. She was the 2d dau. of Sir Philip Ainslie, Knt. by the Hon. Elizabeth Gray, sister to the present Lord Gray: became the second wife of the Earl of Moray, in 1801, and had a numerous family.

At Stroud, aged 78, Benj. Grazebrook, esq.

May 11. At Clifton, Mary, wife of Arthur Foulcs, esq. of Jamaica, and late of Redland House.

May 19. Hannah, relict of Thomas Protheroe, esq. of Abbots' Leigh. William Vincent, esq. of Bristol.

HANTS.—*April 28.* At Winchester, aged 48, Lieut. John Aslett.

Lately. At Moor-hill, Bitterne, Miss Elizabeth Thistlethwayte, sister of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park.

In Portsmouth, Miss Moncrieffe, niece of Col. Moncrieffe, late Commandant of the Portsmouth Division of Marines.

KENT.—*Feb. 5.* At his residence in Canterbury, aged 80, John Sicklemore, esq. of Wetheringsett, Suffolk, whose family represented that county, and the Borough of Ipswich, in the Parliament of 1654, &c.

April 18. At Ashurst Lodge, near Tunbridge Wells, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. H. Cholmondeley.

April 20. At Westcombe Park, Greenwich, aged 33, Elizabeth, widow of W. Crees Taylor, esq. second dau. of Thos. Brockelbank, esq.

May 9. At Margate, aged 90, W. Dixon, esq. of Blackheath.

LANCASHIRE.—*April 23.* At Liverpool, in his 33d year, the Hon. Randal Plunkett, M.P. for Drogheda, elder son of Lord Dunsany. He was of the Conservative party, and succeeded to the representation in 1835, on the decision that the return of his competitor Mr. O'Dwyer was void. His brother Edward, a Lieut. R.N. has become heir apparent to the peerage.

May 11. At Preston, aged 34, Emma, wife of the Rev. Thomas Clark, Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 21.* Aged 63, Elizabeth, wife of G. A. Legh Keck, esq. of Staughton Grange, Leicestershire, and daughter of the late A. V. Atherton, esq. of Atherton.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*April 22.* Aged 74, Mary, relict of the Rev. Joseph Young-husband, Vicar of Saxilby.

April 26. At Mavis Enderby, aged 74, Susannah, relict of Edward Meeds, esq. only child of the late Rev. Wm. Pennington.

MIDDLESEX.—*April 23.* At Uxbridge, aged 27, Fitzowen Goodwin, only remaining son of the late Edward Stone, esq. of Hoddesdon and Great Munden, Herts.

NORFOLK.—*Jan. 26.* In her 63d year, Ann, wife of the Rev. Robert Hankinson, vicar of Walpole St. Andrew.

May 1. Aged 66, William Parsley, gent. of Hilgay, near Downham Market.

NORTHAMPTON.—*March 29.* Aged 36, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Hewett Linton, Vicar of Nassington.

May 7. At Courteen Hall, Jane, wife of Sir William Wake, Bart. She was the daughter of Vice Adm. James Gambier, uncle to Lord Gambier; became in 1793 the second wife of Sir W. Wake, and has left a numerous family.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May 7.* At Craster, aged 82, Shafto Craster, esq. His widely-extended charities will long be remembered.

SALOP.—*Lately.* Aged 67, John Ravenshaw, esq. of Uckington, near Shrewsbury. This gentleman was one of the most eminent agriculturists in Shropshire, and celebrated as a breeder of Hereford cattle.

March 26. Jane Sophia, wife of St. John C. Charlton, esq. of the Vineyard.

SOMERSET.—*April 25.* At Bath, Sophia, relict of Sir R. Brownrigg, Bart. G.C.B. of Hilston house, Monmouth. She was a daughter of the Rev. Dr. Bisset, of Knighton in the Isle of Wight, became the second wife of Sir R. Brownrigg in 1810, and was left his widow in 1833.

April 27. At Combe Hay, near Bath, aged 84, Mrs. A. P. Smith, mother of the late W. P. Brigstock, esq. M.P.

At Bath, aged 80, Thomas Hovell, esq. of Cambridge; where his activity and integrity during a long life were highly appreciated; and for his liberal principles he was elected the first Mayor in the new Corporation.

April 30. At the residence of his sister, Upton-on-Severn, William Callow, esq. of Cliff-side house, Langhorne.

At Pyrland, aged 54, Isaac Deacon Coles, esq.

May 9. Aged 42, Mary, wife of Peter Marriott, esq. of Bath, dau. of the late Rev. Robert Holt, Rector of Finmere, Oxfordshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*May 1.* At Hilton park, the residence of her brother-in-law Colonel Vernon Graham, Miss Elizabeth Cooke, third daughter of the late George John Cooke, esq. of Harefield park, Middlesex, and sister to the late Sir George and Sir Henry Cooke; both whose deaths are recorded in the present Magazine, pp. 656, 657.

SUFFOLK.—*April 16.* In his 83rd year, Charles Gwilt, esq. of Icklingham.

April 27. Jane, wife of the Rev. C. Dalton, Vicar of Kelvedon.

April 29. Aged 24, Henry Robert, only son of James Hingeston, esq. of Frostenden Hall, near Wrentham.

Lately. Mr. Jabez Hare, jun. a very promising young artist. At a meeting of

the Ipswich Artists' Society on the 18th April, a subscription was commenced for erecting a tablet to his memory in one of the churches of that town.

May 2. At the residence of her granddaughter Mrs. Charles Cobbold, Ipswich, Mrs. Ann Brett, who was born at Boxley near Maidstone, July 20, 1732.

SURREY.—*April 23.* At the Old Palace, Croydon, Eliza, the wife of M. Maslin, esq.

At Rosehill, Farnham, in her 63rd year, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Fuller, esq.

May 3. At Mortlake, Henrietta-Maria, wife of John Scott, M.D. only dau. of the late J. P. Boileau, esq.

May 3. At Ewell, in his 73rd year, Edward Archbold, esq. formerly of Gibraltar.

May 10. At Holcomb, near Dorking, aged 33, Capt. H. Fuller, of the E.I. Co. 7th Light Cavalry.

SUSSEX.—*March 20.* At Brighton, three days after her confinement, the wife of Sir Richard D. King, Bart.

March 31. At St. Leonard's on the Sea, aged 76, James Burton, esq. the celebrated architect and builder of that new watering place, as also of Burton Crescent, &c. &c.

April 28. At Brighton, in his 20th year, George Bridges, jun., son of G. Bridges, of Hanwell, esq. lately Lord Mayor of London.

May 1. Aged 75, Sarah, wife of Thomas Rhoades, esq. of Chichester.

Lately. At Brighton, Marianne, youngest dau. of Wm. Bennett, esq. of Farrington House, Berks.

WARWICK.—*April 8.* At Southam, aged 65, Edward Tomes, esq.

May 10. At Coventry, aged 60, T. Cope, esq. of that city, and of Osbaston-hall, Leicestershire.

WILTS.—*April 11.* At Milston vicarage, Maria, wife of the Rev. John Watts Ellaby.

WORCESTER.—*April 13.* Aged 35, Louisa Anne, the wife of Richard Temple, esq., of the Nash, near Worcester, and sister to Sir James Rivett Carnac, Bart.

May 4. At Sunny-lodge, aged 72, Henry Carter, esq. late R.N.B. Dragoons.

YORKSHIRE.—*March 21.* At his residence, St Ives, in his 60th year, Edward Ferrand, esq.

April 12. At the Rectory, Birkin, the wife of the Rev. Valentine Green, M.A.

April 14. At Leeds, aged 72, the Rev. William Steadman, D.D., for upwards of thirty years President and Theological Tutor to the Baptist College,

Horton, near that town, and pastor for nearly thirty-two years of the senior Baptist church.

April 28. Aged 64, Robert Richardson, esq. of Barnsley.

April 29. Aged 78, Nathaniel Aked, esq. of Bradford.

Aged 46, H. Priestley, esq. of Haugh, near Halifax, late Major of the Second West York Militia.

May 4. At his lodgings near Richmond, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, James Gordon, esq. solicitor, late of Durham. He was well known in that vicinity as a young man of great ability in his profession, and also in literary and philological studies. Having been of eminent service to the Surtees Society in editing their publications, the members appointed him their Under Secretary at their anniversary in July, 1836, but he was then already afflicted with his fatal illness. Mr. Gordon was an occasional correspondent of the Gentleman's Magazine.

WALES.—*April 11.* At Mabus, Cardiganshire, aged 75, Colonel Lloyd Philipps, Governor of Fishguard. He served his King and country in the four quarters of the globe, and commanded the 86th Regiment across the desert from Suez to Cairo, during the Egyptian campaign of 1801. He was an active Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Cardigan.

SCOTLAND.—*April 18.* At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Stuart, sister to the earl of Moray, K. T. She was the youngest dau. of Francis 9th and late Earl, by the Hon. Jane Gray, eldest dau. of John 12th Lord Gray.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* Lady Prudentia C. E. Coote, second dau. of the late Charles Earl of Bellamont.

April 20. At Dublin, in her 18th year, Lady Julia Stuart, youngest dau. of the Earl of Castle Stuart. Her death was occasioned by her clothes accidentally catching fire three days before.

EAST INDIES.—*Lately.* At Asseerghur, on his way to England, John Gordon Deedes, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service, eldest son of the Rev. John Deedes, Rector of Willingale Doe, Essex.

Jan. 1. At Bombay, Edwin Blackley, D.M. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, second son of the Rev. T. Blackley, Vicar of Rotherham.

ABROAD.—*Dec. 9.* At Whampoa, in China, Captain William Coles, Commander of the ship Canton, son of James Coles, esq. of Old Change and Clapham-common.

Dec. 29. Accidentally drowned on his

passage home from Calcutta, on board the ship Artemis, Thomas Estcourt Corbet Moreton Cresswell, the second surviving son of Richard Estcourt Cresswell, esq. of Pickney Park, Wilts, and nephew of the Rev. Henry Cresswell, Vicar of Creech St. Michael, Somerset.

Jan. 10. Thomas Turner, esq. Consul to the British Government at Panama, in South America, and only brother to the Right Rev. Dr. Turner, late Bishop of Calcutta; leaving a widow and family. Mr. Turner was a native of Oxford, and highly respected there.

Jan. 30. At Upsal, aged 86, Professor Adam Azelius, the Nestor of scientific men in Sweden. He was the last pupil of Linneus, and was celebrated for his travels in Asia and Africa. His African herbarium is now, we believe, in the Banksian collection in the British Museum. His younger brothers, John and Peter, the first devoted to chemistry, and the second to medicine, and both distinguished for their talents, have for nearly half a century occupied chairs in the University of Upsal.

March 9. At Nassau, New Providence, George Birrell, esq. his Majesty's Attorney-general for the Bahama Islands.—Only one year has elapsed since Mr. Birrell entered upon the duties of his office at Nassau; but for several years previously he had filled the situation of Attorney-general for the island of St. Lucia, being also a member of his Majesty's Privy Council.

March 20. At Braunfels, aged 78, Wm. Christian Charles, reigning Prince of Solms Braunfels, a Major-General in the Prussian service. He succeeded his father in 1783, and has left a son and heir, born in 1797, and other children.

Lately. At Smyrna, Capt. Allan, on his way to explore the regions of Central Asia.

April 8. Aged 71, Frederick-Charles, reigning Prince of Sayn-Wittgenstein-Hohenstein. He was in the 42d year of his reign; and is succeeded by his eldest son Frederick-William, born in 1798.

April 17. At Mentz, the Countess de Brosse, widow of M. d'Eberstein, formerly Minister of State of the Grand Duchy of Frankfort. In her will she has left 12,000 florins to establish a *fête de la Rosiere* at Mentz, and to give a dowry of 500 florins on the 1st of May every year, to a girl chosen amongst the most virtuous of that city. The sum of 100 florins is to be appropriated for an entertainment on that day. To the editor of the *Frankfort Journal* the testator has bequeathed 1000 florins and her manuscripts, on condition that he shall write her epitaph.

April 19. At Berlin, in his 70th year, his Excellency M. Ancillon, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs. He was equally eminent as a statesman, a philosopher, and a publicist. He was descended of an ancient French family.

At Dieppe, Lieut. D. Harrington, R.N. an old follower of Nelson, in whose ship he served at the battle of Trafalgar.

April 22. Aged 76, Gunther-Frederick-Charles, reigning Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, and chief of the house of Schwarzburg.

April 29. At Frankfort, in his 90th year, the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse Cassel, a General of Infantry in the service of Denmark, and General of Cavalry

in the service of Hesse Cassel; uncle to the reigning Elector, and father of the Duchess of Cambridge.

Lately. At Nice, Piedmont, aged 22, Charlotte, wife of Capt. G. Hope, R.N. and daughter of Vice-Admiral and Lady Elizabeth Tollemache.

May 1. At Paris, Anna-Jane, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Archibald Cochrane, Capt. R.N.

May 9. At Paris, in her 15th year, the Hon. Susan Penelope Copley, second dau. of Lord Lyndhurst.

May 17. Killed in the attack upon Irun, in Spain, Capt. Bezant 10th regt. Capt. Durie, 1st regt. and Lieut. Weating, Rifle, British Auxiliary legion.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 26 to May 23, 1837.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males 864 } 1794	Males 775 } 1445	Between	
Females 910 }	Females 670 }	2 and 5	159
		5 and 10	49
		10 and 20	56
		20 and 30	93
		30 and 40	134
		40 and 50	134
Whereof have died under two years old...	348		
		50 and 60	135
		60 and 70	164
		70 and 80	118
		80 and 90	53
		90 and 100	2

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 19.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
54 7	29 3	23 4	35 6	37 9	37 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. May 22.

Kent Bags.....	3 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	3 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>s.</i> to 7 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	3 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> to 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine) ...	6 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> to 8 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> to 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 27.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 6*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 4*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Lamb.....	5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, May 22.	
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2,879 Calves 115
Pork.....	3 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	21,070 Pigs 376

COAL MARKET, May 21.

Walls Ends, from 18*s.* 0*d.* to 24*s.* 0*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 3*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 50*s.* Mottled, 56*s.* Curd, 70*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 0*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, ВЛОИИКАС, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 218. — Ellesmere and Chester, 80. — Grand Junction, 203. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 570. — Regent's, 16. — Rochdale, 119. — London Dock Stock, 54½. — St. Katharine's, 90½. — West India, 103. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 204. — Grand Junction Water Works, 52½. — West Middlesex, 79. — Globe Insurance, 147. — Guardian, 33. — Hope, 54. — Chartered Gas Light, 48½. — Imperial Gas, 43½. — Phoenix Gas, 22. — Independent Gas, 48½. — General United, 25. — Canada Land Company, 36½. — Reversionary Interest, 125.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, 1837, to May 25, 1837, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.				Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr. 26	54	61	49	in. pts.	29, 80	May 11	46	49	45	in. pts.	29, 97
27	45	52	43	, 68	rain, fair	12	44	52	45	, 80	rain, fair
28	48	54	48	, 60	cloudy, do.	13	50	50	45	, 80	do. do.
29	46	51	50	, 40	rain	14	48	57	44	, 80	do. hail, thu.
30	50	60	49	, 44	cloudy, fair	15	46	56	52	30, 08	cloudy, fair
M. 1	56	59	48	, 90	do. do.	16	54	58	54	, 28	fair
2	54	60	54	, 90	do. do.	17	62	68	50	, 20	cloudy, fair
3	55	62	49	, 74	do.	18	48	53	42	, 16	do. do.
4	44	57	46	, 87	do.	19	49	52	42	, 10	do.
5	50	59	44	30, 03	do. fair	20	46	49	46	29, 94	do.
6	47	55	41	, 10	fair, cloudy	21	44	46	41	, 70	hail, rain
7	45	53	46	30, 00	cloudy	22	40	42	42	, 79	cloudy, fair
8	46	53	45	29, 76	do. rain	23	42	48	46	, 90	do. do.
9	44	48	36	, 60	do. hail	24	40	59	46	, 93	do. do.
10	41	46	39	, 64	do. do.	25	57	61	50	, 80	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 28 to May 27, 1837, both inclusive.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3¼ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000
28 203½	89½	90	99	97½	98½	14½	87½	102	258	38 32 pm.	38 32 pm.	
29 204½	89½	90	97	97	98½	14½	—	—	30 31	30 31 pm.	31 33 pm.	
2 204	89½	90	98	97	98½	—	—	—	258	29 31 pm.	31 33 pm.	
3 204½	89½	90	98	97	98½	—	—	—	—	25 27 pm.	28 30 pm.	
4 204½	89½	90	97½	97	98½	14½	—	—	358	24 25 pm.	25 26 pm.	
5 204	89½	90	99	97	98½	—	—	—	—	29 31 pm.	31 32 pm.	
6 204½	89½	90	90	97	98½	14½	—	—	258½	30 32 pm.	30 32 pm.	
8 205	89½	90	97½	97	99	14½	—	—	259	30 32 pm.	30 32 pm.	
9 206	90	90	97½	97	99½	—	—	—	260	28 30 pm.	29 31 pm.	
10 206	90	91	99	97	99½	14½	—	—	—	31 33 pm.	31 33 pm.	
11 206	90	91	99	97	99½	14½	—	—	260	31 32 pm.	31 33 pm.	
12 206	90	91½	99	97½	99½	14½	—	102½	260½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
13 206	90	91½	—	97½	99½	14½	—	—	259½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
15 206	90	91	—	97½	99½	14½	—	102½	260½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
16 206	90	91½	99	97	99½	14½	—	—	260½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
17 206	90	91½	98½	97	99½	14½	87½	—	259½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
18 206	90½	91½	98½	97½	99½	14½	—	—	260½	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
19 207	90	91½	98½	98	99½	14½	—	—	260½	33 36 pm.	33 34 pm.	
20 206½	90½	91½	97½	98	99½	14½	—	—	—	32 34 pm.	32 34 pm.	
22 207	90	91½	—	98½	99½	14½	—	—	260½	35 37 pm.	32 34 pm.	
23 206½	90½	91½	98	98	99½	14½	—	—	260½	35 37 pm.	32 34 pm.	
24 206½	90	91½	98	98	99½	14½	88½	102½	—	35 37 pm.	32 34 pm.	
25 207	90½	91½	98	98	99½	14½	88½	—	260½	35 37 pm.	33 35 pm.	
26 206	90½	91½	97½	98	99½	14½	—	102½	260½	35 37 pm.	34 36 pm.	
27 —	90	91	—	98	98½	14½	—	—	—	35 37 pm.	—	

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill
late RICHARDSON, GODDARD, &

J. S. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

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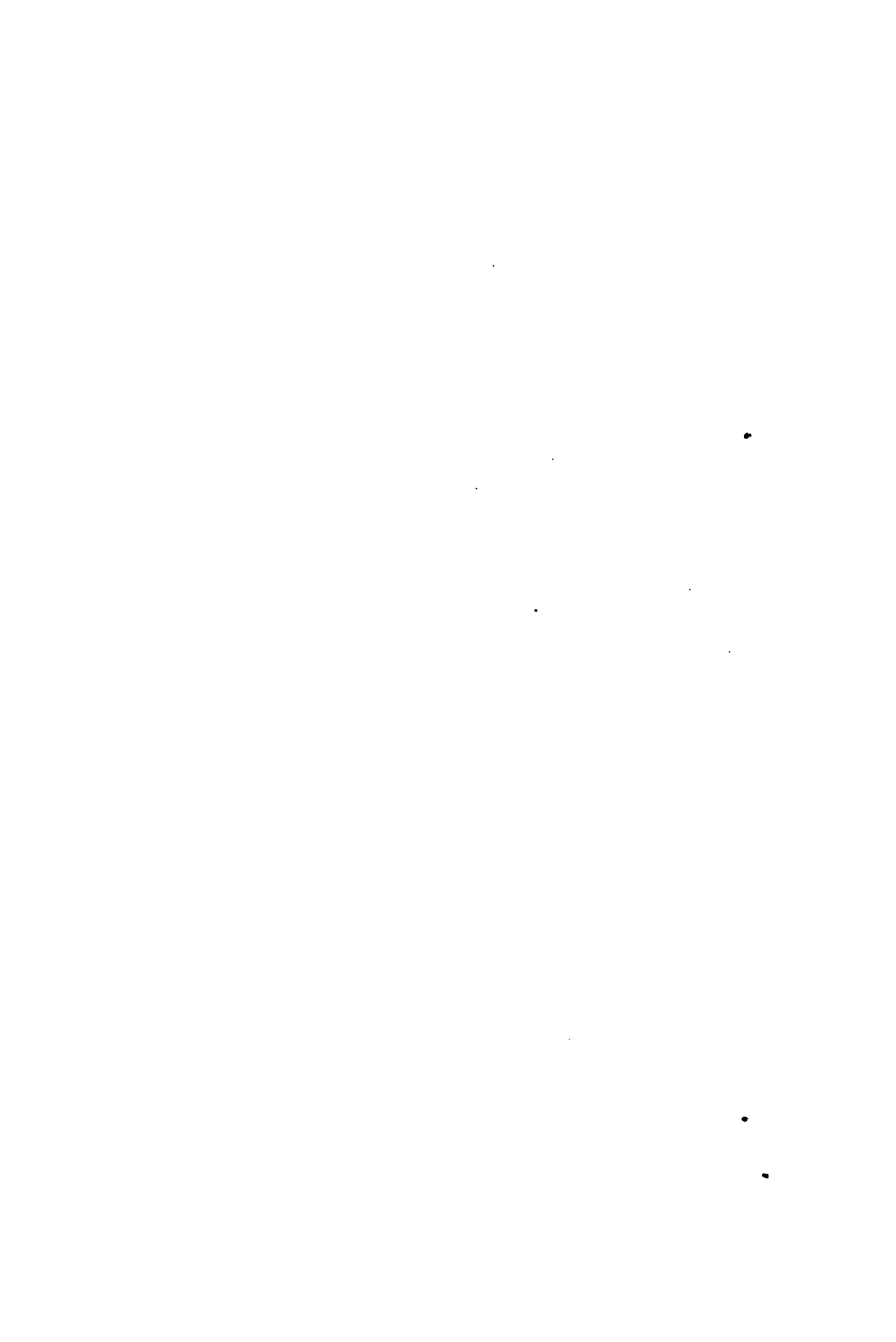
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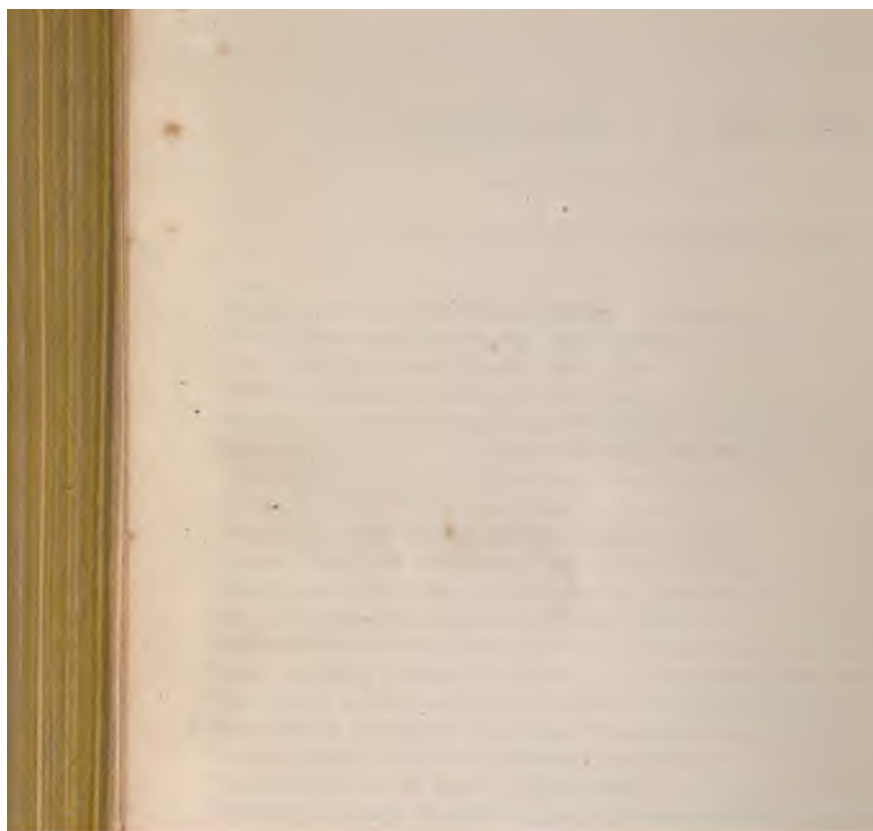
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ERRATA.

- Page 562, line 3, for Middle, read Inner Temple.
 579, " 1, for Borante, read Barante.
 " " 7, for Gronin, read Grimm.
 603, " 8, for Halantus, read Halictes.
 616, " 12, for Rydon, read Reydon.
 " " 26, for Mayford, read Wangford.
 " " 3 from bottom, for Ep. read Et.







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